The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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NOTICE.

To Creditors of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago, and Creditors of the Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given that in a certain cause in chancery in the Circuit Court of Cook County between Chas. E. Lippincott, Auditor, etc., complainant, and The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago and The Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company of Chicago, defendants, an order has been entered by said Circuit Court that all creditors of said defendants, or of either of them, and all owners or holders of claims against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago, and all holders or owners of claims against The Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company of Chicago, shall draw the shares or sums severally due to them on said claims respectively out of the dividends heretofore declared, on or before the 1st day of February, 1883, or be forever barred of all rights thereto; and that all claims and demands on which anything due out of such dividends or out of any or either of them, shall remain unpaid on the day and year last aforesaid, shall be so far as then unpaid forever barred and excluded from any participation in the funds at any time in or to be in the hands of Chas. C. Holton, Receiver, both as to dividends heretofore paid or declared and to such as may hereafter be paid or declared.

The dividends heretofore declared, and above referred to, are as follows:

In Mutual Life:
Dividend No. 1, November, 1876, 10 per cent.
Dividend No. 2, April, 1878, 8 per cent.
In Safety Deposit Life:
Dividend No. 1, May, 1877, 15 per cent.
Dividend No. 2, July, 1879, 7 per cent.
Dividend No. 3, July, 1880, 6 per cent.
Dividend No. 4, November, 1881, 5 per cent.

CHARLES C. HOLTON, Receiver.

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A portrait of JOHN L. SULLIVAN, in full Ring Costume, given away with THE N. Y. ILLUSTRATED TIMES this week. Buy of your Newsdealer.

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The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of BOGUE & HOYT, and will continue the real-estate agency heretofore carried on by George M. Bogue at 170 Dearborn-st., northwest corner of Monroe.

Jan. 6, 1883.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
HENRY W. HOYT.

HOME Insurance Company of New York,
Office, No. 119 BROADWAY.

FIFTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
Showing the Condition of the Company on the First day of
JANUARY, 1883.

CASH CAPITAL,	$3,000,000.00
Reserve for Unearned Premiums,	2,116,832.00
Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Claims,	317,596.01
Net Surplus,	1,774,061.06
CASH ASSETS,	$7,208,489.07

SUMMARY OF ASSETS
Held in the United States available for the PAYMENT of LOSSES by FIRE and for the protection of Policy-Holders of FIRE INSURANCE.

Cash in Banks	$ 178,463.32
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate (worth $2,786,800)	1,172,737.44
United States Stocks (market value)	4,308,710.00
Bank and Railroad Stocks and Bonds (market value)	847,887.50
State and Municipal Bonds (market value)	20,000.00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value of Collaterals, $687,276.24)	491,375.00
Interest due on 1st January, 1883	42,395.10
Premiums uncollected and in hands of Agents	103,136.44
Real Estate	48,784.27
Total	$7,208,489.07

Agencies in all Principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the United States.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. D. A. HEALD, Vice-Pres't. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

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LADIES' MAGNETIC ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER

TO THE LADIES.—If you are afflicted with Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Dyspepsia, or with Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Headache or Cold Feet,

An Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Cork Insoles have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease, and by its tranquilizing influence upon the *sacro iliac plexus, or nerves*, and in its powerful stimulus upon the blood it possesses healing virtues rarely found at the best springs in Europe or America.

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For all forms of *Uterine Complaints* it is unsurpassed by anything ever before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization. No lady would do without this admirable garment after knowing its powerful influence upon the back, spine, kidneys, etc., for five times its cost.

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Sent by express C. O. D., or on receipt of price, and, if not found as represented, money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and size of shoe usually worn. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

We positively assert that our Magnetic Belt and Insoles will effect what we claim, and we offer to refund money paid for same where they fail to do all we claim after a fair trial.

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XX.--NOTICE.--XX.
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are sold as the "genuine Middlesex," which are not made by that mill. The Middlesex Company, in order to protect their customers and the public, give notice that hereafter all Clothing made from THE MIDDLESEX STANDARD INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS AND YACHT CLOTHS, sold by all leading clothiers, must bear the "SILK HANGERS," furnished by the Selling Agents to all parties ordering the goods.

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138 to 144 State-st.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
SHIRTS
"Ready Made" and "Made to Order." Prices reasonable.

WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

FOR SALE,
The Parker Building, Nos. 95 and 97 Washington-st.

This desirable property, paying 10 per cent rental, must be sold to close an estate. Owners are in the city for a few days, and would like an offer. Apply to
LYMAN & GIDDINGS,
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FOR SALE.
On the Chicago River, 10 excellent dock and manufacturing sites. Railroad facilities.
S. E. GROSS & CO.,
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For Rent!
Store and basement No. 54 Dearborn-st., now occupied by F. E. Hooker. Can give possession in five days. Apply to
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IMPORTED TO THIS COUNTRY,
AS SOLD BY
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During a term of eighteen years:

		1865.	1870.	1873.	1883.
GUNPOWDER, Finest Moyune,	per lb	$2.50	$1.75	$1.50	$1.00
YOUNG HYSON, Finest Moyune,	per lb	2.25	1.50	1.25	1.00
OOLONG, Finest Formosa	per lb	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00
JAPAN, Silver Leaf Yamashiro	per lb	1.50	1.25	1.00	.80

It will be seen that the BEST TEAS are today retailed by us at 80c and $1.00 per lb., and the cost of these Teas was, 18 years ago,

150 PER CENT HIGHER
Than it is today.

C. JEVNE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
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HAMS!
PHILLIPS' Sugar-Cured, per lb., 14c
ARMOUR'S Sugar-Cured, " 14c

C. JEVNE,
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DRIED FRUITS.

	Per lb.	5 lbs. for
APRICOTS (California),	25c	$1.10
QUINCES (Salt Lake),	30c	1.25
PITTED PRUNES (California),	25c	1.15
BLACKBERRIES (Alden),	12c	.50
PEACHES (Mich. New 1-2s),	8c	.35
PEACHES (Pared Evap.),	22c	.95
PEACHES (Alden Superfine),	38c	1.75
RASPBERRIES (Alden, finest),	40c	1.85
PEARS (Alden Peeled),	25c	1.00
PLUMS, Pitted,	30c	1.25
WHORTLEBERRIES,	21c	.85
APPLES, 1-4s, sour,	9c	.40
APPLES, Sliced,	12c	.55
APPLES, Evaporated,	16c	.70
PRUNES, Turkish,	10c	.45

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110 & 112 Madison-st.

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Booksellers, Stationers, and Wall Paper Dealers,
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THE FAIR
Will Open at 8 a. m.
Will Close at 7 p. m.

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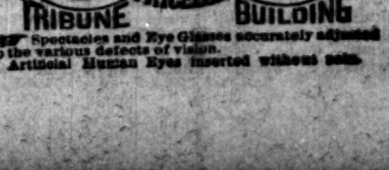
Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, etc.



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WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Row Exclusively Occupying Both Houses of Congress.

The Senate, under Sherman's Lead, Dismays the Entire Iron Phalanx.

Important but Disingenuous Reductions Which Will Defeat the Fraudulent Bill.

The Debate in the House Simply at Long Range—Speeches of Tucker and Kasson.

Pleuro-Pneumonia—Silver Galore—The Pension Raid—The Army Bill—Star Routes.

THE TARIFF.

CONGRESS AT WORK IN BOTH HOUSES—HIGHLY IMPORTANT WORK IN THE SENATE—LONG SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The Senate passed over more of its bill than it has on any previous day, and there seemed to be an earnest purpose to proceed with it as rapidly as possible. The changes today were all in the nature of reductions, and the reductions were very considerable. The most important reductions were in bar-iron, sheet-iron, and tin-plates. Mr. Sherman was successful as a leader in favor of reduction, but signally failed in his effort to increase the duty on tin-plates. Mr. Sherman from the outset has declared his preference for the bill of the Tariff Commission. His reason for this preference has not been so well understood as it was today. Mr. Sherman has made an alliance with Mr. Brown, of Georgia, in the interests of pig-iron. When the rate upon pig-iron was reduced from $6.72 per ton to $6 the iron men expressed the greatest disappointment. They said that the iron schedule had been drawn upon the basis of $6.72 per ton for pig-iron, and that all the rest of the schedule was in harmony with that rate. The Finance Committee, however, thought it best to reduce the rate on pig-iron by 72 cents per ton to $6, and the Senate so voted; but the committee did not reduce the rates upon the other varieties of iron in the metal schedule. Today Messrs. Sherman and Brown joined hands to reduce the rest of the schedule so that it "shall be in harmony," as they call it, with the rates on pig-iron. By means of this alliance it was possible to make the reductions, and bar-iron in its different forms was reduced from $19.60 per ton to $18 per ton. This excited antagonism in many quarters. New England Senators have notified Mr. Sherman that his reductions will have to stand. Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in fact gave public notice to Mr. Sherman and those who voted with him that the reductions made in the Committee of the Whole would have to stand when they come into the Senate. It is undoubtedly to accomplish exactly the contrary result that Mr. Sherman has taken the position that he has. He wishes to place the duty on pig-iron back to where it was in the bill of the Tariff Commission—$6.72 per ton—and to accomplish this he has resorted to the tactics which were developed yesterday of reducing the rates upon the remaining articles in the metal schedule. The theory unquestionably is that so many reductions will be made that all the protectionists will rally to restore the former rates, which will again put pig-iron at $6.72 per ton. This system of parliamentary tactics is very likely to return to plague the inventor. The coalition has succeeded today in making reductions which they do not favor, but it is probable that the prediction of Mr. Morrill will be verified. The reductions will stand. One evident lesson from the day is, that if there is to be any tariff bill it will be a bill which will make very considerable reductions—much greater reductions than the framers of the bill intended or desired. The "iron men" will become more excited from the work of today. The unit of the Oliver schedule is not only destroyed, but a very essential part of the structure itself is gone. It is by no means improbable that before many days the iron lobby, whose hand is discernible in every line of the metal schedule, will appear here organized to oppose the passage of any tariff bill. Their interest in the revision of the tariff is not so great that they will suffer to become a law if they can help it a measure which, in the opinion, for instance, of Park, the large steel manufacturer of Pittsburg, will ruin the steel industry. Defeated (as it is very possible they may be) in passing the bill which they have prepared, their next move may be to endeavor to defeat the passage of any tariff bill, certain that there will be very little prospect of any tariff legislation in the next Congress when the control of the two Houses will be in the hands of opposing parties, with an Executive not disposed to favor sweeping reductions. If the iron and steel men feel that the Tariff bill will not be to their advantage, it may be within their power to defeat any tariff legislation until after the next Presidential election. The special zeal of Mr. Sherman in behalf of pig-iron is perhaps not generally understood. A large number of Ohio men are interested with ex-Senator Willard Warner, of Alabama, in smelting works in that State. Among them is Justice Woods, of the Supreme Court. The alliance, therefore, between Sherman and Brown is more easily understood.

SUMMARY.

The amendments made in the Senate today reducing the tariff from the figures proposed in the bill were as follows:

Bar-iron—Comprising flats not less than one inch wide nor less than three-eighths of an inch thick, from nine-tenths of one cent per pound to $18 per ton; comprising round-iron not less than three-quarters of an inch in diameter and square-iron not less than three-quarters of an inch square, from $22.40 to $20 per ton; flats less than one inch wide, or less than three-eighths thick, round-iron less than three-quarters of an inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and square-iron less than three-quarters of an inch square, from $26.88 to $22 per ton.

Round-iron—Coils, or rods, less than seven-sixteenths in diameter from two and one-half to two and one-tenth cents per pound.

Boiler and other plate iron and skelp iron, one and one-quarter instead of one and three-tenths cents per pound.

Sheet-iron—Not thinner than No. 20 wire gage, from one and one-tenth to one cent per pound; thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25, from one and one-half to one and two-tenths cents per pound; thinner than No. 25 and not thinner than No. 29, from one and seven-tenths to one and five-tenths.

Taggers—All iron commercially known as taggers-iron, from one and eight-tenths of one cent per pound to 30 per cent ad valorem.

So-called tin-plate—On tin-plate, so-called, from one and one-tenth to one cent per pound.

Mr. Sherman late in the day abandoned his tactics to reduce, and when the tin-plate clause was reached moved an increase of the duty from one and one-tenth cents to two cents. The motion was lost, Mr. Sherman being the only one to vote for it. The Democratic Representatives of the Baltimore canning factories then moved to strike out the one-tenth, making the duty on tin-plate one cent, and they succeeded in doing this, but not until Mr. Ingalls had made a very sarcastic speech as to the versatility of the Democracy in being upon all sides of the tariff question in different States, according as their local industries were affected.

FUTURE ACTION.

The lumber men are far from satisfied. They hope that they have secured the votes of Jones and Mahone to vote to restore the duty on lumber when the vote shall come into the Senate. But a new complication has arisen. Frye, irritated at the vote of Jones in favor of putting lumber on the free list, has introduced an amendment materially reducing the duty on sugar. In this he may have thought to punish Jones for his vote in favor of free lumber, but he has at the same time given a blow to Kellogg, who voted against free lumber, and if Kellogg should, when the bill shall come back into the Senate, change his vote in the interest of lumber, it will be equivalent to two votes more for free lumber than were cast in the Committee of the Whole.

The action of the Republican Senators today did not indicate that there was any greater harmony on account of the caucus. The caucus really did not agree to anything except to proceed with the bill, which was done today until 6:30, but there was a tacit understanding that the action should be as united as possible, and there was also an understanding that in some way the special interests of all the Senators could be protected. Yet the Senate had not been in session an hour when Mr. Sherman commenced attacking the committee's bill, and making motions which plainly showed that he was in alliance with Brown.

POUNDING DOWN THE HIGH TARIFF IN THE SENATE—THE DAY'S WORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—At the close of the morning business the Senate resumed the consideration of the Tariff bill.

Mr. Morrill, in view of the brief time of the session, asked unanimous consent to limit the debate on the amendments to five minutes for each member.

Mr. Beck expected to occupy but little time, but objected to the five-minute rule.

Mr. Morrill appealed to the Republicans to limit the remarks to five minutes, but excepted the sugar schedule from the five-minute rule.

Mr. Beck thought the iron schedule more important than that of sugar.

Mr. Morrill endeavored to get Mr. Beck to consent to ten minutes' debate by each member, but Beck replied that he would not consent to ten hours, although he would not occupy more time than was absolutely necessary.

The Senate then began work on the iron paragraph. It embraces bar-iron, rolled or hammered, flat and square iron of certain sizes.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the duty on bar-iron was reduced from nine-tenths of a cent per pound to $18 per ton. This amendment covers only flats not less than one inch wide nor less than three-eighths thick.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the duty on bar-iron, round, not less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and on square iron, not less than three-fourths of an inch square, was reduced from one cent per pound to $20 per ton, and the duty on flat less than an inch wide or less than three-eighths thick, or round iron less than three-fourths inch and not less than seven-sixteenths inch diameter, and on square iron less than three-fourths of an inch square, from 1 2-10 cents per pound to $22 per ton.

[Yeas, Democrats, in *italic*, 28; Republicans, in roman, 2; total, 30; nays, Republicans, in roman, 26; Independent, in SMALL CAPS, 1; total, 27.]

YEAS.

Barrow,
Bayard,
Beck,
Brown,
Butler,
Call,
Camden,
Cockrell,
Coke,
Farley,
George,
Gorman,
Groome,
Grover,
Hampton,
Harris,
Jackson,
Johnston,
Jones (Fla.),
Lamar,
Maxey,
Morgan,
Pendleton,
Pugh,
Sherman,
Slater,
Vance,
Van Wyck,
Voorhees,
Walker.

NAYS.

Aldrich,
Allison,
Anthony,
Blair,
Cameron (Pa.),
Cameron (Wis.),
Chilcott,
Conger,
DAVIS (Ill.),
Dawes,
Frye,
Hale,
Harrison,
Hawley,
Hill,
Logan,
Lapham,
McDill,
Miller (N. Y.),
Miller (Cal.),
Mitchell,
McMillan,
Morrill,
Platt,
Plumb,
Rollins,
Sawyer.

Mr. Brown moved to further amend so as to reduce the duty on round iron not less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter and square iron not less than three-fourths of an inch square, from one cent per pound, as in the bill, to $20 per ton.

Mr. Aldrich said he observed that this amendment had been adopted by the votes of Senators supposed to specially represent the iron interest, and therefore he would ask Mr. Sherman and Mr. Brown whether they regarded it as giving sufficient protection. If so, he would vote hereafter for any reduction they might see fit to propose, because New England certainly desired cheap iron.

Mr. Sherman replied that the grossest injustice had been done the day before yesterday to 140,000 workingmen engaged in the production of pig-iron, merely for the purpose of giving the manufacturers cheaper raw materials. That having been done after a fair statement of the case, he assumed that the Senate had made up its mind to reduce the duties on iron, and if $6 per ton were enough on pig-iron $18 were ample for rolled bar-iron.

Mr. Brown also replied to Mr. Aldrich to the same effect—that, if $6 a ton were enough to protect the furnaces in Pennsylvania and those west of the Alleghenies and in the South, $18 a ton were certainly sufficient protection for the rolling-mills of the East, and more than was just.

Mr. Morrill (referring to Mr. Sherman's statement about the injustice done to the pig-iron workers) said the amendment now proposed by Mr. Brown would probably throw out of employment 100,000 men more, and he warned the Senators against making these reductions now with the expectation that hereafter the Senate would go back and rectify—first the duty on pig-iron and then the others. If the Senators from Ohio and Georgia (Sherman and Brown) once got the rates down he doubted very much whether they would get any of them raised hereafter.

Mr. Brown's amendment was agreed to—30 yeas, 23 nays.

Mr. Brown then offered an amendment making the duty on slats less than one inch wide or less than three-eighths of an inch thick, on round iron less than three-fourths and not less than seven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and on square iron less than three-fourths of an inch square, $22 per ton instead of one and two-tenths cents per pound, as in the bill. Agreed to without division.

Mr. Pugh addressed the Senate at length on "the great economic question of tariff reform."

Mr. Bayard moved to make the duty on iron and steel T rails weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard and iron or steel flat rails, punched, seven-tenths instead of nine-tenths of a cent per pound. Lost.

Mr. Maxey moved to make it eight-tenths. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Morrill the rate on round iron in coils or rods less than seven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and on bars or shapes of rolled iron not specially provided for was made one and one-tenth instead of one and one-half cents per pound.

Mr. Beck moved to make the rate on boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, and kelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, one and one-quarter cents per pound. Agreed to.

Mr. Beck moved to make the rate on sheet-iron thinner than an inch and a half and not thinner than No. 20 wire gage one cent per pound instead of one and three-tenths, as in the bill. Agreed to—yeas 28, nays 25.

On Mr. Beck's motion, also, the rate on sheet-iron thinner than No. 20 wire gage and No. 1 thinner than No. 25 was reduced from one and a half to one and two-tenths cents per pound; the rate on sheet-iron thinner than No. 25 was reduced from one and seven-tenths to one and five-tenths cents per pound; and the rate on common or black taggers iron was fixed at 30 per cent ad valorem, instead of one and eight-tenths cents per pound as in the bill.

The provision that plate or sheet or taggers iron, when polished, planished, glanced, pickled, or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, or which is cold-rolled or single-rolled, or smoothed by rolling, shall pay one-quarter of one cent per pound more than the corresponding gages of common or black sheet or taggers iron, was stricken out.

Mr. Sherman moved to make the duty on tin-plates, terne plates, and taggers tin two cents per pound, instead of one and one-tenth as in the bill.

Mr. Gorman moved to make it one cent per pound. Agreed to.

Mr. Vance moved to make it eight-tenths of a cent per pound. Lost.

Just before 6 o'clock Mr. Voorhees moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas, 22; nays, 25.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, the rate on corrugated or crimped sheet-iron or steel was made one and six-tenths cents per pound, instead of one and one-eighth as in the bill.

Mr. Bayard moved to strike out the proviso that all shapes or blanks of sheet or skelp iron not specially provided for should pay half cent per pound more duty than that imposed on material of which they are made was agreed to.

The next paragraph, embracing hoop, or band, or scroll, or other iron of certain sizes, was read.

Mr. Beck wished more time to examine the classification in the paragraph and moved to adjourn. Lost.

After some discussion as to whether or not cotton-ties ought to be held to come under this provision of the bill, Mr. Cockrell complained of the attempt to force a night session without previous warning as a breach of the understanding arrived at some days ago that the Senate would continue the consideration of the bill daily until 6 o'clock. He had no desire and the Democratic party had no desire to delay the passage of the bill. Let the party that was responsible for the action of the Senate pass the bill, and if they thought night sessions necessary, and would give fair warning, he would vote for them, but he did not wish to be forced into such a session in this way.

Mr. Morrill (replying to a remark by Mr. Beck) denied that any caucus had directed him to force a night session. In resisting adjournment he was only trying to keep the Senate in session as long as he could in order to make progress, and he would continue to do this every day until the bill should have been disposed of. He then moved to adjourn. Agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE TAKES UP THE BILL—TUCKER'S GREAT SPEECH—KASSON'S ABLE REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—General debate on the Tariff bill in the House was continued all day, and an arrangement was made that it shall conclude tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. The burden of the speeches was decidedly against the measure as a whole, although a strong argument, which abounded with assertions, was made in its favor by Mr. Kasson. The ball was opened by Chairman Kelley, who began by saying that the committee had a right not to feel satisfied with his remarks yesterday, which were very incomplete. His anxiety, however, to have the consideration of the bill by paragraphs begun must be his apology. He desired, however, to call attention to one feature of the proposed law which he thought would meet the general approbation of the House. Following the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, the committee had adopted, as far as practicable, simple duties in place of the compound duties which now abound. Mr. Springer interrupted Mr. Kelley to know what the reduction was. The reply was that, according to the figures of the experts, the general reduction was 5 per cent plus the amount collected last year from packages, charges, inland transportation, etc. Mr. Kelley asserted that the abolition of the charges, etc., would average a 10 per cent reduction on the entire line of duties, an assertion which was disputed by Messrs. Carlisle, Tucker, and Morrison. The last-named corrected Mr. Kelley's statement in important particulars, and he and Carlisle together showed that the abolition of the duty on charges, transportation, etc., will affect only such articles as are brought in under the ad-valorem rate, and that goods brought in under these rates comprise by far the smallest proportion of all the articles imported. Mr. Morrison asserted that the discussions in the Senate showed a general agreement that the abolition of charges, etc., would cause a reduction of only 2½ per cent.

The speech of the day was made by Mr. Tucker, who subjected the bill to a running fire of criticism and sarcasm, and succeeded in arousing much interest. Reviewing the general features of the bill, and the details showing the number and kind of articles taxed, Mr. Tucker exclaimed: "We are taxed from A to Izzard." He declared that the whole tariff system has been perverted from its original objects, and is now constructed in the interest of monopolists. Certain of the duties proposed were absolutely prohibitory. Making a drive at Hubbell, Tucker said he had recently seen a statement of the Calumet & Hecla, in Northern Michigan, showing that the shares of that company, the original value of which was $8, are now worth $250, and pay a dividend of 250 per cent a share per year. Tucker exclaimed: "This is a copper infant, with a good deal more brass than most of them have." In regard to the cotton schedule, he declared that the diminution of duty was on the lower grades, of which we export five times as much as we import, while the duty on finer grades, a considerable proportion of which is brought from England, has been increased to the extent of 40, 50, 60, or 70 per cent. Twenty per cent only of the cost of manufacturing cotton goods from the raw material is expended in labor, yet here was a tariff revision proposing to increase the duty from 40 to 70 per cent in the name of protecting American labor. Tucker asserted that the wages of cotton operatives in Massachusetts are no higher than in England, and declared that a duty of 20 to 25 per cent would answer all the purposes of labor protection. Tucker also assailed the proposed reduction of the sugar tariff, which he declared had been devised for the benefit of the sugar-refiners instead of the sugar-consumers, as it did not reach the lower grades of sugar at all. The Committee of Ways and Means, he said, had also taken quinine and other preparations of bark from the free list and placed them on the dutiable list, imposing a duty which would be prohibitory, all for the benefit of a single Philadelphia firm. Kelley asked him if that firm was the only American manufacturer of quinine. Tucker replied, asking how many there were, and Kelley responded by saying five. "O, my," exclaimed Tucker, throwing up his hands, "five quinine manufacturers taxing 50,000,000 people on an article which is a necessity for the preservation of health and life." Kelley was on his feet instantly, and demanded whether Tucker knew how many quinine manufacturers there were in the world, and upon an admission by the latter that he did not, Kelley, in his most impressive manner, said there were only eighteen in the whole civilized world, and before quinine was placed upon the free list the five American manufacturers produced more than one-sixth of all that was used.

Mr. Kasson replied to Mr. Tucker, and spoke with unusual energy. He declared that the bill proposed was one in the interest of revenue as well as of protection of American industry. The true principle of imposing low duties on raw materials and increasing the rate as an article advances in the stage of completeness as a manufacture was the only just and philosophical one. In answer to Mr. Tucker's criticism upon the quinine business, Mr. Kasson called attention to the fact that when the Democrats placed quinine on the free list they left Peruvian bark on the dutiable list, and thus, in reality, offered a bounty to foreigners to manufacture quinine to supply the demand of the United States. The strongest part of Mr. Kasson's speech was devoted to the relation of wages to duties, and he made the broad assertion that 80 per cent of the value of every article manufactured represented the labor upon it.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Shortly before 12 o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, in the chair, on the Tariff bill.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, took the floor in vindication of the bill and in support of his assertion that it is the best bill ever submitted to an American Congress. He said he would not go into details, but would hold himself in readiness to answer any questions. A number of members then proceeded to take advantage of the offer, and a spirited debate ensued.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, inquired what would be the average reduction from the existing rates.

Mr. Kelley replied that, according to the figuring of the experts, it would be 12 per cent, but his own opinion was it would be larger. This was exclusive of the reduction which would attend the abolition of commissions and charges.

Mr. Springer inquired further whether the Committee on Ways and Means had diminished the rate proposed by the Tariff Commission.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, replied that there had been a decrease from the recommendations of the commission.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois—Some $6,000,000 less under sugar and $4,000,000 under tin-plates.

Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, inquired what effect upon the revenue would come from the proposition to abolish charges.

Mr. Kelley replied that his estimate was it would average a reduction of 10 per cent.

Mr. Carlisle asserted that it would only average 2 per cent, and Mr. Morrison argued that at the highest average it would only amount to 2½.

ATTACK ON THE BILL BY MR. TUCKER.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, member of the Ways and Means Committee, took the floor. He said there was scarcely an article known to the consumption of the American people which was not included within the taxation schedule of the bill, either by name or within its extraordinary classification. The whole purpose of the tariff system seemed to have been perverted from its original object until experts had been employed for the purpose, not of finding how the revenue could be raised, but how the revenue could be perverted in the interest of monopolists. Referring to the Tariff Commission, Mr. Tucker said some of its members were gentlemen interested in perpetuating this system, by which the consumer was taxed for the benefit of monopolists. The commission was a tribunal the very advocates at whose bar were the Judges who sat on the bench. Their bill had gone to the Committee on Ways and Means, and two of the members had appeared before the committee, and one of them very signally went back on the report of the commission, and the committee, subscribing to his views, increased the duty on woolen goods. All the committee had done was to increase the duties, with a very few exceptions, over the commission bill. Yes, except on sugar and tin-plates.

Mr. Haskell—And were rods and bar-iron and sundries?

Mr. Tuckr—Particularly sundries.

Mr. Haskell—Very large reductions were made by the committee from the commission bill.

Mr. Tucker criticised the Committee on Ways and Means for coming into the House with a bill unprepared to satisfy the inquiries of the members and the demands of the country to know what would be the effect of the measure.

Mr. Kelley asked whether the gentleman ever saw a tariff bill the effect of which upon the revenue could be foretold by any man.

Mr. Tucker thought the committee had shown itself inadequate to the task devolved upon it when it was unable to make even a shrewd estimate of the effect of its bill.

Mr. Kelley inquired whether the gentleman, on behalf of the minority of the committee, could not give a shrewd estimate.

Mr. Tucker replied that before the bill was reported from the committee, the minority of the members asked for delay in order to secure reliable information from the Treasury Department. That delay had not been accorded them, and he confessed he had not the means at his disposal for making estimates, but he could show the estimate of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was utterly delusive.

Mr. Kelley asserted that the bill had not been reported to the House until the committee had received all the information which the Treasury Department could give.

Mr. Tucker called attention to the fact that the committee had not submitted an estimate in its report, and intimated that it had not done so because it regarded the estimate as unreliable. The minority of the committee did not propose any radical reform in this tariff system. They recognized the fact that under the protective system industries had grown up and capital been invested in such forms that it would not only be wrong but bad statesmanship for any one to attempt to break them down by changing suddenly the protective system into a revenue-tariff system. All they had attempted to do, all they would attempt to do, was to diminish the enormous profits of the manufacturing industries of the country, which they derived from tribute levied on the consuming class. The burden of the consumer was double in its character. He bore the burden of the tax levied on imports, but that was a burden he bore cheerfully, as it went to the support of his Government; but he also bore the burden which resulted from a system of prohibitory duties, which, by preventing importation, enhanced the price of home articles. When the amount of diminution of tax proposed by the bill was measured these two burdens must be taken into consideration, and it must be found not only how much the revenue was diminished, but also how much the tribute to the manufacturer was diminished. Take the duty on cotton-ties. They came in now at a duty of 35 per cent; but the pending bill proposed a duty equivalent to 82 per cent. Under the present duty a revenue was collected by the Government. Under the proposed duty there would be no revenue. The effect would be that the gentleman would say they had relieved the South from taxation by the hook of the Treasury, while by the crook of prohibition the burden of cotton-ties would be doubled in the interest of the monopolists. Passing on to a discussion of the relations existing between labor and tariff he asserted that the declaration that protection had any effect on the price of labor was a fallacy. So far from high tariff being the cause of high wages it was high wages that was the cause of protection. Mr. Tucker then proceeded to discuss briefly some of the more important changes in the bill, especially criticising the sugar schedule. The reduction of the duty on refining sugars was at least 40 per cent, but the duty on all sugars that went into consumption was positively prohibitory. Such legislation was not only unjust, but viciously unjust, as it laid the whole agricultural interests under contribution to the few manufacturers of the country.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Tucker received the hearty applause of his party associates.

Mr. Kelley moved to limit the general debate to 5 o'clock today, but accepted an amendment of Mr. Randall extending the time until tomorrow at 5.

Mr. McLane, of Maryland, moved to make it Tuesday at noon.

Mr. McLane's motion was lost—yeas 78, nays 143—and Kelley's motion, as amended by Randall, agreed to. So the general debate will close tomorrow at 5 o'clock.

The House then again went into Committee of the Whole.

KASSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, regretted that the House had determined to have any general debate. He would have preferred to proceed to direct consideration of the details of the bill, because every day's delay was producing harm in the country and demoralization to business. He defended the Tariff Commission against the criticisms of the gentleman from Virginia (Tucker), which reminded him of the criticisms of a man who wanted no lawyer on the bench, because it would not be possible for him to be impartial in the decision of the points of law. There were articles in the bill, in his opinion, on which duty was unduly imposed. Duty was placed on some articles on the basis of the protection of more infirm enterprises instead of the basis of the maintenance of the average interests throughout the United States. If there be one poor lead mine and other rich ones, he did not think Congress ought to base its schedule on those rates which would protect a poor enterprise and raise enormously the profits of greater sources of wealth. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Tucker) has styled the creation of competitive establishments as monopolies, when the very creation of those establishments was the destruction of the foreign monopoly. He was willing to treat the world with charity. He was willing to send ship cargoes of food to the poor abroad, but when he stood to legislate he would legislate for the United States of America and not for the interest of foreign lands. The only practical question for Congress was as to the proper rate of duty to impose on articles which the United States produced in competition with foreign countries in order to offset the disadvantages of location of our industries, the cost of raw material, and the cost of labor. When that had been done—call it "protection" or call it "tariff for revenue"—an act of statesmanship and patriotism had been performed. The pending bill made a conceded reduction of revenue to the amount of $20,000,000. He should be glad to have $50,000 taken from the revenue. If it were not for the old maxim "Nil desperandum," he would despair of the passage of any Tariff Revision bill, and when the gentleman from Virginia contented himself with a running fire of criticism on the bill, instead of urging consideration of the measure, he did not encourage that duty which he was so well able to perform. He (Kasson) was for protection because he was for the maintenance of two things—the independence of his country from foreign control and the giving of bread, and shelter, and clothing to the poorer men of the United States, who depended upon their labor for their daily bread. He could not accomplish those objects if he allowed, by his action, the workshops of Europe to send to this country their manufactures. He could not do so if he adopted a pure revenue standard, because, when our manufactures were forced either to perish or reduce the price of labor, the bread was taken from the mouths of the workingmen. A million homes in the United States were as anxious over the solution of the pending legislation as if their occupants lived in palaces instead of hovels. Congress could not afford to say it would pass no bill unless every item was agreeable to every member. There never would be a revision of the tariff without some mutual concessions. Kasson's brief speech was greeted with applause.

MILLS, M'LANE, AND KELLEY.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, opposed the bill as being a well-acknowledged perversion of the power of Congress granted by the Constitution. In his opinion there never had been contained in the same amount of paper so much diabolical iniquity, so much fraud, so much false pretense, so much robbery, as was contained in this bill.

Mr. McLane, in the course of his speech, referred to the action of Congress on the subject of the tariff thirty years ago, when the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Kelley) and himself were on different sides of the question, as they were today.

Mr. Kelley—No; I was foolish enough then to be a Democratic free-trader. [Laughter.]

Mr. McLane said he had noticed no free-trader ever became a protectionist who was not suffering from great confusion of mind. It was the gentleman from Pennsylvania who had said the internal-revenue system should be removed, and yet he came into the House to support this bill, which reduced duties on imports and perpetuated the existence of the internal revenue.

Mr. Kelley said the bill to reduce that tax passed the House last session and was now in the Senate. He could not be put in a false position because he had voted to lay aside the Internal-Revenue bill in order to reach the Tariff bill.

Mr. McLane said the gentleman had placed himself in a false position by having at the last session yielded his personal convictions to the dictates of a caucus.

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

HOPES OF THE CATTLE-MEN THAT THEY WILL RECEIVE RELIEF FROM CONGRESS—THE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The Agricultural Convention today listened to essays on swine by F. D. Curtis, of New York, and by Dr. Ezra Stetson, of Illinois; on "A Butter Standard," by T. D. Curtis, New York; on "Breeding and Feeding of Beef," by Col. J. A. Scott, of Iowa. Other papers on live-stock topics were read, and several were on the Secretary's desk at the close of the session. The intention had been to hold no meeting tomorrow, but the convention decided to meet again at 10 a. m. and listen to the papers and such discussions as may come up. Among the papers to be read are "Cattle-Husbandry and the Demand for Beef," by J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa; "Sheep-Husbandry," by Prof. Budd, of Delaware; "The Stock Interests of Tennessee," by Col. B. F. Cockrill; a paper on "The Gurnon System," an essay on swine, by Mr. Gurler, of Illinois.

Col. Scott, of Iowa, arrived late yesterday. Several of the attending delegates will go home tomorrow.

Prof. James Law, Dr. Thayer, and J. H. Sanders, the United States Treasury Cattle Commission, met a number of cattle men in consultation this evening in the rooms of Gen. Williams, who has charge of the Hatch bill for the control of contagious diseases of animals. On counting the Senators who favor or who are indifferent to the passage of the bill and those who may oppose it, the party was quite confident that nothing stood in the way but the difficulty of getting the bill before the Senate. The Tariff bill has precedence of all others, and most of this session may be taken for its discussion. If the Senator who has charge of that bill could be induced to grant to the friends of the Hatch bill the privilege of bringing it up, they might be able to in half an hour pass a bill which is asked for by all those who breed cattle in the Western and by many in the Eastern States. Within the last two months nearly every State Board of Agriculture and every Cattle-Breeders' Association in the West has given strong expression to a demand for such protection from Congress as this bill will provide if it becomes a law. Not a few of them have indorsed the Hatch bill explicitly. Nearly all the Senators are friendly to the bill, and are of the opinion expressed by Senator Mahone, of Virginia, that there is really little reason to fear opposition, because there is really no reason for opposing it. Two or three days ago an animal suffering with contagious pleuro-pneumonia was sent from Baltimore into York County, Pennsylvania. Fortunately the Cattle Commission discovered the fact and immediately put the herd under rigid quarantine.

SILVER DOLLARS.

THE SPECTACLE OF A NATION WITH MORE COIN ON HAND THAN IT CAN BUILD VAULTS FOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Secretary Folger has addressed a letter to Speaker Keifer relative to the amount of silver coin on hand and the facilities for its safekeeping in the Sub-Treasury offices, showing the urgent necessity for providing additional vault-room at once for storing silver, or for discontinuing the coinage of the standard silver dollars. Since the act passed Feb. 28, 1878, authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar, new vaults have been built expressly for storing at the following-named offices: Year 1878, New York Sub-Treasury, at a cost of $38,687; San Francisco Sub-Treasury, at a cost of $17,057; Philadelphia Sub-Treasury, at a cost of $8,268. Year 1880, San Francisco mint at a cost of of $9,336; Baltimore Sub-Treasury at a cost of $8,268; Philadelphia mint at a cost of $6,985. Year 1882, San Francisco mint at a cost of $10,000; San Francisco Sub-Treasury at a cost of $6,985. These vaults are now practically filled, some of them to their utmost capacity. Under the law there must be coined at the mints at least $2,000,000 worth of standard silver dollars monthly, and unless the law is repealed before Congress adjourns this session provision must be made for the storage of this year's coinage, say $27,000,000 less the amount put in circulation. The increase in the circulation of the standard silver money between Nov. 1 1881, and Nov. 1, 1882 was less than $1,500,000. The amount coined at the same time was $28,772,075. The office of the Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati is in a building owned by the Government, but it has been sold to be delivered as soon as the new building is completed. For this reason, and on account of the small amount of space available, no additional vault was built, and there has been transferred from that office to other Sub-Treasury offices, from time to time, to relieve the vaults since Feb. 28, 1878, the sum of $3,827,780 in silver. The office of the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis is in a rented building, and, in addition to the vaults of the office available for use, there has been rented from a safe-deposit company in that city a large vault exclusively for the storage of the standard silver dollars, at a cost of $1,750 per annum. But the most serious difficulty will be experienced in affording relief to the San Francisco Sub-Treasury. The amount reported on hand Jan. 11, 1883, was in standard silver dollars, $14,414,000; fractional silver, $7,374,606; total silver, $21,788,606, or about 628 tons. Both the new vaults built for the purpose are now about full, and the Assistant-Treasurer reports that there is no further space available in his office for building another vault. The only relief, therefore, that can be given is to transfer to some sub-treasury in the East at a cost of $10,000 for the transportation of each million transferred. There is not a sufficent appropriation available for the payment of transportation of the amount required to be transferred in order to properly relieve that office, nor are the Sub-Treasury offices in the East in the condition to receive that amount as shown by the accompanying reports of the several offices. The amount in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1883, in standard silver dollars was $94,016,842; fractional silver, $26,521,692; total silver, $120,538,534, or about 3,500 tons. In view of the facts stated above and the reports herewith submitted it is apparent that this Congress should either discontinue the coinage of standard silver dollars, or make suitable appropriations for building additional vaults in the East, and for the transportation of silver-coin from San Francisco, no further space being available for building another vault at that point. The lowest rates for transportation of silver from San Francisco obtainable are $10 per $1,000.

PENSIONS.

AN ADVERSE REPORT ON THE LATEST RAID.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The bill proposing to increase the pensions of all persons now on the pension roll who are disabled by the loss of one hand, foot, arm, or leg to $40 per month, was reported adversely in the Senate today. Three members of the Committee on Pensions presented individual minority reports recommending substitutes for the original bill, which would modify the increase asked for in proportion to the degree of disability. The Senators who dissented from the majority report were Van Wyck of Nebraska, Blair of New Hampshire, and Platt of New York. The report of the majority gives the following reasons for not allowing the increase:

> The proposed legislation is manifestly and grossly unjust and unequal. The loss of a hand or foot is in no just sense equal to the loss of an arm above the elbow, or a leg above the knee, and it is still more out of proportion to rank the loss of a hand or foot with the loss of an arm at the shoulder, or with the loss of a leg at the hip joint. The present rates at which persons suffering the disabilities named are now pensioned are as follow: Loss of hand or foot, $18 per month; amputation at or above the knee, $24; amputation at the hip-joint, $37.50. These rates are, in the opinion of the committee, liberal, and ought not to be disturbed, first, because it will to a great extent disturb and derange the present rating of all other classes below those proposed to be raised and would very greatly embarrass the Pension Office in its workings, retarding the passage of claims already too long delayed in their disposition; second, it will be a great and manifest injustice to raise pensions of the class proposed and leave a much larger class of equally-deserving pensions embraced in the ratings below $18 per month untouched. If there is to be a rerating of any portion of the pension list, it ought in justice to begin in the grades last referred to, and not in the higher grades, as proposed in this bill. Even now there is very considerable complaint of inequality in pension ratings, because of the great difference between those who rate above $18 per month and those who fall below that amount, the latter complaining that they are unjustly discriminated against. The passage of this bill will immediately add to and increase the annual pension account not less than $5,187,564, as will appear by a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions on this very subject to the Secretary of the Interior, Dec. 16, 1882. These estimates are low, on account of the fact that as the years pass by the disabilities of the soldiers increase in degree, so that the ratio of equivalent disability will steadily advance with years. It must also be remembered that claims still continue to come in in large numbers, there having been filed in the year 1882 no less than 40,689 new applications, an increase of nearly 10,000 over the preceding year. To recapitulate: The proposed legislation is unequal and unjust as between the classes proposed to be increased, in that it rates minor disabilities equal to those of a much greater and graver character. It discriminates against a much larger and equally deserving class embraced in the lower ratings under existing laws, and will cause widespread dissatisfaction and discontent among those embraced in the lower rating, because they are denied an advance to which they are as justly entitled as those classes named in the proposed legislation. It will derange the business of the Pension Office, and greatly embarrass it in bringing up the great number of applications which have been too long neglected, and in this way operate very unjustly against a large class of meritorious people entitled to pensions, but who have been unable to have their cases determined by reason of the great pressure of business on the Pension Office, and the inadequateness of the force and the facilities to expedite the work. The present allowances of the classes named are ample, and in every respect liberal. The average is considerably above the average wages of the country, the lowest grade of $18 per month being about the average of wages throughout the country. Neither patriotism nor prudence in our judgment requires any increase.

THREE VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The Senate Pensions Committee split into three parties on the proposed measure to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who lost an arm or a leg in the Government service during the War of the Rebellion. The majority, represented by Slater, are against the proposition. The minority, Blair and Mitchell (Chairman) are in favor of the measure and of enlarging its scope so as to increase the pensions, also those whose eyesight or hearing has been impaired by reason of service in either arm of the service. Platt is unable to agree with either majority or minority, and proposes to offer a bill of his own.

THE ARMY BILL.

GEN. LOGAN'S AMENDMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The following is Gen. Logan's amendment to the Army bill, which will receive the support of the Senate Military Committee:

SECTION —. That hereafter in time of peace all offenders in the army, charged with offenses now punishable by regimental or garrison court-martial, shall be brought before a summary court, which shall consist of the commissioned officer second in rank at the post or station of the offender, and who shall hear and determine the offense, and adjudge the punishment that shall be inflicted, and shall also make a record of his proceedings, and submit the same to his Post Commander, who, upon approval of the proceedings in the case, shall order the execution of sentence, and shall forward the record to the department headquarters for examination, and file in the office of the Judge Advocate of the Department; provided that the punishment in such cases be limited to that authorized to be inflicted by a regimental or garrison court-martial.

SEC. —. That the monthly pay of the following enlisted men of the army shall, during their first term of enlistment, be as follows: Sergeant-Majors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, $26; Post, Quartermaster, and Commissary Sergeants, $34; chief trumpeters of cavalry, $22; principal musicians of artillery and infantry, $22; First-Sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, $24; Sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, $20; Corporals of cavalry and light artillery, $18; Corporals of artillery and infantry, $18; saddlers of cavalry, $18; blacksmiths and farriers of cavalry, $18; trumpeters of cavalry, $16; musicians of artillery and infantry, $16; privates of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, $16; Ordnance Sergeants of posts, $34; Sergeant-Majors of engineers, $36; Quartermaster's Sergeants of engineers, $36; Sergeants of engineers and ordnance, $34; Corporals of engineers and ordnance, $23; musicians of engineers, $16; privates (first class) of engineers, $18; privates (second class) of engineers, $16; and said rates of pay hereby established shall be increased for continued service, as provided by Secs. 1,281, 1,282, 1,283, and 1,284 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. —. That officers of the army stationed at military posts apart from settlements may, with the approval of the Department Commander, each employ one private soldier as a servant, provided that the consent of such soldier shall be first procured, and that the pay proper of such soldier during the period of such employment shall be charged against the officer employing him.

SEC. —. That officers serving away from their stations as members or Judge-Advocates of courts-martial or Courts of Inquiry, or as members of military boards, shall receive a per diem allowance of $2.50.

SEC. —. That the Secretary of War may authorize the employment at the headquarters of military divisions, departments, and districts of civilian clerks in place of the general-service clerks now authorized for such employment at rates of compensation not to exceed those paid to other civilian clerks employed at such headquarters by the officers of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments.

SEC. —. That the officer detailed to duty as Governor of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., shall have, in addition to his present salary, $1,000 allowance.

SEC. —. That the officers of the line, detailed for duty as acting Assistant Quartermasters, shall be allowed the same additional compensation ($10 per month) as is now allowed by law to acting Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence.

SEC. —. That fuel in kind only shall be issued to officers of the army without cost by the Quartermaster's Department in quantities as prescribed by the army regulations and general orders.

SEC. —. That any person who has been ruptured while in the line of duty in the army or navy shall be provided with a truss of approved pattern, under such regulations as may be prescribed by Secretaries of War and of the Navy respectively.

SEC. —. That so much of the act making appropriations for the army, approved July 24, 1876, as forbids the payment to officers of the army of mileage over land-grant railroads be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. —. That Sec. 2,148 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words, "or to imprisonment in a penitentiary for a period not to exceed one year, or by both."

SEC. —. That the Secretary of War be and hereby is authorized to cause the enlistment of 150 competent instructors for post schools, who shall have the rank and pay of Commissary Sergeants.

STAR ROUTES

IN COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The examination of the witness Boone was continued in the star-route case. He filled out blank proposals in Stephen Dorsey's house, and in his presence Dorsey wrote letters to accompany the packages. At the time of the first Congressional investigation the witness had a conversation with Miner in the presence of Stephen B. Elkins. They had been notified to consult Elkins. Miner said it was unfortunate that Peck's name had been signed to the proposals by Stephen Dorsey. This remark was immediately stricken out by order of the court.

The defense appealed to the court to charge the jury to disregard the answer.

The court said counsel should not put a question calculated to bring out an improper answer.

Mr. Ingersoll said that personally he had no objection to the answer. "Let them prove it."

Dorsey inquired of the witness what the trouble was between himself and Brady, and why the latter was so hostile toward him. Boone replied he didn't know. Dorsey then said Brady would never do anything for them as long as he (Boone) was in the concern.

JUROR DICKSON INDICTED.

The grand jury this afternoon returned a presentment against William Dickson for corruptly endeavoring to influence the vote of his fellow-jurors in the late star-route trial. It is stated the delay in the proceedings, which gave rise to the rumor that the bill had been ignored, arose from technical imperfections in the bill.

Dickson is indicted on two counts. The charge is that Dickson "unlawfully and corruptly did produce and openly exhibit to the jurors aforesaid a written statement and paper and unlawfully, corruptly, and in a loud voice did proclaim to the jurors the declarations," etc., contained in his statement regarding his interview with Bowen.

COSTLY.

One of the counsel for the defense informs the *Post* that the expenses of Brady, Dorsey, and Vaile in the recent and pending trials will be fully $200,000, of which Brady and Dorsey are reported to have spent $75,000 each.

MATRIMONIAL.

MARRIAGE OF MISS BAYARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The marriage of Miss Mabel Bayard, the eldest daughter of Senator Bayard, and Mr. Samuel D. Warren, of Boston, took place at the Ascension Church today at noon. A brilliant company assembled to witness the ceremony. Many ladies came in full evening dress, but the larger portion wore street costumes and dark bonnets.

The wedding was after the English style. The bridal party were driven to the church in eight carriages, the drivers wearing light coats and white gloves. The ushers were Messrs. Appleton, Richardson, Gray, and Martin, of New York; Mr. Villaronski and Mr. Woodbury Blair, of Washington; and the Messrs. Warren, of Boston, brothers of the groom. They wore morning dresses, were ungloved, and wore wedding-favors in the lappel of their Prince Albert frocks.

The bridal party as it passed down the aisle looked very pretty and effective. The bridesmaids followed the ushers, walking in couples. They were the Misses Bayard, sisters of the bride; Miss Warren, sister of the groom; Miss Crebbs, Miss Andrews, Miss Kane, Miss Lockwood, and Miss Marshall, of Baltimore. They wore dresses of white silken mull. The fronts of the skirts were ruffled to the waist with Oriental lace, and full draperies of the mull fell over the long trains. The surplice waists were prettily garnished with lace, and each carried a bouquet of roses, varying in color. They wore large Ruben hats of white felt, faced with black velvet and trimmed with long, white plumes.

The bride came in leaning on her father's arm, who relinquished her to the groom at the chancel-rail. Her dress was of white satin. The long full train was entirely without ornament. Short paniers of the satin, beneath which fell four deep flounces of real lace, covered the fronts. The waist was V-shaped, and the high collar and broad cuffs at the wrist were outlined with ruffles of the same fine lace. A long tulle veil was caught in the simply-arranged coiffure, and fell to the end of the train. Her bouquet was large, and entirely of white roses. The groom wore morning dress, dark trousers, and Prince Albert frock coat.

The Rev. Dr. Elliott, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The grouping at the altar was very artistic. The bridesmaids stood in single file, four on each side, on the high step near the bride and groom, the ushers, in similar groups, remaining down near the chancel-rail. The groom's best man, Mr. Wetmore, of Michigan, stood to his right, and the bride's father, Senator Bayard, at her left. The bride's younger sisters wore girlish toilets of white muslin over pale blue and pink slips. Mrs. Bayard wore a rich toilet of deep maroon brocade, with court train. The neck, V-shaped, was filled in with lace caught by diamond ornaments. She wore tan-colored gloves.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Welling, Lieut. and Mrs. Rodgers, née Cameron; Senator Cameron, Baron Schaeffer, Miss Bristeo of New York, Miss Swan and Mr. James Morrill, Mr. Saurin of the British Legation, Mr. Walker Blaine, Miss Jonas, Miss Norris, Mr. J. W. Thompson, Senator Jones of Florida, Senator Butler, the Spanish Minister and Mme. Barca, Miss Swearingen, Mrs. and Miss Loring, Mrs. and Miss Pendleton. A wedding breakfast followed at the residence of Senator and Mrs. Bayard, after which a large reception was held during the early afternoon.

AMERICAN PORK.

VIEWS OF MINISTER SARGENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Sargent, United States Minister to Germany, has made to the State Department an official report with regard to the threatened exclusion from that country of American-pork products. Mr. Sargent says:

> I have the honor to report that a very strong feeling of opposition has been aroused in Berlin and other German cities, as well as in the manufacturing districts generally, against the threatened exclusion of American-pork products. Strong protests are being sent in to the Bundesrath, and committees of merchants and others have visited the Capital to protest against the measure. Editorials in the leading papers have fully exposed the falsity of the excuses for exclusion. If this were strictly a Government of public opinion, in the American sense, these general public appeals, backed as they are by solid reasoning upon indisputable facts, would prevail and the project would be abandoned. I have sought by all apt means to oppose the measure, and have lost no opportunity to expose its true character and to show the health of the American swine is unimpaired and American swine products entirely wholesome. I do not think these latter propositions are now seriously disputed by people of intelligence. The movement is merely selfish and in disregard of the interests of the United States. The only argument which would be effective would be the fear of reprisal. We could not insist upon any people receiving from us articles deleterious to health, but we can as little submit to the exclusion of our products upon false pretenses—pretenses so obviously false as in this instance.

THE TARIFF ON CHINA.

CHICAGO DEALERS REGARD THE PROPOSED INCREASE AS AN INJURY TO THE TRADE.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday looked around among the crockery trade to see what was thought of the proposed increase of the tariff on crockery and chinaware. The Committee on Ways and Means of Congress recommend as follows: Decorated china and parian ware, increase from 50 to 65 per cent; white china from 45 to 65 per cent; white granit earthenware from 40 to 55 per cent; and printed and painted earthenware from 40 to 65 per cent. This increase is even more on the general average than the Tariff Commission recommend. Incidentally the reporter learned that in this country the very finest table glassware is made, and it is the most costly, many of the goblets, champagne, and even wine-glasses, retailing at $75 per dozen, nearly all the grades of what is termed the white cut crystal ware, which is so radiant and beautiful, being made in Connecticut.

Mr. E. J. Ovington Jr., of Messrs. Ovington Bros. & Ovington, said: "The increase of the tariff on decorated china and parian ware is equal to 30 per cent. This, you must understand, is only an increase on the importation price. It will make the goods sell at a rate very much higher. It will make this class of goods so high that many houses which now handle them will not be able to do so in the future if the increase is adopted.

THE TARIFF SHOULD BE REDUCED

rather than increased. If our manufacturers cannot make the goods on a tariff of 50 per cent they had better stop altogether. If that is not protection enough they had better shut up shop. I see they talk of decreasing the tax on tobacco, but they want the tax on pottery. These goods should be made cheaper, not dearer. They are necessaries of life as much as meat and flour, and plates are needed to serve the food quite as much as the food is needed. So far as white ware is concerned it does not matter so much. The English manufacturers produce decorated china ware and sell it as cheaply as the plain white, so that the poor man at least can buy one as reasonably cheap as the other. But the duty is far too high. I think that the average tariff should not range over 30 per cent, and this would give American manufacturers a very fair show. As a matter of business, I would like to see the tariff increased, for it would make an average rise in the retail price of from 60 to 100 per cent. It would put the business

IN THE HANDS OF A FEW

who have capital enough to carry on the trade. The average stocks range from $100,000 to $150,000, and these are not considered large. We have in our art-room, small as it appears, over $30,000 worth of goods alone (and pointing to a case), here is $10,000 in glassware. The tariff would add an average of 33⅓ per cent on cost of importation, and hence so much more capital would be required to do the same amount of business. The man with $30,000 in the business wouldn't stand much show in a case. Paintings are imported upon 10 per cent tariff, yet vases, which are only valuable for the painting on them, or art plates and dishes, have to pay 50 per cent, while they are just as much pictures as the others. But why talk of this matter; the whole matter of increase will fall on the masses, and the smaller dealers will be crowded to the wall. From our business point of view, upon a selfish basis, it would rather help than hurt us."

Mr. Burley, of Messrs. Burley & Tyrrell, said: "The tariff on our line of goods is

TOO HIGH NOW.

It is making the public pay for things double their value, and which cannot be made in this country equal to the foreign wares. I am a Republican, but I am anti-tariff. I admit that we need a tariff for revenue, but the whole tariff ought to be reduced. They can't make white china in this country. The tariff does not help any manufacturers here except those who make very common goods. So far as the increase proposed is concerned, I haven't figured how much more it would make the goods cost to the actual user. All I know is that there should be no tariff on most of the china goods imported."

NOTES.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The Marquis of Lorne spent the day very quietly at the British Legation. He did not go out at all except to make a formal call upon the President. Tomorrow he will be entertained at the White House, when the following guests will join the President in making him welcome: Mrs. McElroy, Lieut.-Col. De Winton, the Hon. A. Bagot, the British Minister, and Miss West, the Secretary of State, President of the Senate Davis, the Speaker and Mrs. Keifer, the Chief-Justice and Mrs. Waite, Gen. Sherman and Miss Sherman, Admiral Porter, Senator and Mrs. Cameron, Senator and Mrs. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, Mr. George Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Story, Mrs. Bigelow Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Beckwith, and Miss Beckwith, Judge Edwards Pierrepont, Mrs. John Davis.

ROBESON'S DEFEAT.

The significant statement made in the Senate this morning that neither the Appropriations Committee nor the Naval Affairs Committee are disposed to favor the general legislation contained in the Naval Appropriation bill as it passed the house doubtless settles the fact that Robeson's pet schemes will be defeated.

GEN. LOGAN THANKED.

Messrs. Milo V. Bailey, W. E. Griffith, and George B. Creamer, a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Maryland, called on Senator Logan today and presented him an engrossed copy of resolutions passed by that organization, commending his action in the Fitz John Porter case. The interview took place in the room of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Senator Logan took the resolutions and thanked the committee warmly. He said he was very glad that his course was approved by the soldier element, and he could not express more gratification if he was to to make a four hours' speech.

M'FARLAND'S OFFER OF ONE DOLLAR.

A case involving the remission of a judgment obtained for a failure to pay an assessment of the "deficiency tax" on spirits is now before the Treasury Department, and is of considerable interest to distillers. The facts are as follows: "A judgment was obtained in the Circuit Court of the Northern District of Illinois in June, 1879, against Charles McFarland for $1,900 for 'deficiency tax' on whisky. McFarland claims that his distillery was destroyed by fire Oct. 5, 1871, and that the cause of the fire was the act of a drunken Internal-Revenue Gager. There were between 5,000 and 6,000 proof gallons of spirits in the distillery at the time, all of which was destroyed, and McFarland claims that he cannot be indemnified against the tax on it by any valid claim of insurance, as the great Chicago fire took place within a few days after and ruined all the companies wherein he had policies. For these reason, he offers $1, which is carefully pinned inside of a letter to the department, to compromise the judgment." McFarland claims to be very poor and unable to pay the judgment, which he does not believe he honestly owes, and therefore tenders $1 for a release.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—In the Court of the Commissioners of Alabama Claims, the case of George R. Williams against the United States, for sailors' wages, was argued and submitted. An order was announced that on Wednesday, Feb. 14, the court will proceed to call the docket up to No. 1,500, inclusive, and the cases will be disposed of in order unless for good cause shown a postponement be granted in the discretion of the court. The counsel for claimants were notified to proceed to take testimony in these cases at once, unnecessary delay not to be accepted as ground for further postponement. Adjourned to Monday.

NOMINATIONS.

The President today nominated the following: Charles H. Brastow, Receiver of Public Moneys at Del Norte, Cal.; Edward L. Salisbury, Receiver of Public Moneys at Leadville, Colo.; George O. Fay, Register of the Land-Office at Menasha, Wis.; Albert K. Osborn, Register of the Land-Office at Rayfield, Wis.; Samuel C. Wingard, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Washington; Lieut.-Col. James C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, to be Colonel; Mayor Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Postmasters—John A. Myler, Allegheny, Pa.; Henry Porter, Connellsville, Pa.; Miller Beatty, Clarion, Pa.; Jackson P. Keeney, Towanda, Pa.; Melville S. Thompson, Condersport, Pa.; Sylvester N. Clark, Cleburne, Tex.; James G. McMahon, New Lexington, O.; Orlando A. Samers, Kokomo, Ind.; Samuel Buchnell, National Stock-Yards, Ill.; B. B. Hamilton, White Hill, Ill.; M. W. Moir, Eldora, Ia.; C. A. Lisle, Fort Madison, Ia.; James M. Emery, Lemars, Ia.; Sophas N. Miller, Alexandria, Minn.; Thomas J. Pickett Jr., Ashland, Neb.; Alfred H. Lewis, Millbank, Dak.

EXPORTS.

During December, 1882, the value of exports of merchandise amounted to $92,960,423. This was exceeded but once before—in December, 1880. The excess in value of exports over imports for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1882, amounted to $54,372,222, as against an excess of only $25,902,682 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882.

THE PILOT RULES.

Pilot rules for Western rivers as amended go into effect at noon the 3d of September next.

CENSUS APPROPRIATION.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations in reporting the appropriation for continuing the census reduced the amount from $200,000 to $100,000, on the ground that the work was in a very unsatisfactory condition.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGISTS

were before the House Judiciary Committee this morning protesting against the clause in Mr. Willitts' Anti-Polygamy bill which disfranchises women who now vote in Utah.

THE SIBERIAN PARTY.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the following cablegram from Minister Hunt at St. Petersburg:

> Ensign Harry Hunt telegraphs from Irkoutsk as follows:
>
> "Please inform the department that I have arrived here with the party en route to the United States. Thornam, interpreter, accompanies us to Orenburg. I would recommend that he return with the caskets. I will await an answer."
>
> I have directed Thornam's return, as suggested by Ensign Hunt.

The Secretary of the Navy will recommend the passage of a bill to compensate the officers and crew of the late steamer Rodgers for the loss of personal effects when the vessel was destroyed, to allow the mother of Master Putnam of that vessel one year's pay, and to reward the natives of St. Lawrence Bay for hospitalities extended to the shipwrecked crew.

PERU.

The Peruvian Minister says: "The suggestion of 'peace without Bolivia' will not meet with any sympathy from the legitimate Government of Peru or the people of that unfortunate Republic; that suggestion is a Chilian suggestion, and not a Peruvian one." Minister Elmore has nothing to say of the expected recall of Minister Logan, but adds that the public will soon be in possession of interesting details.

EDMONDS.

The Iowa Congressional delegation called upon the President in the interest of Edmonds for District Commissioner.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President relative to a joint resolution "To refer certain claims to the Court of Claims," which becomes a law under the constitutional provision without his approval. The message states, in effect, that the President finds no sufficient grounds for the legislation demanded, but prefers to let it become a law without his approval, not finding it so objectionable as to demand his disapproval.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Mr. Hale reported a joint resolution making an appropriation for continuing the work of the census.

Mr. Slater, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely the House bill increasing the pensions of one-armed and one-legged soldiers.

Mr. Blair presented the views of the minority, including the Chairman, recommending the passage of a substitute covering more ground than the original bill, which, he said, designed to deal justly with all classes of pensioners.

Mr. Platt, who had been unable to concur with either the majority or minority, introduced a bill raising the pensions of those now receiving $18 to $25, and those receiving $24 to $30.

Messrs. Sherman, Cameron, and Mitchell presented petitions against the reductions on foreign manufactured products below the rates fixed by the Tariff Commission.

Mr. Mahone, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported in favor of holding a world's centennial cotton exposition in 1884, and also in favor of referring the Agricultural Appropriation bill to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Bayard presented Mr. Saulsbury's credentials of reëlection. Filed.

Mr. Van Wyck presented a minority report from the Committee on Pensions, signed by Mr. Callcott and himself, in relation to a bill to increase pensions to one-armed and one-legged soldiers.

The Tariff bill occupied the rest of the day.

HOUSE.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Bingham, Harmer, and O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, representing commercial exchanges and other associations, protesting against the transfer of the revenue marine, life-saving, marine hospital, and signal service, and against the abolition of the office of Shipping Commissioner.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs by Mr. Davis, of Illinois, granting the right of way for railroad purposes through the Fort Smith military reservation.

Mr. Springer reported a joint resolution providing for the printing at the public printing-office of the report of the Tariff Commission at the instance of any person on the payment of the costs. Adopted.

The Tariff bill was then taken up and speeches were made.

Adjourned.

CREMATION.

Incineration of the Remains of a Child at the Le Moyne Furnace at Washington, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The remains of Robert Hahn, aged 3 years and 3 months, arrived from New York this morning for incineration. The body was accompanied by Dr. H. A. Happel, a friend of the child's parents. The little one died of scarlet-fever on the 23d inst., and at the mother's request was brought here for incineration. The lad's father, Dr. Samuel Hahn, was cremated in the Le Moyne furnace in March, 1880. Dr. Happel left New York Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, arriving here at 11:30 a. m. today. The crematory was reached at noon, and five minutes later the corpse was in the retort. It took but a short time to reduce the body to ashes. No religious services were held. The casket, a metallic one, and the ashes will be shipped by express Monday to Dr. A. Kaufmann, No. 212 East Eighteenth street, New York, the grandfather of the child. The gentleman who accompanied the remains is a jolly fellow. He was here at the time of the incineration of the child's father, and is very emphatic about incineration being the proper method of disposing of the body, and says he will be a subject for the fiery furnace at his death. This is the first child cremated in this country. Dr. Happel left town this afternoon at 1:48 on his return to New York. The fire was lighted at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and during last night the furnace was in excellent condition, but by the time the corpse arrived the fire had been allowed to die down considerably, and when the remains were placed in the retort a perceptible flame sprung up in place of the usual white heat. The body for incineration was small, however, and the burning by a flame made but little difference.

CHECK-RAISING.

A Boston Bank Victimized Out of About $5,000 by a Sleek Stranger.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A daring and successful piece of check-raising has just come to light, by which it appears that one of the Boston banks has been victimized out of about $5,000 by a professional "raiser" known to the police as Charles Whittemore, alias Al Wilson. Some time in August last Whittemore called at the Naverick National Bank and made a deposit of $2,000, at the same time introducing a boy who he informed the bank officials would act as his messenger in depositing and drawing on his account. Whittemore rapidly drew out in various lots the amount of his first deposit of $2,000, then very soon after made a deposit of a check purporting to be for $5,000 in round numbers drawn by a gentleman of excellent financial standing. The next day Whittemore drew on the bank for all but a few dollars of this amount. Very shortly after the bank discovered that the check, which was a genuine one for about $17, had been raised to $5,000 by Whittemore. Search was at once instituted for the new depositor, but the bird had flown and the bank had to suffer. The matter was put in the hands of the inspectors of police, however, and Inspector Mahoney is about to proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., where Whittemore has been caught in attempting to work the same dodge, and locked up. After New York has settled with him he will have an opportunity to reckon up with Massachusetts.

WIFE-MURDER.

A Case at River Falls, Wis., Which Is Shrouded in a Good Deal of Mystery.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—A River Falls (Wis.) special to the *Pioneer-Press* gives particulars of a wife-murder there this morning. About daylight Paul Appel knocked at the door of his nearest neighbor's house, crying out that his wife was frozen to death, and asking assistance. Upon reaching Appel's shanty the woman was found lying near the door, clothed only in her night-clothes—dead, but scarcely cold. Upon her person—upon her head and breast especially—were bruises and discolorations, indicating that her death had not resulted from cold alone. The horrified neighbors at once dispatched messengers to the village for the proper officers, who repaired to the scene as soon as possible and arrested Appel, whom they found blockaded in his own house, which was surrounded by armed men. There are no witnesses to the tragedy, and Appel is very guarded in his statements. His story is that he returned from town at a late hour last night, and, being very much fatigued, at once retired to bed with his wife and infant child. He claims to know nothing further until he was awakened by the crying of the child about daylight. At once noticing the absence of his wife, he arose, dressed himself, and went out of doors, where he found her lying in the snow, dead. He makes no attempt to account for the bruises upon her head and body. The neighbors say that he has been in the habit of beating his wife when in liquor. The surgeons report that the injuries received by Mrs. Appel were insufficient of themselves to cause death.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Soldiers Fired Upon from Ambush—Indian Beaten to Death—An Outlaw.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Muskogee, Indian Territory, says: While a guard of soldiers on Wednesday were taking some $200,000 belonging to the Creek orphan fund to Okmulkee, where it was to be distributed, they were fired upon from the brush by unknow persons. The troops returned the fire, but no casualties are reported.

Katicaghala, a whisky-peddling Indian, was dragged from his house yesterday by a party of Indians and beaten and shot to death.

Dick Glass, one of the leaders of the Spiechee party during the late troubles, and a noted desperado, is marauding over the country to the terror of law-abiding citizens. He was not included in the recent amnesty arrangement, and both parties are advised to kill him.

ILLINOIS.

Exciting Committee Sessions Over the Bradwell-McNally Election Contest.

The Proprietor of the "Hammock Hotel" in Close Proximity to the Penitentiary.

Unable to Face His Accusers, He Hastily Skips to This City.

Reference of the Citizens' League Bill to the Packed License Committee.

Introduction of a Bill to Secure Needed Reforms in the Primary System.

BRADWELL—M'NALLY.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE COMMITTEE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.—The session of the House Elections Committee today was a rather stormy one, it being generally understood that the clerk who delivered the registered letter—of which so much has been said—to McNally was in town. He had met McNally, and believed him to be the man who received the letter. When McNally discovered what was in the wind he took the noon train for Chicago. It was also understood that several members of the committee believed that McNally had deliberately committed perjury, and that an attempt would be made to report the fact to the House with the view of having him expelled on that account. The Democratic members of the committee were especially torn up about the matter, and did not seem to know whether to stand by McNally any longer or not.

When the committee met Mr. Cooke yielded the chair to Mr. Bethea. Maj. Connolly asked leave to introduce a witness to prove that the person who received the registered letter addressed to McNally was McNally himself. To this Senator Merritt, counsel for McNally, objected on the ground that the question of jurisdiction had already been decided, that the committee had decided that McNally had been properly served with notice of contest, and that the object of introducing this witness was simply to smirch the character of McNally.

DIRECT CHARGES OF PERJURY.

Mr. Cooke said that it was evident that McNally had committed perjury if he actually signed that receipt, and he did not believe that any member of the committee would stultify himself by allowing such a thing to go without notice.

Mr. Bethea ruled that the resolution pending yesterday was first in order, and thereupon Mr. Cooke moved that Maj. Connolly be permitted to introduce his witness. At this Mr. Kimbrough said he would not serve on the committee if the case was to be prosecuted in that way.

Mr. O'Mara wanted to know on what ground the case could be reopened, and what effect it would have on McNally's right to a seat, even admitting that he had committed perjury.

Mr. Cooke said that it would be without a parallel in legislative proceedings to permit such a thing to go without notice. If McNally had deliberately committed perjury before the committee, it was a crime just as much as if he had assaulted some member with a knife. This occasioned considerable discussion, several of the Democratic members of the committee talking at once.

Finally Maj. Connolly was permitted to give as a precedent for introducing his witness the action of the committee itself, in allowing, by an almost unanimous vote, McNally himself to take the stand and testify as to the same facts already covered by his own affidavit. The only object of introducing McNally's testimony was to strengthen his denial of the receipt of the letter, which was already as strong as language could be. But in addition to that, McNally was allowed to throw doubts on the affidavits presented by the other side by stating that he did not have his certificate of election at that time. The witness he desired to introduce, continued Maj. Connolly, would testify that the man whom he had seen at the Leland Hotel this morning, and who was serving as a member of the House, was the man who received the letter in question. McNally knew that this witness had recognized him, and had taken the noon train for Chicago. It was material to show whether one of the contestants, a member of the House, had come before the committee and committed perjury. It was material for the committee to show whether McNally had sworn falsely as to the receipt of any one of the notices given him. If the committee wanted to shut out evidence of perjury by one of the members of the House the committee was supreme and could do as it pleased, but he did not believe the committee would overlook such an act on the part of a member of a body elected to make laws for the State of Illinois.

DISGUSTED DEMOCRATS.

Maj. Connolly was frequently interrupted by questions by Merritt and the Democrats on the committee, who seemed to squirm uncomfortably at the prospect of McNally being convicted of perjury. Merritt, in reply, claimed that the question of notice had already been settled, that the committee was not sitting to try McNally for perjury, and that its only business was to find out who was elected and entitled to the seat.

These arguments were followed by a protracted discussion among the members of the committee, which finally postponed the pending resolution. Mr. Cooke thereupon moved to hear Maj. Connolly's witness, and Mr. Grear moved that McNally be given a week in which to show the character of the witnesses on the other side. This was lost, whereupon Mr. Crafts moved to postpone hearing the witness until McNally could be present. Mr. Cooke insisted upon the witness being heard, saying that it was an insult to the committee to ask them to wait for McNally after he had for thirty days evaded service in Chicago, though hundreds of dollars were spent to find him, and when he had been notified of this meeting and had skipped out after meeting this witness.

Finally, after another long debate, Crafts' motion was voted down, and it was decided to hear the witness. At this the Democratic members of the committee retired, but finally came back and decided to remain, after being assured that McNally would be given an opportunity to rebut the testimony presented today.

HOW M'NALLY WAS CAUGHT.

Thomas F. Mullaney, a clerk in the registered-letter division of the Chicago Post-Office for the last nine years, was then sworn. He testified that he could not swear positively that he knew McNally, though he thought he did. To the best of his recollection, the man to whom he delivered the registered letter addressed to Thomas J. McNally, last December, was the man he saw here today. He was introduced today to a man as Thomas J. McNally but could not swear positively that he was the same man to whom he delivered the letter. He might be mistaken as to the identity of the man, because he had never seen McNally before Dec. 9. On that day, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a gentleman presented a notice calling for a registered letter addressed to Thomas J. McNally. Witness asked him if that was his name, and he replied that it was. Witness asked him where he expected the letter from, and he replied that he did not know. Witness told him that he would have to be identified, and he replied that he was well known about the Government Building. He said that he had just left Miles Kehoe outside, and witness said Miles would do. Then the man said he had something in his pocket that would probably tell who he was, and drew from his pocket a paper which was signed by the Secretary of State. Witness did not examine this very closely, but considered it a certificate of election as a member of the House of Representatives, and said it was satisfactory. The gentleman then signed the receipt attached to the witness' affidavit, and also one on file in the Chicago Post-Office. After he had signed both receipts witness handed him the registered letter, and that was all he had to do with him.

Mullaney then described the appearance of the man who received the letter, saying that he was a stout man with rosy cheeks, and had a mustache of medium size. He wore a stiff black hat and a heavy overcoat, inclined to be faded. That man resembled the McNally witness met today. To the best of his knowledge and recollection the McNally he met today was the same man to whom he delivered the letter.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

Mr. Mullaney was very guarded in his statements, and gave his testimony in such a careful and convincing manner as to satisfy all present that he was telling the truth and nothing but the truth. Even McNally's friends expressed their confidence in the honesty of his testimony, and he was not cross-examined. While admitting that it was possible for him to be mistaken as to McNally's identity, Mullaney described all that occurred so minutely that listeners co

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...on of a Bill to Secure Need... forms in the Primary System.

...OWELL—M'NALLY.

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not fail to be impressed with the strength of his last statement that he believed McNally to be the man who received the letter, especially when they remembered that McNally, after seeing Mullaney, had avoided being present at the meeting.

When Mullaney retired the committee adopted a resolution, pending at adjournment yesterday, deciding that sufficient notice had been given of the recount had in Chicago, and to admit the depositions prepared to prove the result of that recount.

As the case now stands the committee may be willing to accept that recount without making another, unless some valid objection thereto should be shown, and this may possibly end the proceedings before the committee, which adjourned to Monday evening.

THE HOUSE.

PURE PRIMARIES AND HIGH LICENSE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The Governor's message, in accordance with the report of the special committee, was divided up into topics, and each topic referred to its appropriate committee. The Governor's strong recommendations in regard to criminal-law reform went to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Bethea, of Lee, introduced a bill to protect primary elections and political conventions, and to punish offenses thereat. The bill provides that any person who shall falsely personate and vote under the name of another, or intentionally vote without the right to do so, or obstruct the polls, destroy ballots, stuff ballot-boxes, or do any wrong or fraud tending to defeat the result of any primary election held by any political party, organization, or association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Judges and clerks of primaries are to be sworn in the form now required of such officers at general elections. In the event of a challenge the voter may be sworn as to his qualifications, and if he can swear to those necessary to a voter under the regulations of the association holding the primary or convention his vote must be received. False swearing on this question is to be punishable as perjury. Fraudulent inspectors, tellers, or canvassers are to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in the same come delegates guilty of accepting a valuable consideration for their votes. The word "primary" is used in its widest sense, as applied to all party elections to choose candidates for office or delegates to conventions, or for the choice of officers of any political party, organization, convention, or association. In order to vote at any primary a man must be 21 years of age and a citizen of the United States. The punishment for any of the misdemeanors above defined shall be a fine not exceeding $2,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.

The bill, which is the first of its kind ever introduced into the General Assembly of Illinois, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

HIGH LICENSE.

Mr. Harper, of Cook, introduced the following, known as the Elmendorf, or Chicago Citizens'-League bill, and, presumably mindful of the "queer" composition of the License Committee, asked to have it referred to the Committe on Judiciary:

A BILL for an act to provide for the regulating and licensing of saloons or other places where liquors are sold.

Be it enacted, etc.: SEC. 1. That hereafter before any license shall be issued in this State to keep any saloon, or other place for the sale of liquors, an application for such license shall be made in writing, and filed with the authorities having power under the law to issue such license, such filing to be not less than ten days before the issuing of any license under such application. Said notice of application shall state the name, age, residence, and place of business and occupation for the two years preceding the date of the application of such applicant, together with the place proposed to be used for the sale of liquors under the license applied for, and the character of the saloon or other place proposed to be kept. And such application shall also state the names of at least two persons offered as sureties upon the bond of the proposed licensee, together with the residence, occupation, and place of business of such sureties, and their relationship, if any, to the applicant. The authorities, or officer having charge of such applications, shall file the same for reference, and shall keep a register of such applications, which shall at all times be open to public inspection; in which register such application shall be noted immediately upon being filed, and in which shall also be noted, duly, the action taken on such applications respectively.

SEC. 2. In case any license shall be granted by the lawfully authorized authorities under any application provided for in the preceding section, the minimum charge for such license shall be $500; provided, however, that the authorities of any town, city, or village now authorized by law to grant licenses in such cases may fix a higher license fee or charge for such license than that hereinabove named.

SEC. 3. Such lawful authorities, authorized by law to issue licenses, may hear and consider any protests or objections filed with them in writing by any person against granting any license to any person applying therefor; and such license shall only be granted when such authorities are satisfied that the applicant is of good moral character, has never been convicted of any crime, is a resident and citizen of the town, city, or village where such license is proposed to be issued, and that the sureties proposed are good and sufficient. Each licensee shall, before receiving a license, execute a bond in due form of law, conditioned to reimburse any and all persons suffering any damage from any violation of the laws of this State against selling liquor to minors or drunkards, etc., which bond shall be executed by at least two sureties of good moral character and financial standing and responsibility.

SEC. 4. The trial and conviction of any licensee upon any charge of crime during the period covered by such license shall work the immediate forfeiture of such license and all rights and privileges thereunder.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall be made to satisfactorily appear to the authorities granting any license hereunder that the saloon, or other place operated under such license, is a resort of disreputable men or women it shall be the duty of such authorities to at once revoke such license, and thereupon and thereafter all rights and privileges under such license shall immediately cease and be determined.

SEC. 6. If any person shall engage in selling liquor in this State without a license first secured therefor, and a license fee duly paid, as hereinabove provided, such person shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not less than $1,000 or imprisonment in the county jail not less than sixty days, or both, in the discretion of the court before which said cause is tried.

SEC. 7. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the authorities granting such license that there has been, by the licensee thereunder, any violation of any of the statutes of the State of Illinois regulating saloons, or of the statutes prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors, drunkards, insane persons, or others to whom the sale of liquors is by law prohibited, it shall be the duty of such authorities immediately to revoke such license. And no license shall be issued thereafter to such offending parties for the period of at least one year.

SEC. 8. No license shall be granted for a longer period hereunder than one year.

SEC. 9. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

THE FIRST SKIRMISH.

Mr. McFie objected to the proposed reference to the Committee on Judiciary as an imputation upon the License Committee, insisted that the Judiciary Committee had all the bills it could take care of anyway, and moved to refer to the License Committee.

Mr. Fairbanks, of Cook, said there were legal questions involved which made the proposed reference proper.

Mr. Sexton, of Cook, held that under the rules the bill must go to its appropriate committee, and the License Committee, as heretofore, was the only committee having charge of such matters.

After some further talk, the motion to refer to the License Committee was carried, and the opponents of high license slyly congratulated themselves on what they considered, perhaps mistakenly, as their first knock-down.

ENLARGING THEIR POWERS.

Mr. Lawrence, of Cook, introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Park Commissioners, giving them power to restrain the sale of liquor within 400 feet of any parks or upon the line of all boulevards in the State which are under the control of any Board of Park Commissioners.

PREVENTING MISTRIALS.

Mr. O'Mara introduced a bill which, if it becomes a law, will do away with mistrials for certain offenses due to a variance between the indictment and the proof. His bill provides, in brief, that in all indictable offenses counts charging the commission of offenses and an attempt to commit an offense may be joined in the same indictment.

STRAY BILLS.

Mr. Hoskinson, of Franklin, asked to have his county reimbursed to the tune of $4,175 for putting down a KuKlux raid back in 1875.

Mr. Sullivan, of Cook, introduced a bill providing for the service of process on non-resident firms, companies, and associations doing business in this State by leaving a copy of the summons with the resident manager or agent of such firm, etc. It is designed to prevent the employés of such firms from defrauding those who may give them credit.

Mr. Crafts, of Cook, came forward with a bill authorizing city councils to dedicate streets for pleasure drives on petition of the majority of abutting property-owners.

Mr. Emerson, of Fulton, seeks to provide by bill for the greater safety of coal miners against fires, explosions, etc.

Mr. Fuller, of Boone, proposes to break up gambling in futures, and to that end introduced a bill prohibiting dealing in options, and making the first offense punishable by a fine, the second by a fine and a term in jail, and the third by a fine and a "stretch" in the penitentiary.

THE CRIMINAL'S FRIEND.

Mr. Greathouse, of Calhoun, who is evidently of the opinion that the criminal hasn't a fair shake, even under Illinois loose criminal laws, threw in a bill which allows the attorney for the accused in all criminal proceedings to have the last say at the court and jury. Calhoun County prides itself on having neither railroads nor telegraphs, and can hardly be expected, under the circumstances, to have any special sympathy with the popular demand for criminal-law reform.

Mr. Littler, of Sangamon, introduced a much-needed measure prohibiting under severe penalties the use of firearms on the stage. It is obviously intended to break up exhibitions of the Frank Frayne type, and prevent the recurrence of calamities similar to the recent unfortunate happening at one of the Cincinnati theatres.

Mr. Quinn, of Peoria, broke loose from his moorings and launched forth a bill which proposes to repeal the tramp law. He was also the author of another measure, which allows ordinary creditors, within three months after the confession of judgment by a debtor, to come in and share the proceeds with a judgment creditor on a judgment note taken in vacation.

Mr. Seyster, of Ogle, showed up with the biennial attempt to graft a lot of shorthand reporters on the Circuit Courts.

Mr. Stimming, of Cook, introduced the Chicago Public Library bill, referred to in THE TRIBUNE's report of yesterday's proceedings in the Senate.

Mr. Wendell, of Cook, introduced a bill the real object of which is to divide Chicago into twenty-four wards, and increase the number of Aldermen from thirty-six to forty-eight.

Mr. Cooke, of Cook, revived the attempt to erect a monument to Col. Mulligan at Calvary Cemetery, and introduced the Plotke bill referred to in yesterday's Senate proceedings, to create probation officers.

VIADUCT CLAIMANTS.

He also introduced a measure of considerable importance to Chicago, the object of which is to prevent the owners of property adjacent to viaducts from setting up snide claims for damages. No sooner is a viaduct built nowadays than the owner of a shanty adjacent thereto pops up with a suspicious claim, and tries to work it through the Council. Mr. Cooke's bill provides, in brief, for condemnation proceedings before the construction of the viaduct is begun, and effectually bars any and all claims presented subsequent thereto.

Mr. Mathews, of Cass, offered a resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment empowering three-fourths of a jury to render a verdict in civil cases. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The remainder of the morning session was spent in a senseless squabble over counter propositions to adjourn until Monday evening and until tomorrow. Several aspiring statesmen, notably some of the Cook County Democrats, tried to make cheap capital by voting against adjournment in any shape up to the time for the noon train north, when, having put themselves right on the record, they skipped to the depot. After the usual amount of wrangling those who were left assumed to themselves a deal of supposed virtue by adjourning the House until tomorrow morning, with the chances altogether against a quorum being present at that time.

THE SENATE.

THEY WANT TO KNOW, YOU KNOW.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The expected proposition for an investigation of the financial transactions of the Illinois Central Railroad Company with the State came to the surface today as the first item of business in the Senate. The resolution was presented by Senator Needles, who asked that it be at once taken up for consideration. Objections being heard, he moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the resolution, which was again read, as follows:

WHEREAS, By the eighteenth section of the charter laws of 1851 it was provided for the correct keeping of the accounts and the verification thereof between the State of Illinois and the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as follows: "And for the purpose of verifying and ascertaining the accuracy of such account full power is hereby vested in the Governor or any other person by law appointed to examine the books or papers of such corporation"; and

WHEREAS, There is a public desire to know the condition of said accounts; be it therefore

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That a committee of eight be appointed, three from the Senate and five from the House, to investigate said accounts as herein instructed and report the same to the General Assembly; that said committee be instructed, first, to ascertain from the Governor what, if any, examination he has made and the the date of the last examination, how made, and the result thereof; and that said committee be further instructed to report to this General Assembly the result of their inquiries in the Executive Department; and in case no information is gained satisfactory to this General Assembly, then said committee be further instructed to make the examination of the books and accounts of said company.

Senator Shaw said he saw no reason for rushing the resolution through, and did not see any necessity for suspending the rules. Senator Clark having expressed a similar opinion, Senator Needles withdrew his motion, and the resolution went over for one day under the rule.

Senator Shaw, of Marshall, offered a resolution in memory of the late Greenbury L. Fort, which was made the special order for next Tuesday morning, when appropriate addresses will be delivered.

THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate went into executive session to consider the list of appointments received yesterday from the Governor, the rule requiring a secret session being suspended.

Senator Mason moved that all the appointments be referred to the appropriate committees. By request, the Secretary began to read the list, the first appointment being that of Henry S. Comstock, of Henry, as member of the State Board of Education. Mr. Mason moved to refer to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Merritt wanted to know the reasons for referring these nominations.

Mr. Mason explained that it was only fair to the Governor, to the Senate, and to the nominees to have these nominations considered by the Senate, which should do its part of the work in regard to these appointments.

Senator Adams said he had no objection to any of the nominations, but believed it would be good policy to refer all the nominations to the proper committees.

Senator Archer said it would be contrary to all precedent to refer all these nominations as proposed by Mr. Mason. Seldom in his experience had a nomination been referred, unless there was some suspicion or charge against the nominee. It was to be supposed that the Governor had selected worthy and competent persons, unless something was known to the contrary. He objected to the whole list being referred as a reflection upon the Governor and an unnecessary consumption of the time of the committees.

Senator Torrance moved as a substitute that all the nominations be referred by the President to the appropriate committees, said committees to report as soon as possible. This substitute was accepted by Senator Mason.

OPPOSITION TO REFERENCE.

Senator Archer again strongly opposed the reference of the nominations, as being merely intended to delay action. It was contrary to all the precedents of the Senate. Unless there were charges made against a nominee, no witnesses would be summoned by the committees, and there would be no better opportunity for gaining information than there was on the floor of the Senate.

Senator Torrance said he was in favor of referring all nominations, or else of not referring any, unless some Senator made objections to confirmation and stated his reasons. If there were no objections to a nomination it would be promptly reported back, and no harm would be done. But if one or more nominees were picked out and their names referred, the impression would be given to the public that these persons were not proper persons to fill the offices for which they were nominated. The fairest course was to refer them all or to refer none, unless some reason be given.

A PRECEDENT.

Mr. Torrance's motion was ruled out or order as being virtually an amendment to the rules, and thereupon Comstock's nomination was sent to the Committee on Education.

The next nomination was that of E. D. Blinn, of Logan, as Trustee of the Feeble-Minded Asylum.

Senator Rogers asked that this nomination be considered without reference.

Senator Hunt said that he hoped the precedent just set would be strictly followed as to all the other nominations, and Senator Shaw, for the purpose of testing the opinion of the Senate and cutting off further motions, asked for a roll-call on the motion to refer Blinn's name to the Committee on State Charitable Institutions. This resulted yeas 40, nays 7.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The remaining nominations were then referred, as follows:

James M. Davis, of Greene, as Trustee of the Blind Asylum, to Committee on State Charitable Institutions.

William A. Grimshaw, of Pike, as member of State Board of Public Charities, to same committee.

Cicero N. Hughes, of Alexander, as Trustee of Southern Normal University, to Committee on Education.

George F. Kenower, of St. Clair, as Trustee of the Industrial University, to the same committee.

J. M. Gregory of Champaign and John H. Rauch of Cook, as members of the State Board of Health, to Committee on Miscellany.

George Buck of Cook, Herman Schroeder of Adams, John E. Espy of McLean, Charles W. Day of Wabash, and Frank Fleury of Sangamon, as members of the State Board of Pharmacy, to same committee.

Green V. Black of Morgan, George H. Cushing of Cook, O. Willison of Kane, A. W. Harlan of Cook, and J. J. Jennette of Perry, as members of the State Board of Dental Examiners, to the same committee.

N. K. Fairbank of Cook and S. P. Bartlett of Adams, as State Fish Commissioners, to the same committee.

S. A. Forbes, of McLean, as State Entomologist, to the Committee on Education.

Levi Doty, of Will, and N. S. McKeen, of St. Clair, as officers for the prevention of cruelty to animals, to the Committee on Corporations.

J. O. Glover, of Cook, Benjamin F. Shaw, of Lee, C. Martin Kingman, of Peoria, as Canal Commissioners, to the Canal Committee.

The list of perhaps 500 Notaries Public and Public Administrators appointed since the last session was referred to the Committee on Judicial Department.

There were twelve new bills introduced today. Senator Merritt produced the shortest one of the session, which simply provides "that all corporations doing business in the State of Illinois are hereby declared to be citizens thereof."

AFTER THE GAMBLERS.

Senator Hereley hove in a bill to amend Secs. 127 and 128 of the criminal code so as to make the keeping of any kind of gambling-house a felony, to be punished by from one to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, the provisions of the act being made to include tavernkeepers, restaurantkeepers, and all persons who keep or permit others to keep on their premises any kind of gambling device. It is further provided that any Judge or Justice of the Peace who learns of the existence of any gaming-table or gambling device of any nature within his county shall issue his warrant to the Sheriff or any Constable or police officer, directing him to seize such gaming-tables, gambling implements, or other device, and such Judge or Justice shall then cause the same to be destroyed. This bill is very stringent in its provisions, and if made a law would be calculated to completely exterminate the gamblers.

Senator Condee introduced a bill to prohibit pool-selling similar to that defeated last session.

Senator Whiting came to the front again with his old bill to tax telegraph companies 2 per cent of their gross receipts.

Senator Fletcher proposes to put the management of the Joliet and Chester Penitentiaries under one Board of Commissioners, and proposes to do this by consolidating the two existing boards.

Senator Sunderland is not suited with the present law allowing the Canal Commissioners a per diem for their services, and wants to have them paid $1,000 per annum instead.

Senator Condee presented a bill to amend the City and Village Incorporation act so as to require the service of notice upon non-resident property-owners in condemnation proceedings for the construction of viaducts.

Senator Edwards will doubtless draw upon himself the fire of the country press by introducing a bill to repeal the act requiring officers having in their custody public funds to publish annual statements of such funds.

The Senate adjourned until morning, and may perhaps have a quorum present tomorrow.

MAGGIE HENNECKE.

Scoundrels Have Attempted to Hoodwink the Father of the Abducted Girl.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—While the excitement over the horrors incident to the Newhall House fire have held public attention several chapters in the mysterious drama of the disappearance of Maggie Hennecke have been acted, the facts of which are made public by the father of the missing girl tonight. Although the fact was not known to the public at the time, it now appears that on Christmas-Eve George E. Brown, who, it will be remembered, has been working up the abduction theory, came to Milwaukee, remaining a day with Mr. Hennecke. At this time Borden, one of the alleged abductors, or who claimed to know all about the so-called abduction, was in custody at Hastings, Neb., in charge of one Abbott, who had been deputized by Brown for that purpose. Mr. Brown visited Milwaukee to procure papers to insure Borden against prosecution in the event of the latter's producing the girl. Mr. Hennecke readily made out the papers. Brown returned to Hastings and found Borden had escaped. A reward was offered for his apprehension. About three or four days afterwards Borden boarded a freight train near Omaha for Kansas City. He exhibited a revolver, which so frightened the train hands that they left him in possession of the train, and he rode to Kansas City on the engine. Thinking Borden a train-robber, the conductor telegraphed from a small station to Kansas City, and, on the arrival of the train at the latter place, Borden was arrested, and his identity discovered. Brown was thereupon notified, went to Kansas City, and took the man in custody. Borden, expressing a wish to see Mr. Hennecke, and claiming to be in possession of papers and valuable information which would convince the latter that he could produce the missing girl, Brown immediately came to Milwaukee with his prisoner. The men arrived in Milwaukee Thursday evening, Jan. 11, the day after the Newhall fire, remaining three days at Mr. Hennecke's residence in close seclusion. Borden repeated the statements he had made previously—that McKune, Hamilton, and Beck were the abductors, and that he (Borden) had laid the plans and mapped out the route taken by them when the alleged abduction occurred. He said that they were all in his power. He was noticed to examine the rings worn by the Hennecke children, and to ask questions concerning that worn by the missing child, also concerning a peach-stone basket worn by her as a charm. Brown and Borden went to Chicago, from which point Mr. Hennecke received letters to the effect that all the plans were working well. In one letter Borden wrote: "I have got the ring, etc.; also the place where the girl is, and rest assured Maggie will be at her home within eight days from today."

A SCHEME TO BEAT AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Meantime interest in Beck, one of the men charged with complicity in the abduction, was hightened by the fact finding its way to Mr. Hennecke that Beck was engaged in an infamous scheme to defraud a life-insurance company. This plot, although having no connection with the case in hand, has an interest of its own, and is thus told in a letter embodied in the correspondence:

"The Doctor (one of Beck's confederates) has a wife in Ohio insured in some life-insurance company, which I cannot yet learn, but as soon as I do I shall inform them. Well, now he is to rent a house near or in some town, his wife to get acquainted with the neighbors, and C. E. Beck is to dig a corpse out of a burial-ground. Then his wife is to be seen walking on down the railroad track, purporting to be on the way to a neighbor's near the track. Then the corpse is to be dressed in the same clothing, with his wife's name on them, and the corpse to be laid on the track for the cars to run over. In the meantime his wife will be on the road to some foreign land. The Doctor comes down. His wife is gone. The Coroner finds the mangled body. The jury finds her name on the clothes. The Doctor comes in crying and moaning, and claims his dear wife has been killed. The corpse is buried and he gets the insurance, $22,000, and, unless detected, none but the parties in the game will be the wiser."

THE ATTEMPTED IMPOSITION.

On the 20th inst. Mr. Hennecke received a dispatch from Brown, the latter claiming to have recovered the ring, flowered on the outside and "M. H." engraved on the inside. On the 22d he received another dispatch from Brown to the effect that he had sent the ring and peach-pit basket by express. When the ring and basket were received by Mr. Hennecke the whole plot became apparent. The ring, although somewhat similar in appearance to the one worn by the lost girl, was not the true ring. The letters "M. H." were engraven on the inside, whereas Maggie's ring bore the letters on the outside. The little basket sent was made from a peach-stone, while the one worn on Maggie's chain was whittled from a small hickorynut. Mr. Hennecke immediately telegraphed to Brown that the ring and basket were frauds. It is evident that Brown has been innocent in the whole matter, and that he has been deceived by Borden, whose plan was to deceive the family with the ring and charm and then obtain a large sum of money on the promise of bringing Maggie home.

SUICIDE.

PUEBLO, Colo., Jan. 26.—This morning a ranchman living near here found in a dense thicket a corpse, which had evidently been there a month or more. The flesh had been entirely eaten off the face and hands by magpies. The body was frozen stiff. Superficial examination of the papers found in the pockets indicates that his name was John A. Willman, an attorney from Denver. He had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. Deceased was well known in Denver as a lawyer of ability, but of morose and unhappy disposition. Several weeks ago, owing to some little trouble with his wife, who is regarded as a most estimable lady, he attempted to destroy himself by taking poison, but failed.

AFRAID OF WALL STREET.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—The *Transcript* says Judge Dillon, of New York, and Sidney Bartlet, of Boston, counsel of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, have been in consultation today with the Boston Directors, but the subject of discussion cannot be learned. There is outside talk of closing up the New York office and bringing all the company's effects from the influences of Wall street.

STATE AFFAIRS.

T. M. Bowen Nominated for the Senate by the Colorado Republicans.

No Present Indications of a Break in the Michigan Contest.

Faint Signs of a Compromise in the Minnesota Senatorial Dead-Lock.

Prohibition Amendments the Subject of Exciting Debate in the Indiana Assembly.

Land Speculation in Wisconsin—Railroad Consolidation in Kansas—Proceedings in Dakota.

Thomas M. Bowen, of Rio Grande, Nominated for the Senate by the Colorado Republican Caucus.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—On the third ballot the Republican Senatorial caucus tonight nominated the Hon. T. M. Bowen, of Rio Grande, as United States Senator for the long term. No nomination was made for the short term. It is learned that all the southern members of the Legislature held a secret caucus today and pledged themselves to unite on Bowen in the caucus tonight. This same arrangement was entered into on Wednesday last, but the fact leaked out, and the scheme miscarried. The combination was made up of the supporters of all the other candidates except Hammill, who had no following in the South. But three ballots were had, the second of which was declared void because of some irregularity. Following is the result: First ballot—Pitkin 16, Tabor 15, Hammill 10, Bowen 10, Willard Teller 1, Routt 1. Third ballot—Pitkin 5, Tabor 13, Hammill 8, Thomas M. Bowen of Rio Grande 27, who was declared the nominee of the caucus. He will be elected tomorrow. The announcement was received with general satisfaction. Judge Bowen has honestly won many friends of late, and the opinion is freely expressed that he will serve the State honestly and well in the councils of the Nation.

BOWEN'S CAREER.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Judge Thomas Bowen, the nominee of the Republican caucus for United States Senator tonight, is a native of Iowa. He is about 40 years of age. When a youth he went to Kansas, and when not over 21 became the commander of a Kansas regiment in the War of the Rebellion on the Federal side. The close of the War found him in Arkansas. He became the Supreme Justice of that State. He was afterward appointed Governor of Idaho, but soon resigned. He then went to New York, and in 1876 came to Colorado, locating in Del Norte, Rio Grande County. Soon after his advent here he was elected Judge of the district, then embracing Arapahoe County. In 1880 he resigned this office and has, until the present, devoted himself to mining in the silvery San Juan country. He is owner of the "Ida" and "Odin" gold mines, of Summit District, near Del Norte. Since engaging in this business he has been impoverished at times. He has handled a great deal of money, with the reputation of being a millionaire, but at present his wealth depends upon the output of his mines. He is a shrewd politician and has none but positive traits of character. He is bold and ambitious, self-reliant, and daring, with many traits that distinguished him as a sharp and determined politician. He is withal a man of genial social qualities that render him popular with all classes.

GATH'S IMPRESSIONS.

In an interview between "Gath" and ex-Senator Chaffee in New York last Thursday, the former asked:

"What do you think of Bowen?" said I.

"He is a pretty smart fellow. He is a kind of verdant genius. All he lacks is a moral foundation. I like him first-rate. He makes me laugh. If he should be elected to the Senate it would be considered a great joke. There would be a term of buffoonery. Bowen has got a little ability for almost anything. He is something of a lawyer, and, I judge, a pretty successful miner, rather a smart politician, and no bad hand at business. He gets around in a very lively way, and has no modesty that you can find out."

"Is his mine that was so vaunted rendering anything?"

"Yes, I think he has a good mine. I think he gets out of it considerable. By the way his interests are looking up in the Legislature I should think he had some money. But I tell you what will be the result out there: Teller will be elected to his old seat, and will resign from the Cabinet to take it."

No Result in Michigan—Legislative Business.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The Senatorial deadlock remains unbroken, and there is no immediate prospect of a solution, though it is in the air that there will be a break-up next week. This is probably founded on the fact that influential friends of Stockbridge and other available dark horses are present, keenly watching the contest, and evidently laying pipe for their friends. In the single ballot today Ferry had 46; Stout, 44; Hannah, 14; Willits, 9; Hanchett, 8. Adjourned until Tuesday.

In the House today a bill was introduced to amend the Detroit registration law, so as to give laboring men a chance to register in the evening. A bill was read to allow Superintendents of the Poor to apprentice children in their charge. Mr. Devlin wants to amend the conspiracy law, so as not to restrict or limit the right of any one to persuade or influence employés of corporations, firms, or individuals to refuse to work, patronize, or have dealings with any corporations, firms, etc. This act was passed after the great railway strikes, and Devlin, who was elected by the Democrats and Trade-Unionists of Detroit, act, for the trade-unions in this matter. The House passed no bills of importance. A joint resolution to inquire into the advisability of establishing a school for idiots was tabled, after a test vote which showed a strong sentiment against any further increase of the State institutions. The Senate passed a bill legalizing the assessment-roll of St. Charles, and Senator White introduced a bill to take Benzie County out of the Ninth and put it in the Twenty-eighth Judicial District.

The Nineteenth Ballot for Senator in Minnesota Shows No Change in the Situation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The houses took their seats at noon, and the nineteenth joint ballot was soon in progress. During the morning nothing transpired to indicate any change today. It was understood the anti-Windom caucus failed to name a candidate on which all the factions could unite, and had decided to adhere to the different candidates until Mr. Windom should withdraw. It was also reported that the caucus appointed a committee, consisting of one from the followers of each principal candidate, to fix upon a candidate and report to the caucus tonight, when, if the report of the committee was at all reasonable, the caucus would adopt the committee's choice as its own. The first vote taken today showed no essential change. A laugh was raised by McNamara's voting for Ignatius Donnelly. H. C. Waite's name dropped out of the complimentary list by Capser's returning to Wilson. Dilley left Cole for Wilson, and Groetsch Hubbard for Strait. Torgerson was absent, but paired with H. Paulson. This cut Windom's total down to 49. The vote stood: Total, 143; necessary, 72; Windom, 49; Wilson, 34; Dunnell, 10; Cole, 16; Hubbard, 8; Berry, 1; Strait, 2; Davis, 5; Gilman, 1; Farmer, 3; Start, 4; Wakefield, 2; Kindred, 6; Castle, 1; Donnelly, 1. On motion of C. F. Buck, the convention adjourned. It was reported that the anti-Windom meeting last night appointed a committee to further endeavor to fix upon a basis of agreement. This is denied by several of those present. One Senator, who staid through the entire meeting, denies that any committee was appointed, but acknowledged that there was some show of indorsement of the committee that signed yesterday's call, and that other conferences are likely. This is taken to mean that the committee will continue the work of looking to an agreement, and a caucus will consider the report of the committee whenever any progress is made. Grimshaw, Frank, and others deny that any such committee was appointed. Grimshaw said the Windom leaders were so wily that the antis did not dare to take a vote for second choice, lest it might open opportunities for men to catch opposition votes. The Legislature adjourned this afternoon until Tuesday morning.

Discussion of the Prohibition Amendments in Indiana—Protection of Quail.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The discussion of the legal status of the constitutional amendments was considered in both branches of the Legislature today, and at adjournment postponed until Monday at 2 o'clock. In the Senate Messrs. Smith, May, Duncan, Sayre, and Van Vorhis spoke; and in the House Stewart, Moody, of De Kalb, Wiley, and Speaker Bynum. The efforts of the last two gentlemen were the ablest that have been brought out by the debate, next to Senator Foulke's.

The junket to Evansville tomorrow has for its basis the desire of the people of that town to secure the location of an asylum for the incurable insane.

James H. Rice, the Auditor of the State elect, took possession of the office today. E. H. Wolfe, the retiring officer, will return to Rushville, his old home, and resume the practice of law.

PROTECTION OF QUAIL.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Mr. Alex. C. Lanier, a gentleman of great wealth and elegant leisure, a horticulturist, sportsman, and bachelor of this city, son of the celebrated deceased New York banker, has had printed and mailed to members of the Indiana Legislature the annexed circular, and kindly furnishes to your correspondent a copy of the same for publication:

"It does not seem possible for the Legislature of Indiana to convene without taking a *tilt* at the Game law. No State has a better law than ours, and none more universally observed. There is before the House now a bill (H. B. No. 80) forbidding the killing of quail for three years. The object of this bill is no doubt to make quail more abundant; but a greater mistake could not be made. It is not the *gun* that destroys so many birds, but the cold waves that sweep down suddenly from the North that freeze them to death as they sit huddled together in the field. Whenever the temperature falls 18 or 20 degrees below zero the quails are frozen to death in whole coveys. They rarely seek a sheltered place to roost, but are usually found in the open field, oftentimes in the most exposed positions.

During the seasons of 1854 and '55 the quail were more abundant than ever known before or since in this State. The three preceding winters had been mild and the summers dry and favorable to their nesting; but the winter of 1856 almost destroyed the entire crop. When spring came and summer the whistle of the male bird was rarely heard. When the season arrived for shooting it was a rare thing to find a covey.

From 1856 a gradual increase took place until Jan. 1, 1864. On the morning of that day the mercury fell from 20 to 25 degrees below zero. Thousands and tens of thousands of birds were frozen to death before noon.

From 1864 to 1881 the increase was slow. It more than once occurred where the winter was mild that the summer was wet and unfavorable for nesting, and so no increase took place.

The winter of 1881 (like those of 1856 and 1864) was also very destructive to the quail. In many portions of the State one-half or more of the crop perished from cold, and in other portions nine out of ten died from starvation, the ground being covered with snow for a long time.

The excessive cold of winter and a wet summer both retard the increase of quail. Last summer was a fair illustration of the injurious effect of a wet season. The first nestings of quail and the prairie-hen were both drowned out by the excessive rains of May, June, and July. Many of the quail had a second brood. The prairie-hens never have but one.

Here is a simple and true history of the increase and decrease of quail in our State and the causes therefor for the last twenty-nine years. If there is any portion of it where prohibition could effect any good I cannot see it. It has been tried in Ohio and signally failed. If it were enforced by law the trap and the hawk would take the place of the gun.

"The Lord giveth the increase." So let us enjoy it when it comes, and not make laws trying to forbid that over which we have no control. A. C. LANIER.

THE JUNKET.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 26.—The citizens of Evansville will entertain Gov. Porter, the State officers, and both branches of the Legislature—200 people in all—with a reception and banquet Saturday evening. A special train will bring the crowd to Evansville at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Nearly all the members of the Legislature have signified their intention of coming. They will return to Indianapolis on Sunday afternoon.

Wisconsin Public Lands—Game Laws—The Pardoning Power—Forest Fires.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The Legislature is evidently awakening to the fact that the land-speculators are attempting to gobble the State public lands by wholesale at the present ridiculously low figure of $1.25 per acre before the Legislature can have a chance to raise the price. Since the 1st of January many thousands of acres of the choicest timber-lands in the State have been bought at private sale at the State Land-Office, and for a month past agents of speculators have been here picking out at intervals particular tracts before the expected rise. This morning two resolutions on the subject were introduced in the Senate, one withdrawing all public lands from sale until March 31, and another requiring the Land Commissioners to report the names of all land-buyers in the last three weeks. In the Assembly a joint resolution was introduced, and adopted under suspension of the rules, withdrawing the lands from sale until the Legislature has disposed of the bill before it raising the price to $3 per acre.

The routine business transacted in the Senate today was as follows: The Assembly joint resolution favoring the passage by Congress of the Maimed-Soldier Pension bill was concurred in. The present State law, regulating the employment of women and children in factories, only provides a forfeit of money for violation; a bill was introduced this morning making violation of this law a misdemeanor, subjecting the employer to fine or imprisonment.

In the Assembly several game bills were introduced. One prohibits the killing of pigeons within three miles of their nesting-place; another seeks to stop the hunting of wild rabbits with ferrets; still another prohibits the killing of quail, prairie-chickens, partridge, and grouse of any kind for three years succeeding the passage of the act, except in the extreme northern counties.

Another Capital Punishment bill was introduced, in which is a provision taking away the pardoning power from the Governor in cases of murder in both first and second degrees. After an animated debate the Assembly resolved by a strict party vote that it was perfectly legal and proper to draw sufficient stationery to transact the legitimate business of the session with.

A resolution was adopted for a select committee to investigate the best means to prevent the destruction of forests by fire. Among the bills introduced was one authorizing the transfer of the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum to the State for $101,000, and to be called the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, and another providing for the annual publication of 6,000 copies of the State railroad map.

Another Vote in Nebraska with the Same Weary Result.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—One ballot only was cast for United States Senator today. It was about the same as that of yesterday. Boyd, Democrat, received nearly the full party vote. Millard fell three votes short, because of the absence of that many of his men. There were new candidates introduced. A resolution for the convention to hold each day a two hours' session until a Senator was elected was voted down with double emphasis. An announcement was read by the Clerk of the House that a Republican caucus would be held at the Academy of Music at 8 o'clock tonight, and received with laughter. The Democrats alone were in harmony. There is nothing to indicate an early union of the Republicans and Anti-Monopolists, and nothing to indicate that the Democrats will join in with either party. Tonight the hotels are lively with the strife of politicians, and all sorts of rumors are afloat regarding the probabilities of the contest.

A LATE CAUCUS.

Seventy-one Republicans met in caucus tonight, and at 12:30 adjourned, after taking twelve ballots. There was no material change from the voting today. The fact that such a meeting was held is, however, looked upon as favorable to an early settlement of the difficulty, although there was little or no change in the vote. The Republicans feel much encouraged, and the Democrats and Anti-Monopolists are correspondingly despondent.

Contested Seats in Massachusetts—A Republican Contestant Successful.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—A recount of the votes in the Seventh Middlesex Senatorial District gives Senator J. H. Crowley 4,305 and Charles H. Allen, of Lowell, the contestant, 4,330. The former return was 4,334 for Crowley and 4,307 for Allen. This unseats Crowley, Democrat, and gives the place to Allen, straight Republican, leaving sixteen Democrats in the Senate, twenty-three Republicans, and one vacancy.

Railroad Consolidation Considered in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 26.—The Lower House of the Legislature this afternoon passed a concurrent resolution setting forth that the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railway Companies is in violation of the law of Kansas, and, with a view of definitly determining the matter, the Attorney-General is directed to institute proceedings in the nature of a quo warranto, in the Supreme Court of the State, and prosecute it speedily and vigorously to final judgment.

Preparing for the Admission of Dakota to the Union.

YANKTON, Dak., Jan. 26.—The Council passed under a suspension of the rules a joint resolution for the appointment of three members of the Council and five members of the House as a committee to prepare for the State Constitutional Convention for Southern Dakota.

WINTER SPORTS.

Fifth Day of the Montreal Carnival—Curling, Horse-Racing, and a Grand Ball.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—On the eve of the close of the week's carnival it is pleasing to record that the program as first advertised by the citizens' committee has been carried out strictly, without the missing of the most minute item on the card. This shows—and, what is better, is heartily recognized by visitors—that the citizens intended to keep faith with those invited to come. It is also matter for gratification that strangers generally acknowledged gratefully their satisfaction with what they have seen of Canadian winter sports, but also with the unlimited and cordial hospitality they have received from the citizens generally.

The weather opened this morning rather gloomily, for a dense fog was hanging over the city and its environs. It did not seem unwelcome, however, as it gave a breathing time, like after a great battle, to talk over the actual surfeit of amusements that had occupied the previous days of the week, and yesterday especially. As midday advanced the sun was seen struggling through the mist, and its final break was soon accomplished. Like a transformation scene the fog disappeared and bright sunshine took its place. Not a cloud was to be seen at 1 o'clock p. m., and the atmosphere, although not so mild as yesterday, was still most enjoyable.

THE DAY'S SPORTS.

At 2 the sports commenced on the St. Lawrence's icy surface, and the animated scene there this afternoon is past the power of word-painting to delineate on paper. The curling bonspiel was continued, and as the final result approached the excitement of players and public became more intense. The play today surpassed all previous attempts, as only the champion clubs are now in the combat. The contests were remarkably close, and at the end the bonspiel was not finished.

The skating races were as good, if not better, than yesterday, and the prizes were eagerly contended for.

The trotting races were also better attended, full 20,000 spectators crowding round the course. Although all the horses were local pacers, but of a much better class than the first day, yet the interest in the trials of speed was wonderfully great. Some very fast time was made by Sir John and Lookout, who won their respective contests.

The novel feature introduced today was a hockey match between Montreal and Quebec clubs, two of the best in the Dominion. The struggle for victory was very prolonged, and finally ended in a draw.

Tobogganning was indulged in on Mount Royal slide by thousands, visitors from across the border being very numerous. No accidents are reported.

The evening bonspiel was ushered in with a grand concert given by the snowshoe clubs in costume in Queen's Hall. The stirring concerted songs of these local organizations was a pleasing surprise to the visitors.

THE BALL.

The grand ball, about which expectations were so elevated by gossip beforehand, closed the proceedings of the fifth day and night, for it extended into an early hour on Saturday morning. It occurred in Windsor Hotel, and was attended by at least 1,000 of the élite of this continent. The wealth, beauty, and refinement of New York, Boston, and other American and Canadian cities, including Montreal, were largely represented in the assembly. Everything was done by the local committee to place people at their ease, and the result was, in a social point of view, most satisfactory. The richness of the toilets and the brilliant display of diamonds and gems of untold value in some cases fairly took away sedate people's breath. Following is a description of the decorations. The flowers alone cost thousands of dollars. The chandeliers on the grand staircase are hung with laurel, smilax, camellias, and pampas plumes. Suspended over the stairway are two large cornucopias formed of begonias, periwinkles, and smilax, and filled with choice and showy flowers. The pillars in the promenade are twined with laurel, in which are inserted quantities of white and blue pampas plumes, producing a beautiful effect. The mirrors are also ornamented with laurel, camellias, and roses. The chandeliers are hung with roses, camellias, and carnations, diffusing a delightful odor. In the ladies' parlor the chandeliers are similarly decorated. The ball-room is festooned with ropes of laurel, to which flowers are attached. At each end of the room large baskets of choice flowers are suspended from the ceiling. The three large chandeliers have large balls hanging from them formed of rare exotics. The chandeliers in the supper-room are also festooned with smilax, carnations, and roses.

All Vanderbilt's married daughters and many of their intimate friends came specially to attend the ball and enjoy the tobogganning. Hundreds of people paid $3 for seats in the galleries to witness the gorgeous scene on the ball-room floor. It is said that so enthused are Americans with our winter sports that local snowshoe, tobogganning, curling, and hockey clubs have been invited to visit cities in the Northern States to enlighten the people there on their character of healthfulness. The feature tomorrow will be snowshoeing races.

THE QUEBEC CARNIVAL.

QUEBEC, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The Quebec Carnival will be held Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. New vigor seems to have been infused into the arrangements tonight, and this has been added to by the City Council's vote this evening of a sum of money towards necessary expenses and a generous cash subscription by the Grand Trunk Road, in addition to their issue of half-rate tickets. The hotels are hourly in receipt of applications for rooms, but the old Russell House will be reopened tomorrow, and numbers of private rooms have also been secured, so that there is ample accommodation for visitors. The Mayor has stationed police tonight on the ferry-boats, and an ice bridge is expected by the morning. The first party of Americans from Montreal, all New-Yorkers, have arrived here for the carnival. The curling competition commences on Monday at 10 o'clock, and the drive to Montmorency in the afternoon at 2; sliding in the evening at 8. One important item of the program will be the sham fight of snow-shoes on the Plains of Abraham, with an attack upon the citadel and old French fort above the cliff, where Wolfe died victorious. The executive committee has telegraphed to have tickets extended for those who are at Montreal and wish to come on to Quebec.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Partial Destruction of an Omaha Business Block—Loss $97,000.

Burning of Several Business Houses at Richland Centre, Wis.—Loss $75,000.

Milwaukee Startled by Two Threatening Blazes Which Proved Less Serious than Expected.

Destructive Fires at East Saginaw, Mich., Cincinnati, and at Several Other Places.

Narrow Escape from Another Horror in Milwaukee—A Female College on Fire—Loss, $10,000—A Mattress Factory Scorched.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—This morning's fire at the Milwaukee College was regarded at first as of little consequence beyond the fact that several of the rooms, some furniture, and a considerable amount of apparatus were damaged or destroyed, involving a loss of several thousand dollars. But when the whole surroundings and all the circumstances of the case are examined, the universal expression of belief is that our city has had a very narrow escape from a horror second in importance and terrible in possible results only to the Newhall House holocaust. The college is in the southeast corner of Milwaukee and Division streets, and is devoted entirely to the education of ladies. The number of students is something over 200, but many of them either live at their homes in the city or room with friends outside the college. The result is that only between fifty and sixty persons all told were under the college roof at the hour when the fire was discovered this morning. About 1:30 a. m. Miss Stone, one of the teachers, occupying a room on the second floor of the college building over the library, was awakened by smoke. Hastily putting on a part of her clothes, she went out of her room, groped her way down into the basement and out across the court to the Home Building, in which President Farrar, his family, and most of the resident students room. President Farrar immediately caused the fire-alarm to be sounded; but before the engines could reach the spot the flames burst out from the windows, and there was every indication that the buildings were doomed. Meantime the awakened teachers were arousing the students. Most of the latter secured more or less of their clothing, jewelry, etc., and all escaped from the buildings unharmed. The Hon. John Black, whose house is on the opposit corner, threw open his house, and all the students were most hospitably treated. On the arrival of the firemen a second alarm was sounded, calling out additional force. The flames were finally subdued and confined to the building in which they originated. The fire was caused by an overheated furnace. The total loss is estimated as follows: On building, $5,000; on furniture and apparatus, $5,000. Had the fire obtained a little more headway before being discovered the loss of life and property might have been terrible. There is a total insurance of $15,000 on the burned building, divided among the following companies: Traders' Insurance Company, $2,500; Northwestern National Company, $2,000; Howard, $2,000; American, $2,000; Citizens', $2,000; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; London Assurance, $2,000. There is $4,000 insurance, held by the London Assurance, on the household furniture, books and library, and philosophical instruments.

A few minutes after 5 o'clock this evening a fire alarm was sounded from the mattress factory of Stillmann & McNeil, only two blocks south of the Newhall House site. Just at present an alarm of fire is a terror to the people of this city. The first alarm was quickly followed by a second, and then by a general alarm, calling the entire department of the city to the scene. Public excitement was intense, and thousands of people rushed to the spot. The material used in the factory and the nature of the stock of goods on hand caused enormous clouds of smoke, which spread over the city and added to the general alarm and excitement. The fire department succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames to the adjoining buildings, and the damage was only a few thousand dollars. A number of firemen were buried by the fall of a floor, and one of them, Charles McCormick, received severe injuries.

Heavy Losses by the Omaha Fire at an Early Hour Yesterday Morning.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26.—Fire broke out in the Caldwell Block, in the rear of the Academy of Music, at 12:30 this morning, and burned about three hours. It commenced in McMahon, Abert & Co.'s drug-store, which is a total loss. The building is owned by Judge Lake. The principal losses are as follows: Abert, McMahon & Co., drugs, loss $30,000; Meyer & Raapke, grocers, $35,000; Henry Homberger, billiards, $9,000; J. J. Brown & Co., dry goods, $7,500; J. Wirth, restaurant, $4,500; Judge Lake, building, $5,000; F. Smith, building, $4,000; S. S. Caldwell, building, $2,000.

Destruction of a Business Block at Richland Centre, Wis.—Loss $75,000.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—A fire in Richland Centre destroyed Krouskop's business block today, causing a loss of $75,000. The loss is as follows: A. H. Krouskop, building and stock, $25,000; George Krouskop, bank fixtures, $1,000; Black & Burnham, law library, $1,000; A. H. Florton, groceries, $5,000; W. H. Pierce, abstract office, $3,000. The insurance will cover about half the loss.

Disastrous Blazes at East Saginaw, Mich., Cincinnati, and Elsewhere.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 26.—At 3:30 this morning fire broke out in the storage-room of the *Courier* and *Evening Express* building on the third floor. Only three or four of the attachés of the paper were on the floor, the last forms being about ready to send to the pressroom. The fire cut off means of exit from the editorial rooms, save from a third-story window to the pavement for the time being, but the only member of the staff in the room finally succeeded in reaching a place of safety. The damage was largely by water, and will approximate $8,500, with an insurance of $3,400.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 26.—The Cincinnati Steam Forge Company's building, on the lower river road in the western part of the city, burned early this morning. Loss, $36,000; insurance, $22,000. Seventy-five men are thrown out of employment.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Jan. 26.—The flouring-mill of John J. Kelly, at Washington, near Eau Claire, together with a large stock of grain and flour, burned yesterday. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $4,500.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26.—The stocks of Perry & Flint, fruiterers, Woodman, True & Co., dry goods, and Lord & Haskell, boots and shoes, were much damaged by fire and water tonight.

OBITUARY.

Death of Maj. W. W. Sanders and George Alling.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Maj. W. W. Sanders, Inspector-General of the Department of Dakota, died today at Fort Snelling, after a short illness. He commanded a Pennsylvania regiment in the Army of the Potomac during the War, and was breveted through numerous grades for gallant conduct. His volunteer rank was Major-General. He was a native of Philadelphia, Pa. Maj. Sander s was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Sixth United States Infantry in June, 1860, became First Lieutenant in the following May, and Captain in June, 1862. He was commissioned Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry March 26, 1865, and honorably mustered out July 13, 1865. On Aug. 4 he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel United States Veteran Infantry and served until March 1, 1866. He became Major of the Eighth United States Infantry Dec. 15, 1880, and held a Colonel's brevet of date April 9, 1865.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26.—George Alling, President of the Lumber Dealers' Association of this city, died of paralysis of the brain. He was in his usual health Thursday.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.

Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. Haverly's Consolidated Mastodon Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.

Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Josephine Gallmeyer. Afternoon, "Her Family." Evening, "Through the Keyhole," "A Sister of Charity," and "A Distinguished Guest."

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Neil Burgess in "My Opinions." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. The Catherine Lewis Comic Opera Company. Afternoon, "La Mascotte." Evening, "Olivette."

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, near Madison. Charles L. Davis as Alvin Joslyn. Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.

Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. "A Tale of Enchantment." Afternoon and evening.

Central Music-Hall.

Southeast corner Randolph and State. Stoddard Lectures. Afternoon, "The Lights of London." Evening, "Saunterings in Italy."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

FORT DEARBORN, DIV. NO. 1, U. R. K. OF P.—All members are requested to be in attendance in full uniform at the armory Sunday, Jan. 28, at 10 a. m. sharp to attend the funeral of Sir Kt. Mark Pollock, Grand Secretary Grand Division of Illinois. Members of other divisions cordially invited to attend. By order,
JNO. J. HEALEY,
Sir Kt. Commander.

WASHINGTON LODGE NO. 32, K. T.—Members will please take notice and meet at their Castle Hall corner La Salle and Adams-st., Sunday morning at 11 o'clock to pay last tribute to our deceased brother, Mark Pollock. All brother Knights cordially invited to attend.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 209, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication Saturday, Jan. 27, 7:30 p. m., at Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle-st. Visitors welcome. By order of the W. M. GEO. M. AYKROYD, Secretary.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883.

COLDER, partly cloudy weather, with local snows for the Upper Lake region today.

THE remains of Gustave Doré were interred in the historic cemetery of Père-la-Chaise yesterday, Alexandre Dumas delivering the funeral oration.

THOMAS M. BOWEN was yesterday nominated by the Republican caucus in Colorado as Senator for the long term. The nomination is equivalent to an election.

THE trial of W. N. (Jack) Sturges for making and uttering fraudulent warehouse certificates resulted in a verdict of "not guilty," Judge Williamson stating to the jury that there was no evidence to justify a conviction.

PREMIER DUCLERC and Prince Napoleon are both reported as seriously ill, although the probability is that in the latter case at least the illness is a diplomatic one. There seems no doubt that the bill expelling all pretenders from France will be passed by a large majority in the Chamber.

A BILL fixing the minimum rate for saloon licenses in Illinois at $500 per annum, and containing very necessary provisions against allowing drinking-houses to become the resort of disreputable characters, was introduced in the House yesterday and referred to the Committee on License, the latter fact rather gratifying the opponents of an intelligent license system.

EXTENSIVE military preparations have been made at Kilmainham, Ireland, to guard against a possible outbreak on the part of sympathizers with the twenty-one prisoners who are to be examined today. They are charged with conspiracy to murder Government officials, and it is alleged that startling disclosures will be made in reference to the Phœnix Park murders.

JUDGE DRUMMOND decided yesterday in favor of the petition of Mrs. Jane E. Martin for the removal of one of the Dearborn-street condemnation cases from the State to the Federal court. Today Judge Drummond will decide whether this will necessitate the transfer of all the suits of this character. Mrs. Martin based her application on the ground that she was a resident of a foreign State, and Judge Smith, of the Superior Court, refused it, holding that the case was not divisible.

A LITTLE more than a year ago George W. Traughber and his brother-in-law, Charles Myers, started out to repeat on Illinois soil the murderous exploits of the James brothers, for whom they professed a high degree of admiration, and whom they were desirous of joining. They attempted to pick a quarrel with a respectable farmer whom they met on the road, and wound up a series of insults and abuse by shooting the inoffensive man. The cowardly murderers were captured, Myers consigned to the State's Prison for life, and yesterday Traughber paid the last penalty for his crime on a scaffold at Taylorville. Unfortunately for themselves the would-be bandits began their work before they had got into Missouri.

A BILL was introduced at Springfield yesterday by Representative Bethea, of Lee County, to provide for the regulation of primary elections. Under its provisions caucus primaries are surrounded by the same safeguards as are provided for regular elections. Personation, voting without a right to do so, obstruction of the polls, ballot-box stuffing, cheating in the count, and all sundry the frauds which disgrace the primaries in the large cities are declared misdemeanors, punishable with heavy fine or imprisonment, or both. Judges and clerks of election are to be sworn, and voters who are challenged may swear their votes in, subject to the legal penalty for perjury if they falsely swear. There is also a provision declaring that the delegate who shall accept a bribe for his vote is to be held a misdemeanant, which strikes at another flourishing industry. A broad definition is given of the word "primary," which is applied to mean an election held by any political party, convention, organization, or association for the purpose of choosing candidates for office, the election of delegates to other conventions, or the choice of officers of any such party or organization.

THE Board of Trade of this city is endeavoring to prevent the bucket-shops from obtaining certain information. The railroads are threatening to withhold from the board certain other items of news which are supposed to form an important part of its stock in trade. Perhaps the bucket-shop men will see a providential connection between these two sets of conditions. If so, they will not be the only ones who regard their own afflictions as trials of faith and patience while looking upon the troubles of their friends as punishments for wrong-doing.

THE occurrence of a corner in corn within a few weeks of the time that the corner rule was abolished has worked a decided change in the Board of Trade sentiment. The desire to see some limitation set to the power of a few men to squeeze the commercial sponge is so general that the Committee on Revision of Rules has made a partial report, which covers this point, while leaving the rules in general to be dealt with at more leisure. The recommendation of the committee is not yet published; but it is understood to provide stringent measures for relief in cases of oppressive manipulation.

THE Bradwell-McNally case came before the House Elections Committee yesterday and an exciting time was had. It was understood that the Post-Office clerk who gave McNally the registered letter containing the certificate of election, which McNally swore he had never received, was in Springfield. McNally heard of it and left town on the next train, but not before the clerk had got one look at him. Then the clerk took the stand, after a scandalous attempt by the Democrats on the committee to exclude his testimony, and swore that to the best of his recollection McNally was the man to whom he gave the letter. In fact he identified him closely, and his testimony had a powerful effect upon the committee.

TARIFF talk occupied both Houses of Congress yesterday, and in the Senate some considerable work was done. On this occasion the honors fell to the friends of a reduction, and the Pennsylvania iron and steel men got a black eye. The amendments carried reduced the figures on various descriptions of bar-iron from $2.16 to $4.88 per ton from the figures proposed in the Finance Committee's bill. Similar cuts, differing in degree, were made on round-iron, boiler-plate, tin-plate, so called, and sheet-iron. It is intimated that a section of the robber-tariff pig-iron men who were dissatisfied that the paltry reduction on that staple had been made joined in the movement for a reduction on other grades of iron, so as to force the men interested in those to join in restoring the old rate on pig. In the House the chief feature of the debate was the spirited attack made by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, on the bill proposed by the Ways and Means Committee, of which he is a member.

THE Wall street hatred of the silver dollar and the bitter enmity of the goldites toward the people's money does not diminish with time. Mr. Folger, who apparently posesses in a much larger degree an affinity with a portion of New York City than is reciprocated by the people of New York State, has written a letter to Speaker Keifer. The burden of his woes is the silver dollar. According to his statement the Sub-Treasury vaults at different points, and especially at San Francisco, are crowded with money, and more extended accommodations are needed. The New York Secretary of the Treasury holds that the only alternative for this dreadful state of things is to discontinue the coinage of the standard silver dollar. In so doing he shows that he knows as little of the sentiments of the great majority of American citizens as he knew of those of the people of New York when he accepted a nomination secured by forgery and fraud, and reaped his reward by securing a majority of 192,000 or so for Mr. Cleveland.

WHEN corporations or individuals invoke the aid of the law in support of their "vested interests" they occasionally step into more trouble than they bargained for. The Western Union Telegraph Company had been engaged in a lively fight with the Board of Trade Telegraph Company, the latter seeking to extend its wires into St. Louis, and the Western Union exhausting all the legal remedies in the shape of injunctions, etc., to keep them out. In the course of the litigation the Board of Trade Telegraph found it necessary to serve some papers on the officers of the Western Union in Illinois. The discovery was then made that the Western Union has never been incorporated in Illinois either as a private corporation or under the general law. Immediately the Board of Trade managers made application to the proper authorities for their incorporation as the Western Union, holding that this would give them the sole right to that name within the State. The papers are in the hands of the Attorney-General, and the beginning of a good deal of trouble is seen.

JUSTICE DEMARS has once more demonstrated the extreme advantage to the criminal classes which lies in the fact that his court is near enough to Justice Walsh's court to give him the changes of venue. The scoundrel Thomas Campbell, who was turned loose upon society by the influence of Ald. Lawler, and who attempted to commit another crime before having had a hearing on the charge of assault for which he ought to have been held in jail, is again at liberty. He availed himself of the freeman's privilege of perjury by swearing that Justice Walsh was prejudiced against him, and so got his case before the worshipful Demars. The charge was that of robbery, Campbell being one of a party of three who assaulted and tried to rob a physician last Wednesday morning. Justice Demars, however, took it upon himself to change the charge to disorderly conduct, and Campbell, who is one of the most notorious thugs and crooks in Chicago, was fined $10. No wonder the sandbaggers flourish, and that Chicago is a paradise for thieves. This man Demars' term is nearly out, and no more unfit and improper thing could be done than to renominate him.

ONE by one the cities of this country are coming forward with their demand for the high-license system as the only practical method of dealing with the evils of intemperance and arresting the frightful progress of crime. In St. Louis the grand jury of the Criminal Court has made a special examination of the saloon question with reference to its bearings upon pauperism and crime, and reports that it has incontestible proof that at least 80 per cent of the criminals and paupers of the city are recruited from the saloons. It recommends, therefore, that the minimum license for liquor saloons be fixed at $1,000, and for those which sell only wine and beer $500. It is not likely that the Common Council of St. Louis will consent to fix such high rates as these, and it is probable that the matter will go before the Legislature, but the report of the grand jury nevertheless shows the drift of public sentiment toward high license in that city, and that it sympathizes with public sentiment in Chicago and other large cities which are cursed with comparatively free traffic in liquor. The same percentage of ratio between liquor and crime and pauperism reported in St. Louis will hold good for Chicago, and it is no argument against high license to complain that a license of $500, such as ought to be enforced here, will shut up many small places and deprive their proprietors of the means of earning their livelihood. Four thousand able-bodied loaters in a city of this size peddling intoxicating drink over their bars are too many. The number needs reducing so that crime and pauperism may be reduced. If the Common Council refuses to do its duty the Legislature will take it in hand and will make a still more sweeping reduction of the small doggeries.

THE TARIFF FOR AN EXTRA SESSION.

It has become very evident that the present Congress is not going to agree upon a revision of the tariff. The subject is too complicated for unraveling during the five weeks which remain of the session. It is all in a muddle. There are three schemes—the packed Tariff Commissioners' schedule, the Morrill bill reported in the Senate as an amendment to an internal-revenue bill passed by the House at the last session, and finally the Sam Randall-Fiat Kelley bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee. There is not much likelihood, from present appearances, that any one of them will become a law either in its present shape or in any modified form. The Senate proceeds slowly with its high-tariff bill, and even if consideration thereof were completed in the Senate the House would not take it up, because the latter would maintain that the Senate had exceeded its jurisdiction and practically originated a revenue measure, which is forbidden by the Constitution. It has taken Randall and Kelley of the Ways and Means Committee about eight weeks to frame a bill after the work has ostensibly been done for them by the packed Tariff Commission. It is not reasonable to suppose that both the House and the Senate can go over this bill of 2,000 clauses item by item and harmonize all the conflicting high-tax-cormorants within the five weeks prior to final adjournment of the present Congress. There are many important and useful things the present Congress may do; what excuse is there, then, for wasting all the time which remains upon something which is not to be done?

There is just one course which is practicable for the present Congress if there is any genuine disposition to reform the tariff and give relief to the people. If there is a majority in both Houses favorable to a reduction of taxes, let a bill be passed making a horizontal reduction of all customs duties to the amount of, say, 25 per cent, or instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to collect only 75 per cent of the existing high schedule of duties. This would be equivalent to saying: "The beneficiaries of the bounty system cannot agree among themselves as to the amount and distribution of the spoils or the remission of blackmail, but the people demand and are entitled to some measure of relief; hence we propose to do the fair thing by the people, and let the protected classes settle their differences among themselves whenever they get ready." Such a reduction of the tariff taxes may be provided for in a bill of not more than four lines in length. But it is not at all probable that this practical and expeditious plan will be adopted, for the reason that the majority of the present Congress is probably averse to the reduction demanded by the people. The representatives of the protected classes have the tariff question in just the shape they want it—hopelessly obfuscated and placed beyond the solution of the present Congress upon the present basis.

In view of the prevailing conditions the only honest course for Congress to pursue now is to drop the apparently hopeless discussion of the tariff, take up the measures of public concern which there is still some hope of passing, and leave the President free to call an extra session of the new Congress, beginning the 5th of March, for the special consideration of the tax reductions demanded by the people. This will be altogether the fairest way. The present Congress cannot justify the waste of time and neglect of other duties involved in prolonging a discussion which holds out no promise of agreement. In the next place, it is just as well that the responsibility be placed upon the Democratic Congress chosen by the people last fall. It will afford an opportunity to test the sincerity of the Democratic pretense of a desire to reform the tariff and also the capability of Democratic leaders to deal with this question. It is important that the country should know at the earliest possible moment what the Democrats are prepared to do in the matter of taxation. Heretofore they have been discussing this question from the stump and in the newspapers; their majority of about seventy in the next Congress will give them a chance to exercise authority. If they are in earnest about revenue reform the sooner they shall have the opportunity to carry out their program the better it will be for the country; if they are not in earnest then it is desirable that the country should know it at the earliest possible moment. We have no doubt the President will agree to call an extra session of Congress if the tariff discussion be suspended now, because the general agitation of the question will fully warrant him in doing so. In the meantime the present Congress may then take up certain subjects, such as the count of the Presidential vote, the change of the Presidential and Congressional terms, the Presidential succession, etc., which may be disposed of at the present session, and which are of political importance. Let the present Congress do what it can during the few remaining weeks of its life, and abandon the work which it has neither the time nor the inclination to complete.

WHEN CONGRESS SHOULD MEET.

Congressman Blanchard, of North Carolina, has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill changing the time when Congress shall meet. Under the present rule the Congress which is elected in the fall of one year does not convene till the winter of the following year. In other words, more than thirteen months, or more than one-half of the entire Congressional term of two years, elapses before Congressmen begin the service for which they have been chosen. This rule is responsible for much injustice to the public interests. Mr. Blanchard's bill is designed to correct the practice. It provides that the term of the Forty-ninth Congress (the Congress to be elected in the fall of 1884) shall begin the 5th of March, 1885, and that the second session of that Congress shall begin on the first Monday in January, 1886, and end on the first day of December, 1886. While this provision would ostensibly shorten the term of the Forty-ninth Congress it would give that Congress more actual service than if it convened under the present law. The bill then provides that the term of the Fiftieth Congress shall begin on the first Monday in December, 1886, and end on the first Monday in December, 1888, and that the terms of subsequent Congresses shall correspond to this arrangement. The effect would be that a Congress chosen in November would begin work in December of the same year, or as soon after election as practicable.

The change proposed by Mr. Blanchard would have many advantages, and, unless a constitutional amendment be submitted lengthening the Presidential term to six years and the Congressional term to three years, Mr. Blanchard's bill should be adopted. If Congress were convened the month following its election, it would go at its work fully impressed with the instructions of the people, and it would be more of a representative body than it is now when more than a year is permitted to intervene, during which time Congressmen are apt to forget the sentiments of their constituents. Another advantage would be found in the opportunity new Congressmen would have at an early session in the first year of their term to learn the routine business, and thus make themselves of some service in the second year. As it is now, a Congressman's first term barely suffices to make him familiar with the proceedings. The most important result of the proposed change, however, would be to enable the Congress chosen at the same time with the new President to count the Electoral vote and pass upon the title to the Presidential office. The people could then rely upon a determination of the Presidential struggle in accordance with their own preferences and convictions. Under the present law the title to the Presidential office is passed upon by a Congress elected two years before, during which time there may have been a revolution in the political opinions of the people. A partisan Congress against whom the people may have revolted in the election of a President is thus tempted to cheat the newly-elected President out of his office if there be the slightest pretext for doing so. It is manifestly safer that the Electoral vote shall be counted by a Congress chosen simultaneously with the popular vote for President. Mr. Blanchard's bill provides for this, and should receive the support of Congress on that account as well as for many other reasons.

JARRETT'S IDLE THREATS.

The advocates of W. H. Oliver's robber metal schedules, which largely increase the existing beastly duties on various sorts of steel, have imported into Washington Jarrett and a paid lobby of steel "workers" to bulldoze timid Congressmen. A Washington dispatch of the 25th inst. reads as follows:

> The enormous pressure brought to bear upon Congressmen in behalf of this or that coddled interest increases daily. For a week Trades-Union President Jarrett, with half a dozen comrades of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, has been in Washington laboring for the enormous metal schedule as reported by the Ways and Means Committee. The first thing "President" Jarrett and his friends did was to procure from the Pennsylvania and Ohio Representatives a list of all Congressmen who are regarded as uncertain, and since that time he and his companions have been busily engaged in laying siege to each one of the uncertain members personally, and by argument and persuasion seeking to stiffen their backbone. One of the humbug arguments brought to bear is that the Republican party in 1884 will depend upon the result in Pennsylvania and Ohio—that is to say: that, losing these States, the Republicans will lose everything. Substantially, Mr. Jarrett and his friends say: "We represent 70,000 to 80,000 voters, whose interests are bound up in the success of this ultra-protection measure, and they will rebuke that party which may become responsible for its defeat."

Jarrett and comrades have their board, liquor, and cigar bills paid by the steal ring, and probably receive $5 per day as wages, as compensation for bringing pressure to bear on the doubtful members. The "doubtful" members are those who seriously doubt whether it is right or politic for them to vote additional taxes on their constituents at this time for the purpose of enriching still more certain capitalists around Pittsburg. It may be all very nice to pile up unconstitutional taxes on their constituents to add more millions to the wealth of steel and iron monopolists, but will their constituents who are to be bled like it? Will they indorse it? Will they reward the treacherous member by a reelection who helps to impose these increased taxes upon them? That is the question which makes the member's vote "doubtful" and renders it necessary for the monopolists to send Jarrett and his hired comrades to bulldoze him by threats of opposition to his reëlection. This is the way the fraudulent game of Oliver & Co. is being played. Jarrett says that he and his friends number 70,000 to 80,000 votes whose interests are bound up in the success of this scheme to make steel dearer to the consumers by means of a higher tariff, and they will "rebuke the party which may become responsible for its defeat."

There are other people than Jarrett and his hired gang of strikers who may have something to say on the question. The metal schedule for which he is blowing and bulldozing nearly doubles the tax on cotton hoop-iron ties, and to that extent cuts down the price to be realized from the sale of cotton. Perhaps the cotton cultivators, both white and black, who cast about two millions of votes, may have decided objections to "President" Jarrett's demand and that of his comrades.

The metal schedule increases the duties also on the steel of which the farmers' wagon-tires are made, and the steel used in thrashing and reaping machines, the steel used in making plows and all other agricultural implements, and the steel used in making barbed-wire fences. Now, there are a couple of millions of Western farmers, all of whom have votes, who are unalterably opposed to an increase of the tariff taxes on these things. On the contrary, they demand that the present exorbitant duties be materially reduced on these schedules. This is not the time for increasing but for reducing taxes on plows, cultivators, wagons, reapers, hoes, scythes, and barbed-wire fencing materials; and the Western member who vote under the dictation of Oliver or his hired tool Jarrett for imposing more taxes on the steel used by the farmer should make his political will before doing it.

But Jarrett, who fraudulently pretends to control 80,000 votes, is going to hold that party responsible who defeats the proposed outrage on the Western farmers! Literally that must mean he and his fellows intend voting against the Democrats, because that party will undoubtedly furnish a majority of the votes in both Houses of Congress against the steal in the duties on steel. The Southern and Western Democratic members, with the exception of Dan Voorhees, will be solid against Oliver and Jarrett's proposed barefaced swindle on the farmers and planters, and they defy him and his gang of strikers to do their worst.

If, however, Jarrett means that his trades-union will vote against the Republicans unless they force the steal steel bill through Congress, that will be biting off his nose to spite his face. He and his followers would be voting the free-trade ticket and supporting the party which doesn't want any tariff on iron or steel. Jarrett would thus be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. His threat is idle wind. How came it that Ohio and Pennsylvania went Democratic last fall, electing to Congress delegations two-thirds of whom are Democrats? Why were eight or ten high-protectionist candidates in Ohio defeated, including that prince of ultra-protectionists, Maj. McKinley, whose seat is contested before a Democratic House? How happened it that six or eight ultra-protectionists were defeated in Jarrett's own State of Pennsylvania, right under the noses of his 70,000 "Knights of Labor"?

The only danger the Western Republican members are in is in listening to the threats of this hired humbug of the Oliver robbers. The path of safety for them is to so vote as to protect the interests of the farmers against the cormorant instincts of the Pennsylvania plunderers.

ARBITRATION VERSUS LAW.

The Board of Trade of this city and the representatives of certain railroads are at daggers drawn. The agents of the lines have been withdrawn from 'Change; and the board is threatened with the withholding of certain accommodations which have hitherto been furnished daily, Sundays and other holidays excepted, for many years past. The separation is sudden, sharp, and complete—it has yet to be seen how long it will last.

The difficulty arose out of the shipment of a lot of boxed meats to Europe. The contract was made between a member of the Chicago Board of Trade as shipper and a transportation company, an agent of which had the *entree* on 'Change. The meats were badly spoiled in transit. The shipper claimed damages, and wanted to have the matter decided by the Arbitration Committee of the board. The company declined to arbitrate, claiming that it was a matter to be passed on by the courts. Upon this the Directors suspended the "privilege" of the agent to go on 'Change, and the Eastern and Southeastern lines made common cause with their brother (or rival) line. The agents are withdrawn, and it is intimated as probable that the Western lines will join in the movement should their coöperation be desired by those who have already stepped "down and out."

The mere withdrawal of these agents from the floor would do little harm, though productive of much inconvenience to both sides. The railroads will continue to carry such produce as is offered—on their own terms—for individuals, whether the shippers be members of the Board of Trade or not; and when the railroads want business their agents will seek it. At the worst a little delay would occur in transmitting intelligence and orders between the men who want the service and those who want to perform it. But there is another phase of the matter which threatens graver consequences. The lines in question are understood to decline to furnish their usual daily reports of the movement of produce, which have hitherto formed the basis of the Board of Trade reports, and formed no small part of the reasons, or excuses, for the daily ups and downs of prices. If these were cut off the Custom-House returns of the movement by lake would still be available, and it might be found practicable to watch the movement by rail of other produce, as is now the case with grain and live-stock; but the method would probably be less complete and more tardy than that hitherto employed, while checks on its accuracy would be wanting.

There is no doubt that both the Board of Trade and the railroads will continue to exist and do business whether the present difficulty settle down into a permanent estrangement or not. And herein lies the greatest reason to fear that both sides will hold out, each one determined that the other shall yield if there is to be a "compromise." It is a matter of principle or pride rather than of cash. The question at issue is whether or not the railroads shall recognize the arbitration rule of the board as applying to transactions between agents of the one and members of the other. The Board of Trade is said to be nearly a unit on the point, the ostensible reason being that it is a matter of vital importance to be able to settle commercial differences speedily, which cannot be done by appeal to the courts. On the other hand, the railroad officials claim that the board has no authority over them, and some intimate the fear that exact justice might not always result in case of difficulty between members and non-members.

A very large part of the commercial world will watch the struggle, and await its issue, with great interest. It is not often that the opportunity is presented of witnessing an open struggle between two such forces as are engaged in the pending fray.

A BLIND LEADER.

Never, we believe, in the history of parliamentary government was such a thing heard before as the avowal of Chairman Kelley, in presenting the new Tariff bill formally to the House of Representatives, that he did not believe anybody could "guess" or "make an estimate" as to the reduction of taxes it would effect.

So far as the House has a Chancellor of the Exchequer or a Finance Minister, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means holds that place. That committee, under our system of partitioning the larger part of the work of Congress among committees, has the initiative in shaping the revenue legislation which is the prerogative of the popular branch of the Legislature. Its Chairman presides over its deliberations, offers its bills, and is the leader of his party in the ensuing debate that settles their fate.

The pending Tariff bill is the most deliberate piece of fraudulent legislation that has come before the House in a generation, probably in its whole history. As the result of a protracted debate in both Houses of Congress during the last session on tax reform and reduction, a special commission was appointed to investigate the whole subject for the information of Congress and the people. That body spent nearly six months in its pretended study of the tariff and our industries. The Committee of Ways and Means has prepared this revision of the present tariff in response to the recommendations of this commission, of the President of the United States, of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the tariff should be reduced. All the Treasury experts have been at their service.

The net result of over a year of Congressional debate, six months of special investigation, and two months of drafting, is a bill of which its sponsor can only say that he is sure it is a splendid thing, but he cannot tell what its effect will be, and he does not believe anybody else can "guess" what it will be.

This ludicrous but none the less scandalous fiasco is precisely what might have been expected from intrusting this momentous fiscal question to the leadership of Fiat Kelley. He made his record as a financier by opposing in Congress and out of it the resumption of specie payments, and, after his party had committed itself to that policy, exhausting the resources of his mind and matter to defeat it before the people.

This awkward incident throws discredit on more than the bill which it will no doubt do much to defeat. It turns a glaring light on a great defect of our way of making laws. Chairman Kelley and the committee who draft the proposed tariff have nothing to do with executing it. As far as its effects are concerned they are utterly without any except a moral responsibility. The Secretary of the Treasury, who would have to administer it, is without a voice in its preparation. If the bill become law, should fail or should produce disaster, the people would have no one to call to account. The Secretary would throw the blame upon the Congress which put upon him the enforcement of an imperfect or impracticable law, and Congress would be out of reach until the next election, when a new issue would, as is usual, have arisen.

It ought to be possible for a practical people like the Americans to devise means by which those who originate revenue bills and carry them through Congress should have an official responsibility for their effects. Nor does it agree with the theoretical American notions of the supremacy of the popular will to see a minority of Congress retain their control of the committees and of legislation after it has become evident that they are obstructing the reform demanded by the chief officers of the Government, by the majority of Congress, and by an overwhelming preponderance of public opinion.

The President wants taxation largely reduced. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, have both strongly urged it. The votes taken in both Houses show that a majority of Congress want it. The voice of the people never sounded so loudly for any reform as for this. But the rigid inelasticity of our system enables an interested clique to withstand all this pressure and to postpone with ease and with complete impunity for another year any compliance with the desires of their constituents.

THE bill introduced by Senator Rinehart, of Effingham, to fasten on the State all the city, county, town, and local bonds now outstanding, amounting to nearly fifty-two millions of dollars, is not likely to strike the average voter very favorably. The scheme provides:

> That the State shall assume $51,727,283, for which bonds of various municipalities have been issued, on the ground that the indebtedness was contracted through the loose legislation of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly. This scheme the Effingham Senator proposes to effect by a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people of the State.

What in the name of common sense has the loose legislation of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly got to do with it? The localities which recklessly voted bonds to aid in the building of railroads demanded the privilege of doing so. Their members voted to give them a chance to mortgage their farms and houses because they demanded it. That Legislature was no more "loose" than their constituents. If some counties, cities, and towns plunged in and blanket-mortgaged themselves in the form of bonds why should the more prudent and conservative parts of the State be called upon to help pay their improvident bonded debts? Cook County, including Chicago, represents more than two-fifths of all the public indebtedness of the State, but she is not pleading the baby act and asking the unmortgaged counties to help to pay it. She is able and willing to take care of her own municipal debts; but she is not disposed to liquidate other people's debts. The Rinehart scheme had better be dropped, as no good will come of it.

THE vote for free pine lumber bids fair to be one of the most important of the tariff debate. Unless the ultra-protectionists can bulldoze the free-lumber Republicans from the treeless States into recanting, or can borrow four or five Democratic votes, the lumber destruction league will be hopelessly broken. The lumber-tax gang will vote for the iron tax, and quinine tax, and blanket tax, and tin-sheet tax only on condition of getting their own premium tax for the speedy annihilation of the pine forests. If they lose that they "will lose all interest in the bill." Pulling out one of these swindling taxes is like pulling the keystone out of an arch. There is no real identity of interest between the grabbers. The iron-grabbers and iron-ore grabbers, the wool-growers and woolen manufacturers, the lumber destructionists and wood manufacturers naturally pull in opposit directions. Now they are held together by the common agreement to help each other to recoup out of the helpless consumers the grand total of what they have to pay each other. If this precious gang gets to quarreling, honest men will get their dues. There is an excellent prospect that free lumber, if our Western Senators will stick to it, will be the entering wedge for tariff reform.

IT was a rather serious setback which the Tobacco-Repeal bill received in the House on Thursday, when it was refused consideration by a majority of 147 against 100. This vote does not represent a division of the House on the question of repealing the beneficial tobacco tax, it is true, but the bill is thus postponed till after the Tariff bill shall have been disposed of; and, if the tariff discussion is to go on, there is no prospect that any measure for the reduction of customs duties will be agreed upon, and hence there is small chance for the passage of the Tobacco bill. Those who urge the repeal of the tobacco tax do it mainly on the ground of benefit to the tobacco-growers; but its repeal would be of precious little value to them. It would not increase the price of leaf half a cent a pound; the effect would merely be to deprive the Government of 45 millions of revenue for the benefit of manufacturers and retailers. The growers would not get a cent on the dollar of this loss of revenue.

A PITTSBURG special to THE TRIBUNE yesterday described the row that was going on between the ore and the iron interests. The iron-makers want cheap and free ore. The ore-men say that if the duty of 60 cents a ton is removed from Spanish ore they will be all ruined and knocked into eternal smash! The iron-men reply: "That is all bosh; you are bluffing and lying; you don't need any protection on ore." The controversy is thus reported:

> A gentleman in the room at the time of the interview was Mr. H. E. Collins, of H. E. Collins & Co., dealers in domestic and foreign ore, and in a very short time Collins and another gentleman who had expressed himself against the reduction of duty on ore were engaged in a lively but good-natured and spicy argument.
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> "I believe in admitting iron-ore free," said Mr. Collins. "For heaven's sake let us draw the line of protection somewhere, and let us begin at raw material."
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> "But if you do," said the other gentleman, "you will ruin most of the men who have their money invested in the development of mines."
>
> "You will ruin nobody. Don't tell me that a difference of 50 cents on the ton will ruin men who are making from $3 to $6 per ton. No, sir. I am tired of this country pleading the baby act. Let us come out of our swaddling clothes and try to be a Nation of grown men."
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> "But," interposed the other, "you will close up some of the poor-paying mines. With their small dividends they cannot pay wages and stand competition with the poor-paid labor of Europe. I am a high-wages man, and believe that high wages lead to prosperity."
>
> "So am I a high-wages man," retorted Mr. Collins, "but if the poor mines can't stand it let them go. The paying mines can stand it. But I believe the reduction of duty on iron-ore will ruin nobody."

The most laughable part of this quarrel among the ultra-protectionists is the assertion that they were "high-wages men," when in point of fact none of them ever pays a cent more wages than he can possibly help. When orders for ore or iron are slack they mercilessly cut down the pay of their workmen to "pauper wages," or discharge them, refusing them employment at no wages. What these gentlemen meant was that they were all "high-profit men." Nevertheless ore should be placed on the free list. Any tax on it does a hundredfold more mischief than good to American industry. Ore is the raw material of iron and steel in all their forms; and any tax on it is an injury to the entire iron and steel business. Abolish the duty and the expenses of mining, handling, and transporting ore will be reduced; the royalty and profits will also be reduced, and the general result will be cheaper American ore and plenty of it. At the same time the tremendous tariff on iron and steel should be largely cut down for the general benefit of the whole people.

THE progress of invention has been such that the process of making wrought iron and steel directly from the crude iron-ore is now going on both in Europe and America. The experiments already made have shown that this feat can be accomplished with less cost, ton for ton, than iron pigs can be made. By the process invented by Mr. H. C. Bull, of England, it is claimed that the mildest grades of ingot iron and steel, suitable for rails, cutlery, and the highest class of tools, can be made from the most inferior ores direct in the blast furnace.

> There is a company in Pittsburg for this purpose, and the *American Manufacturer* says that a number of manufacturers and others visited the direct-process furnace the other day in order to witness the operation. Two heats were made, each of which only occupied the space of one hour from the time the charge was put in till the iron was withdrawn. The ore was charged cold. The results were far beyond the expectations of those present. According to the figures given by the company the cost of making iron by this process, including labor and material, does not exceed $6 per ton outside of the cost of the ore, which would not exceed $10 in Pittsburg—making the total cost $16 per ton of iron. Sixteen dollars is less than the cost of producing pig-iron in Pittsburg, and if the figures given are strictly accurate, as the company claim they are able and willing to verify, this new direct process seems destined to produce a revolution in the manufacture of iron and steel.—*Journal.*

And yet these Pittsburg ironmongers have a powerful lobby at Washington hounding and wheedling members of Congress to vote for an *increase* of the present exorbitant tariff on the various sorts and forms of iron and steel. They are demanding on some forms of steel three or four times as much "protection" as the *Journal* says it costs by the new process to make iron and steel. The greed of these long-coddled "infants" knows no limit. They grab for all they can reach, and howl that they are utterly ruined if they don't get it. Is it not time they were weaned?

THERE is one daily paper in Philadelphia which does not believe in the efficacy of a plundering system of tariff taxation—the *Daily Record*, which has an enormous circulation. It talks in this way:

> That the beneficiaries of the so-called protective system are bitterly hostile to the slightest measure of relief to the consumers is well understood, but they ought to muster more plausible reasons for their hostility to tariff revision. In a memorial to Congress they "point" to the recent stoppage of mills, to the enforced idleness of workmen, to the decline in prices, to financial failures, to large importations, and the tendency to reduce wages, as reasons why the present high taxes on iron and steel should not be abated. But much of the evil of which they complain is the result of the very system which they so obstinately defend. The excessive duties forced up prices, which encouraged overproduction at home, and at the same time invited large importations from abroad. From this unnatural legislative stimulation could there be any other result than a reaction attended by a closing of mills, decline of wages, loss of employment, and a depression greater or less in all the industries affected by the protective system? Has not this reaction followed the excessive stimulus of high prices with unfailing regularity? Protection logic, overlooking the true cause of the depression, perversely ascribes it to the efforts to reform some of the abuses of the revenue system. With an honesty equaled only by their logic the protectionists set up a Tariff Commission, and when its work is done they raise a furious clamor against the timid and inadequate reforms which it proposes.

IN the Dakota Territorial Legislature Thursday a joint resolution was offered providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare and present a bill for the calling of a Constitutional Convention to adopt a Constitution for the southern part of the Territory. The resolution was passed unanimously under a suspension of the rules. The part of Dakota which it is proposed to set off into a new State contains about 75,000 square miles of fertile land, and has at present more than a quarter of a million of inhabitants, or twice as many as the Democratic State of Delaware, or five times as many as the Democratic State of Nevada.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Sunset Cox says he has a dead sure thing on the Speakership. Once in a while Mr. Cox gets off a very able joke.

Fourteen Princes of the Church have died since the accession of Pope Leo XIII. Sin may be wrong, but it seems to be pretty healthy.

Miss Rannaball, an East Indian girl of 20, is said to be the most learned woman in the world. She can read and write in twelve languages. Fortunately, she is not married.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says that there is nothing in the world tenderer than the pity that a kind-hearted young girl has for a young man who feels lonely. Oliver should have felt of the young man's head before making this statement.

Harvard issues this year a prospectus for a veterinary school to open in 1883. It is to give a three years' course of instruction. It is hoped that in a few years there will be enough veterinarians on hand to keep the base-ball players of the school in trim for recitations.

Some years ago Patrick Gleason abandoned his wife and son in Indiana. The son, then 18, was a fortnight ago recommitted to the Jeffersonville Jail for larceny. On his way to a workshop he passed through a line of convicts; one of them was his father. The Gleason family seems to be fixed for the winter.

Ballooning has become so popular in Vienna that the Municipal Council have deemed it advisable to pass a law: "That all married men desirous of taking aerial voyages shall not be granted license until it has been proved to the satisfaction of the authorities that they have received the consent of their wives." Some things are easy to prove.

The First Presbyterian Church in Memphis, Tenn., was burned last Sunday evening, the fire breaking out between the ceiling and the roof, just after the evening services had concluded. The parsonage of the church was saved. The Rev. Daniel, the pastor, sent his family to the house of a neighbor, but refused, the *Appeal* says, to have his furniture removed, trusting in Providence for its safety. The betting in Chicago is 7 to 4 that the furniture was old.

An exchange says that "a young man living a few miles from Salisbury, Md., went to see a lady he had been paying attention to for some time without having had courage to make known his devotion in words. After sitting a few minutes he tremblingly said, 'I'd like to see you for a few minutes.' She replied, 'Dave, I've got no words for you, anyhow.' The poor fellow was so crushed that he fell on the floor in a convulsion and was taken home in that condition." The fairies seems to have settled in Maryland for the winter.

Sweet laggard, come! and list the drowsy chime
Of happy bees, 'neath umbrage of the time:
The Spring is here! come thou, and be my Spring!

The trees put on their leaves while west winds sing.
Do thou put on the love my heart doth bring.

Sweet laggard, come! waste not the vernal time,
Enjoy the breath of love's delicious prime—
The Spring is here! come thou, and be my Spring!
Sweet laggard, come!

The golden wren doth like a blossom swing,
And hark! the curlews clamor on the wing.

Sweet laggard, come! and list thy lover's rhyme,
As up the starry ways of love we climb;
Thou queen of all my song, and I thy king,
Sweet laggard, come!

—*S. J. Tilden.*

PERSONALS.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* says that Gov. Cameron's family have entirely recovered from the mild type of varioloid which attacked them some weeks ago. No one besides the children was afflicted, and the *Whig* says Gov. Cameron himself has greatly improved in flesh and in looks by the cessation of the scourge of office and favor seekers, who had formerly worn him down in mind and body.

A marriage ceremony came to an abrupt and ludicrous termination the other day in Atlanta, Ga. A prominent clergyman of that city having consented to unite a colored couple, had just asked the solemn question, "Wilt thou take this woman?" etc., when an old flame of the bridegroom poked her head into the room and said: "Henry, I jess dar you to say yes." Henry sank into the nearest chair without a word, and the company thoughtfully withdrew.

Josie Mansfield, about whom Edward S. Stokes had his fatal quarrel with Jim Fisk, is living in New York this winter. She has had many ups and downs since she was the favorite of the railroad millionaire, and has lived most of the time in Europe. She lives in a brown stone on Twenty-sixth street, only a little distance from Broadway, and is said to own the property. Last summer she took a house at a summer resort on Long Island, and she and her boarders were not regarded with favor by the neighbors.

W. G. Raoul, the new President of the Georgia Central Railroad, figures in the Southern newspapers as a self-made man. Though a lad at the outbreak of the Rebellion he shouldered his gun and served until the surrender at Appomattox. Then, without a penny in his pocket or a breakfast in view, he went to work, and in less than twenty years has become the head of the richest corporation in the South. His defeated rival, Gen. E. P. Alexander, has gone to Florida to pass the remaining cold days of the winter.

FOREIGN.

Prince Plon-Plon Has Made Both Himself and Duclerc Very Ill.

Duclerc Has Been Cupped, and Plon-Plon Will Be Taken to the Hospital.

The Illness of the Premier Now All That Keeps the Ministry in Power.

False Rumors of the Count de Chambord's Return—Gustave Dore Buried in Pere-la-Chaise.

Michael Davitt Must Go into Solitary Confinement at Hard Labor—The Cimbria.

FRANCE.

A RUMOR DENIED.

PARIS, Jan. 27—2:30 a. m.—The report that the Count de Chambord had landed at Port Vendres, France, is wholly unfounded.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—The Count de Chambord is still at Gortz.

DUCLERC ILL.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The doctors fear that Duclerc has pleurisy, and have ordered absolute repose. It has been ascertained that his symptoms are those of inflammation of the chest. The doctors hope to arrest the course of the disease. It is not likely that he will be well enough even by Tuesday to attend the sittings of the Chamber of Deputies. The reception of Saturday is countermanded on account of his illness. He has undergone a cupping operation.

[London *Times* leading editorial.]—The serious indisposition of Duclerc, occurring at this juncture, is only too likely to aggravate the political tension in France.

PLON-PLON.

Dr. Ricord was allowed to see Prince Jerome, who is suffering from close confinement. It is probable the Prince will be permitted to go to the hospital.

THE MINISTRY—FLOQUET'S PROGRAM AND THE ATTEMPTS TO HEAD IT OFF.

The Committee on the Expulsion bill will present a report to the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow, and the debate will commence on Monday. A minority of the committee is trying to effect a compromise between the committee and the Government. They have decided to support the first clause of the Government bill, but they believe the present excited state of the public mind will not allow of the Orleans Princes retaining their rank in the army. Some of the Ministers are endeavoring to arrive at a compromise on this point, but Gen. Billot, Minister of War, and Admiral Jaureguiberry, Minister of Marine, maintain the principle of the inviolability of the military ranks.

[London *Standard*.]—The Government is so disunited that it does not know what to do.

[London *Times*, Editorial.]—It seems probable that the Duclerc Cabinet will be beaten in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday. The most remarkable feature of the crisis is the rapidity with which Frenchmen of all conditions have begun to despair of the Republic. The discouragement does not yet show itself in the newspaper press. It would be rash to suppose that because the Republicans are disheartened the Republic is doomed. It is on trial, but it has the strength to survive many mistakes.

GUARDING THE BUSINESS CENTRE.

The streets in the First, Second, and Eighth Arrondissements, in which are situated the Louvre, the Bourse, the Bank of France, the Elyseé Palace, and many other public buildings, have been patroled by small detachments of infantry for several nights past.

DENIAL OF A PURCHASE.

Lebey, of the Havas Agency, accompanied by Gaston and Berardi, of the Brussels *Independance Belge*, called out the editor of *Nouvelliste de Lyon* today for having said Lebey was sold the to Duc d'Aumale. The editor apologized and Lebey and his friends were satisfied.

A DUEL.

Aurelian Scholl, journalist, and Dr. Fontaine fought a duel with swords today. The latter was slightly wounded.

BURIAL OF GUSTAVE DORE.

The remains of Gustave Doré were interred at the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise. Alexander Dumas delivered an oration at the grave.

THE IRISH.

POOR MICHAEL DAVITT.

DUBLIN, Jan. 26.—Neither Davitt, Healy, or Quinn will consent to give bail. They will consequently go to prison. It is stated that Davitt, Healy, and Quinn will, therefore, be sentenced to solitary confinement at hard labor in Kilmainham Jail. It is certain they will not be treated as first-class misdemeanants, as the provisions of the statutes of Edward III. preclude such treatment.

MORE CONFESSIONS PROMISED.

The twenty-one prisoners who were arraigned in the Police Court last Saturday on a charge of conspiracy to murder Government officers, and who were remanded for the week, will be reëxamined tomorrow. The investigation will be held in Kilmainham Court-House, as the Government fears the prison van might be attacked if the accused were brought before the Police Court here. The court-house in Kilmainham, which adjoins the jail, is guarded by the military. It is reported that astounding disclosures will be made in regard to the Phenix Park murders, and that the evidence to be given will completely eclipse that obtained Saturday last.

There is an underground passage between Kilmainham Court-House and jail, so no communication between the prisoners and friends is possible during the transit from the jail to the court-house. No doubt exists that the prisoners' friends are greatly exasperated at the information that the Government has received, and will avail themselves of any opportunity to take vengeance.

BOG-TROTTERS ALARMED.

A large bog near Castlerea shifted its position today, causing great excitement. Apprehensions were felt for the safety of a portion of Castlerea.

ALARM.

Two tons' weight of guns and pistols were removed from Rathkeale to Limerick. There are apprehensions of a Fenian raid on the towns.

BRITISH NEWS.

A FURIOUS GALE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A heavy gale prevails today, particularly at Southport and Liverpool, causing much damage to shipping and also to houses. A schooner was lost with all hands at Yarmouth. At Oldham two persons were killed and six injured by the gale.

EVIDENCE AGAINST THE CIMBRIA.

The crew of the steamer Argow, which has arrived at Hull, state that on the night before the collision between the Cimbria and the Sultan they passed while on the voyage from London to Bremen a large mail steamer. They first perceived through the fog her masthead and green lights on her port bow. She was coming at an angle towards them; they starboarded their helm, and so passed clear. They all declare that she was the Cimbria, and was not sounding her whistle. This occurred three hours before the collision. A Captain of the Wilson Line of steamers declares that he has seen the chief engineer of the Sultan, who says he was not on duty at the time of the collision; he was on deck in the after part of the vessel for an hour and a half afterward; he heard no cries; every person on board the Sultan believed the Cimbria had steamed away.

BRADLAUGH.

Regarding the approaching demonstration in his case, Bradlaugh writes that it is not very likely the Liberal Government will endeavor to stop a perfectly legal demonstration, and so provoke a serious riot.

A MILL BURNED.

Ireland's mills at Buckhaven burned, throwing 400 persons out of employment. Loss several thousand pounds.

SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The settlement of the question between the landowners and crofters at Glendale, Isle of Skye, is expected, as arbitration has been decided upon. Thus there will be no necessity of sending another expedition of police to serve processes, such as was recently repulsed.

A heavy snow-storm raged today in Southeast Scotland.

CANADA'S HOPES.

EDINBURG, Jan. 26.—Galt, High Commissioner for Canada, referring to the relations of the British colonies to the Empire, said it was doubtful whether, as the colonies increased in material power, they would continue satisfied. Their present position of separation, he said, was neither necessary nor desirable. He suggested the possibility of cementing the whole Empire by a scheme of imperial federation.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—The explosion of gunpowder at the works of the Potentite Company killed two men, injured three severely, and destroyed the building.

OTHER LANDS.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—In the Lower House of the Reichsrath today, in connection with the collision between the steamers Cimbria and Sultan, an interpellation was addressed to the Government in favor of the use of the electric light on railways and ships.

De Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, in a conversation with the Emperor referred to nearly all the leading political questions of the day, and especially dwelt on the necessity of the Powers taking collective action in urging the Porte to carry out the promised reforms in Armenia.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 26.—Fire in the Sforza Czarini Palace damaged the place $30,000. A portion of the family archives were destroyed.

It is stated that the Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, Rome, and St. Petersburg have agreed to accept the principles of the British Foreign Secretary on the Egyptian question as detailed in his circular note of the 3d inst. to English representatives abroad.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—An explosion occurred in a gunpowder factory at Linares today. The buildings were set on fire, and the flames spreading endangered a dynamite magazine. One person was injured.

The representatives in the Cortes belonging to the Autonomist party of Cuba have asked Congress for papers and full information in relation to the gradual emancipation of slaves. They allege that the bill of 1880 is being imperfectly carried out in Cuba.

A West Indian member in the Cortes asked for explanations of the intentions of the new Cabinet regarding regulations in Cuba, permitting the use of irons in the corporal punishment of negroes, and protested against the Cuban Treasury being burdened with the expense of the Spanish legations and consulates in America. The Autonomists intend to press for reforms of the tariff and in the condition of the negroes.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—In consequence of the revelations made at the trial of the anarchists at Lyons, Gen. Mouravieff, the Public Prosecutor, has temporarily quitted St. Petersburg. On his return the Government will prosecute Kobozeff, who was connected with the construction of the mine in Little Garden street. Other prominent Nihilists will be prosecuted at the same time.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—A secret revolutionary press has been discovered in Odessa. Several Nihilists have been arrested.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 26.—Gamel, the merchant who fitted out the Arctic exploring steamer Dymphna, is organizing a relief expedition to proceed by way of Siberia.

FOUR FAMOUS WOMEN.

Patti, Nilsson, Modjeska, and Langtry, and the Salaries They Draw.

[Byrne's *Dramatic Times*.]—There are four ladies today in the United States, all foreigners, who are making large sums of money. They are Patti, Nilsson, Modjeska, and Langtry. Mme. Patti, as is already well known, receives $4,400 a night. Of this she pays $400 a night to M. Franchi, her agent. This gives her $8,000 a week. Sometimes she sang in New York three times a week, and her pay then was $12,000. She will, during her stay here, sing altogether thirty times under the management of Mapleson, for which she will receive, net, $120,000. She will therefore carry away with her about $100,000. Signor Nicolini, in addition, gets $6,400 a month, or $800 each time he sings. On a basis of thirty times, he will take away with him $24,000. We do not know precisely what Mme. Nilsson gets for her services, but it amounts on the average to $4,000 a week for two concerts. She has no expense whatever, as Mr. Abbey pays everything. On a basis of fifty concerts she will make, therefore, about $100,000, not much less than Patti, though the latter sings fewer times. Mme. Modjeska is doing exceedingly well this season. Her terms with Mr. Stetson are to reserve for her individual services 30 per cent of the gross receipts nightly. Supposing her to play nightly to $1,000, this would give her $300, or $1,100 weekly. But this is a small average, because the receipts often exceed that. During her recent engagement at Booth's, at regular prices, she did much better. Her last week came up to $11,000 very nearly. Say $10,000, and her individual share would be $3,000. She is to play thirty weeks, and on an average of $2,000 a week she would make $60,000. Allowing the extra profit for expenses, that is about the net sum she will make in the season. But Mr. Stetson is doing very well, too. He pays on an average 25 per cent to play in theatres outside of New York. This would leave him, after paying Modjeska, 45 per cent of the gross or say on a business of $7,000, which is not an exaggerated one, $3,150. He can run the business for $1,150 easily, which would leave him a profit on the grand average of $2,000 a week or for thirty weeks $60,000. From this must be deducted the $8,000 it cost to get Sargent's contracts, so that all things being equal, he will come out $50,000 ahead, besides which is the added profit of playing some twelve weeks of the season in his own theatre in New York and Boston, for Modjeska returns in the spring to the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Mrs. Langtry's contract with Mr. Henry E. Abbey is to receive 33 per cent of the gross receipts each night. Mr. Abbey pays the company and all other expenses. Supposing a business of $1,500 a night—and thus far the receipts have exceeded that, as Mrs. Langtry plays to higher prices than other dramatic stars—she would be receiving $3,500 a week. Whether the business will keep up when curiosity is satiated is questionable, but even thus far Mrs. Langtry has received for her share in New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Chicago some $30,000; that sum will probably be trebled before she leaves here. Mr. Abbey, on the other hand, has 67 per cent, or $5,200 a week. Supposing he pays an average of 27 per cent for theatres, this would leave him 40 per cent, or $4,200 a week. He can run the company and his other expenses easily on $1,200, which would give him a profit of $3,000 a week. But there are large cities where he has to pay more, say 30 and 35 per cent of the gross for theatres. Even then, on a season of thirty weeks, supposing business to fall off, he can come out winner of from $50,000 to $60,000 at the end of the season on his contract. These are large sums. It is interesting to note that four stars will carry with them out of the country $350,000 by the time this season ends.

A NEW ADVERTISEMENT FOR MRS. LANGTRY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26.—The police here received information tonight that two boxes belonging to Mrs. Langtry's baggage failed to reach Memphis, and efforts are being made here to find them. They are said to have contained a number of very valuable articles, but whether of jewelry or clothing is not stated, and should have been put into her car, but they were not. It is supposed they were lost between the Southern Hotel and the depot. A diligent search so far has failed to reveal them.

A WILLING TOOL.

The Exploits of Robert P. Porter on the Packed Tariff Commission.

A Suggestive Correspondence Carried on with Pig-Iron Kelley—Mr. Kenner's Doings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The more the letters of the Tariff Commissioners are examined the plainer it is that the commission was packed in the interest of the importers, and that Judge Kelley, acting through his man Friday, who usually signs his name Robert P. Porter, was manipulating the commission after his own fashion. The high compliments paid by Judge Kelley to the work of the commission in his speech today would be almost enough of itself to condemn the commission in the minds of men who are not monomaniacs on the subject of protection. The following is one of the first letters written by Porter to the gentleman who got him on the commission in payment of a large invoice of taffy, and the sight of whose portrait threw Porter into ecstasies:

LONG BRANCH, July 19, 1882.—*The Hon. William D. Kelley, House of Representatives, Washington*—MY DEAR JUDGE: I have been here since last Saturday, and am getting a little accustomed to the place and acquainted with many of the people. According to arrangements made in Washington, Henry Bower came here on Sunday and presented, in a very elaborate and carefully-prepared argument, the case of the chemical industries of the United States. The clear and concise manner in which he presented some of his tables, notably those in reply to Moore's attacks in the *Times*, both surprised and gratified me. It is evident that Mr. Bower has his facts well in hand, and that he will make quite an impression on the commission. I have no doubt. The argument was to have been resumed on Monday night, but he was taken ill, and, though I trust it is nothing serious, he was obliged to return without completing the matter. Among other things, he called my attention to a history of Venice, which was in French, but from which I learned some entirely new facts in regard to the manner in which the citizens of Venice encouraged and built up their enormous industries. I shall undoubtedly be able to

ASSIST MR. BOWER

in laying the cause of the chemical industries before the commission. I am still unsatisfied with the President. His absurd policy in attempting to manage everything himself even to the printing, and so on, naturally blocks the work, and I am afraid that unless Harry Oliver, MacMahon, and myself can get him right down to business our worst fears will be realized. However, we must live in hope, and possibly the real, earnest work will smother his present notions and posing. From the papers I see that you are pretty sure of adjourning by the 1st. It is highly important that you should get off then, or the opening of the Denver Exposition will have to be postponed. Please write me at your earliest convenience, and let me know exactly what the House will do in regard to tariff matters, as it is highly important that I should be informed on this point as early as possible. Your son was down here on Sunday, looking very well, and I trust you will redeem your promise and come down before we get through. Faithfully yours, ROBERT P. PORTER.

This letter shows several things very clearly, and among others the fitness of Porter to hear as a judge the arguments of Bower and Moore. It also shows that

PORTER WAS LESS FASTIDIOUS

as to appearances than Kenner was. Kenner wrote to a Louisiana friend that he could not appear as counsel in a case on which he sat as a Judge, therefore he wanted his correspondent to perform the duties of counsel. But Porter says frankly that he "shall undoubtedly be able to assist Mr. Bower in laying the case of the chemical industries before the commission," of which Porter was part. It further appears that Porter and Kelley were dissatisfied with Mr. Hayes, President of the commission. "Harry Oliver, MacMahon, and myself" did not succeed in "getting him right down to business," and so two measures were invented for circumventing him. In the first place, a committee on order of business and route of travel, composed of Kenner, Oliver, and Porter, was organized, and this took from Mr. Hayes most of his Presidential prerogatives. The rest were taken from him by the simple device of going into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Ambler in the chair. Thus was Mr. Hayes reduced to the rank of a figurehead.

When this tariff boomer Porter went on the Tariff Commission he went as a resident of the District of Columbia, because Illinois and New York were otherwise represented on the commission.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 10, 1882.—*Charles W. Seaton, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.*—MY DEAR SIR: We had before the commission today a delegation of gentlemen representing

THE SADDLERY-HARDWARE INDUSTRY.

They would have been very glad to have presented statistics indicating the magnitude of their trade, but unfortunately, on looking through the preliminary bulletin referring to the manufactures of the twenty principal cities of the United States, we were wholly at a loss to find out where they had been classified, as in only one case—that of Newark (page 17)—could we find any mention of "hardware-saddlery," in which there are enumerated thirty-five establishments, $75,000 capital, and 1,248 as the largest number of hands employed at any one time during the year. What we should like to know is whether they are classified under "hardware," which can hardly be the case, as the total is comparatively insignificant. I also took out the capital given under saddlery and harness, which only amounts to $5,000,000 in all, and could not represent saddlery-hardware. Mr. Oliver is inclined to think that in Pittsburg it has been included under iron and steel, because he says he has as much capital invested and as many men employed in this business as you gave for the total hardware-saddlery trade in the twenty principal cities. Kindly ask Mr. Williams to look into the matter, and advise me on the subject. Yours truly,
ROBERT P. PORTER.

The following letter from Kenner to a sorghum-sugar maker in St. Paul is of interest only as showing in connection with other letters of Kenner's the eagerness with which he was all the time

LOOKING OUT FOR ALLIANCES

for the sugar interest:

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 15, 1882.—*R. Blakeley, Esq., No. 27 Davidson's Block, St. Paul, Minn.*—MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of Aug. 9, with address to Tariff Commission, and sample of sugar have been received. I will take an early opportunity to present the address to the commission and make an exhibit of the sample of sugar. I was very much gratified by the receipt of those documents. I had intended to have written you requesting you to appear before us and give your testimony on this subject, but your communication has precluded that necessity. We will some time in the month of September visit Chicago. Could you not so arrange it as to appear in Chicago and deliver your testimony verbally, and submit to such interrogatories as the commission would be pleased to address you? You can thus develop the importance of your industry and the relations to the interests of the country so much more fully than you can in a letter or an address. You will learn from time to time by the newspapers of our movements, and thus be enabled to meet us at Chicago. I will, however, when the day to assemble in Chicago is determined upon, give you notice of the fact, but for fear of miscarriage watch the newspapers on this subject. I shall be pleased to hear from you from time to time. My recollections of our intercourse at St. Louis are very agreeable. Yours truly,
DUNCAN F. KENNER.

Blakely replied to this letter a week later with a communication to the commission, and he appeared before the commission personally at Chicago.

The Experiences of an Alabamian in Texas.

[New York *Times*.]—It is painful to learn from a recent leader in our powerful contemporary, the Brownsville (Tex.) *Ranchero*, that Mr. Abraham J. Watkins, late of Selma, Ala., has got himself into trouble. It appears that Mr. Watkins inserted himself in Brownsville society somewhat over two years ago as a steam printer, in which vaporous capacity he accumulated several hundred Mexican dollars, aided, perhaps, by an occasional dip into the favorit local employment known as draw poker. Having then provided himself with a slouch hat, a hymn-book, a mustang, and a revolver, he embarked as a traveling revivalist and waked up the border to an extent of Baptist enthusiasm unknown in that section before. Mr. Watkins' method in this good work was singularly ingenious and fetching, for when pious exhortation failed to draw a sinner from fleshly pleasures he deprived him of the means of gratifying his riotous appetites by the simple process of getting him drunk and winning all his money at poker. Yellow-fever broke out in Brownsville last summer, and Mr. Watkins found therein a new and glorious field of enterprise and labor. Hurrying back to the afflicted town, he announced himself as sole agent for the Great Brazilian Remedy, price $1, a bottle of which was guaranteed to be sure death to yellow, scarlet, blue, green, or any other color of fever known to science. Placards representing long processions of intelligent natives bearing the precious herbs of which the remedy was composed were posted all over the fences and barns, and the grateful citizens of Brownsville poured into Mr. Watkins' office in steady streams, depositing their dollar and carrying off the invaluable bottles. A week later, at midnight, Mr. Watkins left town, and left it suddenly. By a most curious coincidence, no sooner had he quitted his lucrative place of business by way of the back fence and alley than the excited populace surged in at the front door with a rope, and not finding him at home proceeded to demolish the stock of the Great Brazilian Remedy and make a bonfire of such other portions of Mr. Watkins' estate as he had forgotten in his evident hurry. The only explanation of this popular upheaval was that some local doctor, no doubt actuated by rank envy and malice, had analyzed the remedy, and had found it to consist of a decoction of plug-tobacco in exceedingly cheap whisky, flavored with a mixture of cinnamon and red pepper. Further investigation unearthed the sad fact that no yellow-fever patient with a lingering spark of self-respect had ever spoken again after having been dosed with it. A fortnight ago Mr. Watkins returned to Brownsville, trusting, no doubt, that his public services during the epidemic had been forgotten. They had not. At 4 o'clock the next morning some early-rising Mexican gentlemen employed in the cattle-stealing interests of Matamoras, saw what they at first thought to be a gigantic bird limping along the road leading out of Brownsville. They lassoed the curiosity to examine it more closely. It certainly was very singular, for its feathers grew with the roots out, and it exhaled an odor singularly resembling that of an asphalt refinery. It likewise said its name was Watkins.

FILLEY ON FILLEY.

The Missouri Boss Sets Forth His Qualifications for a Cabinet Position.

[St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.]—A pigeonhole in the desk of a prominent Missourian gives up a chapter of political history peculiarly interesting just at this time when Mr. Filley is having such up-hill work at Washington in taking care of the post-offices of Missouri. The half-dozen sheets of manuscript are indorsed on the back as follows:

JAN. 20, 1881.—Received within draft from Filley of letter for me to write to President Garfield to boom his (Filley's) appointment as Postmaster-General.

The first page of the matter thus indorsed reads as follows:

2700 CHESTNUT STREET, ST. LOUIS, June 19, 1881.—DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request here it is, and this is the standpoint to work from. You can simmer it down if you can without destroying the points. Yours, FILLEY.

By way of explanation it may be stated that Mr. Filley solicited the gentleman to exert his influence win Gen. Garfield, whose inauguration was approaching. The gentleman asked what Mr. Filley wanted done, and in reply Mr. Filley sent the draft of a letter about himself which he desired to have copied by the gentleman and forwarded as the writer's sentiments to the President-elect. And this was the way Mr. Filley wrote about himself:

He combines a superior order of business talent, practical information, and acquaintance with systematic methods and fertile originations and quiet execution. He is perhaps as good a listener as yourself, which is saying a great deal, and would expose as little of the purposes of the Administration, or of his own, in any matter of business as you have the reputation of doing. Unyielding in principle and unswerving in the execution of trusts, he has never been questioned in the faithful execution of whatever has devolved upon him, and has never sacrificed the public interests or political interests to self, but, on the contrary, self for them. He is a great planner. Look at the results of 1880 in this State, where he was at the lead, and in 1878 when he was not at the helm. Compare 1876, when three Republican Congressmen in the City of St. Louis and one in the State were elected when he was in full charge, and the prior elections from 1870 to that time, when nothing but defeats resulted. Take his management last spring, opposed as he was by the whole active Federal patronage of the State and by Schurz, Henderson & Co., when all was promised to Sherman & Co. and they secured nothing—just as in 1876 they promised everything to Bristow, and only by fraud, running a negro delegate into the brush, and thereby keeping him from the State Convention, secured two Bristow delegates from a district, the Thirteenth. Today Missouri has more Republican Congressmen elected than Maine; more than New Hampshire; the same as Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas combined; the same as Colorado, Nebraska, and California combined; more than Minnesota; as many as Rhode Island and Connecticut; and without which the National House of Representatives would have been lost to the Republican party and the Democrats would have secured Congress. This, too, without the sacrifice of principle, platforms, or organizations. It was the management and work of Mr. Filley that secured it, for here in our own district, where a Republican candidate had been nominated, which insured Waddill's reëlection, Mr. Filley secured the withdrawal of our candidate and thus defeated Waddill. That one thing saved the House, as with Waddill elected the Republicans would not have had a single vote majority. What State from which absolutely nothing was expected has done better for the Republican party than Missouri, Democratic as she is? Shall not all these things be considered? And shall not the further fact be considered that Missouri, advancing as she is in population and cutting down the Democratic majority from over 50,000 to less than 20,000, is a promising State—the key to the great Southwest and the one great State in the line of the progressive elements of the South and West—which, by its great material interests and growth, is entitled to aid? But Mr. F. stands out a prominent and deserving character by himself, independent of the State, a National Republican whose individual work in behalf of the party is so generally recognized and acknowledged as to him, as has so generally been done by the press of the country and the leading Republican men of the party, as fit and deserving of a place in the next Cabinet. The papers, Republican, Democratic, and Greenback, in this State, Arkansas, Texas, and Kansas are a unit almost in his support. This is not because all support his politics, but acknowledge his eminent fitness, ability, and unimpeachable integrity from a knowledge of his past record and demonstrated abilities. Of course, it does not become me to press his acceptability. I am, however, as I understand your willingness to receive suggestions, permitted to suggest, and to close by saying that I do not believe that there is any opposition in the West that could reasonably object, that is entitled by any force in numbers or prestige, that would be entitled to any consideration in objecting to his being called by you to your aid and support, and to the service of the country and of the party.

The gentleman for whom the above copy was set has also in his possession another specimen of Mr. Filley's handwriting, on the back of which appears the following explanatory note:

Request of Filley to write Garfield to have him given important position in campaign. June 24, 1880. I wrote as requested.

In the subject-matter Mr. Filley describes himself in the following manner:

Mr. F. is Chairman of the State Committee—unanimously elected. Is on the National Committee. Is one of the most thorough, systematic workers, and has executive abilities of the highest order. Quick of perception, and prompt, cautious, and judicious in action.

His direct aid upon the National Committee, where his individual and continued attention could be given to the details of the canvass, would be, in the judgment of your friends here, of great advantage. I do not know that he would consent to give his time away from this State and home, but it is safe to say that there is no man upon the committee that excels him in all the important elements combining a safe counselor and thorough and prompt originator and executor of details. He has large acquaintance, and has been considered one of the best political workers on the old committee. He was at Chicago in close and active confidential relations with Conkling, Logan, and Cameron. He has behind him here the best elements of the party and the almost solid support of the Germans and colored people, who will follow wherever he leads, in spite of anybody else.

It was just five days after Mr. Filley penned the letter to be copied by the Missourian that he wrote to Dorsey soliciting his influence and making use of almost precisely the same language about his salvation of Congress by the election of Republican Congressmen in Missouri. The Dorsey letter opened in this way:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24, 1881.—MY DEAR DORSEY: Yours of 19th came duly, for which thanks. The Democratic State business I wanted exploded, as there is, so far as relates to me, no policy or justice in it, when the fact is that without the Democratic State of Missouri we would have lost the next Congress. Missouri counts more in the next House than Maine in votes, and it is votes that count. It counts more than any of the New England States except Massachusetts—more than all the Pacific Slope and equal to the three—Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado combined.

The Balloon Saladin.

[New York *Times*, Jan. 24.]—A short dispatch from Paris, published yesterday, announced the finding of the balloon Saladin among the mountains of Sierra del Phedrozo, in Spain. The Saladin, of which probably only a few fragments and shreds of cloth now remain, was constructed at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, England, about four years ago, and during the summer of 1881 it was lent by the British War Department to the Meteorological Society, who used it to take observations of the atmosphere. The balloon was not made of silk but of stout calico, dressed inside and out with oil, and it was regarded at one time as one of the strongest ever made. Its cubical contents were 38,000 feet; when inflated with hydrogen gas it lifted seventy pounds for every 1,000 cubic feet, and with coal gas forty pounds for 1,000 cubic feet. Such a balloon, in the opinion of the most prominent aeronauts in Great Britain, ought to have been capable of supporting the weight of its car and one man for several days, even if only half inflated. Early in the afternoon of Dec. 10, 1881, the Saladin ascended from the ancient City of Bath, in England, carrying Capt. John Templer of the Meteorological Office, Capt. A. Gardner, and Mr. Walter Powell, member of Parliament for Malmesbury, an enthusiastic amateur in aerostatics. Mr. Powell's fearlessness in ballooning had become a proverb among his friends, and he had often expressed his determination to cross the Atlantic through the air. The balloon went up 4,000 feet, and Capt. Templer took the temperature at that altitude; the wind carried the balloon in a southeasterly direction, and it was determined to make a landing at Bridport, on the cliffs overlooking the Channel. It was late in the afternoon when the aeronauts, having cruised about at distances varying from 2,000 to 6,000 feet above the earth's surface, began to descend near the cliffs. Here there appears to have been some difficulty. At any rate, the Saladin went toward the earth with alarming rapidity, and as it neared the ground Capt. Templer rolled out, holding the valve-string. Freed of Templer's weight, the balloon shot up again about eight feet, and Capt. Gardner fell from the car, breaking one of his legs as he reached the ground. Templer felt the valve-rope slipping away from him, and called to Powell to throw himself out and come down on the rope, but he remained in the car, which suddenly broke away from Templer, and went up to a fearful hight. It passed over Bridport in sight of all the town and over the waters of the Channel, when it became lost in the lowering snow-clouds. At a distance excited watchers on the cliffs saw a dark mass falling, and when Templer, having found some one to take care of his crippled companion, reached the town, he was told that the balloon had dropped into the sea. This statement he did not believe, but nevertheless he chartered a steamer and went in search of the balloon and Powell. That day, while the light lasted, and all the next day and next they grappled and dragged the waters, but to no purpose. Meanwhile the theorists came to the front. No real aeronaut would believe that the Saladin had fallen; the balloon would probably land on the French coast, between St. Malo and Brest, they said, and, as there were no telegraph-wires, or railroads, or even omnibuses in that part of France, it would be days before any tidings of Mr. Powell could be received. The first tidings of him have now been received, more than thirteen months after his disappearance. The wreck of the balloon discovered in the Spanish mountains settles the dispute as to the strength of that pride of the aeronaut: it undoubtedly did not pitch into the Channel, but, half-inflated with gas, sailed through the air for many days. But while the tattered rags and splintered wood which formed it have been rotting among the peaks of Spain, the bones of the intrepid aeronaut have been whitening beneath the waters of the English Channel.

SUPERLATIVELY SECURE.

Facts Gathered from a Visit to the Palmer House.

It is peculiarly opportune at this time, and of deep interest to the public, to know what hotels may be relied upon as safe by virtue of their fire-proof qualities. Of the Palmer House it may be said that if it is not a fire-proof hotel then there is not one in the world. Its foundations had scarcely been laid when the great fire of October, 1871, swept over the city, thus furnishing an additional stimulus (had such been needed) to its founder, Mr. Potter Palmer, of carrying out his original design of building an absolutely fire-proof hotel. How well he has succeeded will best be understood by a simple presentation of the leading facts in regard to its construction. The walls are all of solid masonry from foundation to roof, the partition walls even as high as the fifth story being thirty-six inches in thickness, no lath and plastering or studding entering into their composition. The beams and girders are all of iron, the floors are of marble laid on an iron bed filled with mortar or concrete, thus making the ceilings also of iron. The stairs are of iron and stone, the elevators are isolated and move between walls of solid masonry, and all of the landings are finished in stone and iron. A tour of inspection through the house caused the impression that if the furniture and carpets were removed there would be nothing left to burn. But even though it is impossible that a fire could gain any headway beyond burning the furniture in the rooms where it originated (as was since proven by such an occurrence), still every precaution is taken to guard against even the shadow of danger. Standpipes on every floor give an unlimited supply of water in less than one minute from the time of signaling, as witnessed by the writer in his going through the house, while buckets, hose, and all other accessories are always ready for use and fire-escapes are judiciously distributed. In addition to all this there are six watchmen on duty from midnight till morning, two bell-boys on each floor till 2 o'clock in the morning, a night-engineer and two firemen, besides the night-clerk and his assistants—in all eighteen persons who are practically on watch during the night, thus making "assurance doubly sure" and leaving no room for doubt on the question of absolute security from fire.

"Monsieur."

[*Pall Mall Gazette*.]—Those whose knowledge of French is limited to the word "monsieur," and they are legion, may, after reading the following remarks on that word in a French paper, at least congratulate themselves that they pronounce it rightly. Others, again, to whom "depuis," "Neuilly," and such words offer insuperable obstacles, will be surprised to learn that the pronunciation of "monsieur" is a sort of Parisian shibboleth. It was not till the fifteenth century that "monsieur" was evolved from *meum seniorem*. At this time the ending was fully pronounced with its *r*, as in "sieur" nowadays; but when the word ceased to be exclusively applied to the nobility, about the end of the seventeenth century, the frequency of the appellation caused the slipshod pronunciation that is so interesting a fact to philologists, and the *r* was dropped.

The first syllable, which was pronounced "moun" in the sixteenth century, and which has perhaps survived in the nautical word used by the Jack Tar of Dublin, "mounseer," became modified to *mo*, though there is a learned dispute as to whether this is not a part of the *langue d'oïl*. Then "mo-sieu" became "mesieu," which is generally pronounced as "m'sieu" in 1882, or, if one wishes to talk as a real *gavroche*, "m'seu." Perhaps some one in this country will trace for us the vicissitudes of the word "mistress" in its degradation to Mrs., or of master to Mr.

A Discourteous Legislator.

[*Texas Siftings*.]—An Austin merchant says that Col. Harris Cheever, a member of the Legislature, is the champion impolite man of Texas. "What did he do that was so impolite?" we asked. "I met him on the avenue," replied the merchant, "and he did not lift his hat to me, and it is the same hat I sold him on credit during the session of the Legislature."

Ward's Cream of Chalk.

Perfectly harmless, contains no acid, preserves the teeth, sweetens the breath. Depot 22 Lake street. 25 cents.

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We positively assert that our Magnetic Belt and Insoles will effect what we claim, and we offer to refund money where they fail to do all we claim after a fair trial.

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Certain, harmless, rational, and most agreeable of all, no drugs necessary. By complying with the following suggestions all the symptoms of dyspepsia, such as distress of stomach, nervousness, insomnia, languidness, sick headache, heartburn, etc., etc., will disappear, the sufferer will again be cheerful, able to fulfill his duties and to enjoy life. Thousands have been profited already, and many thousands more can be made happy also. Now for the prescription:

Breakfast—A slice or two of toast or oatmeal or cracked wheat, a cup of coffee or tea (if desired), and a glass of Arend's Kumyss.

Dinner—A moderate piece of lean beef or mutton, a mealy potato or two, a little bread, and a glass of Arend's Kumyss.

Supper—No solid food whatever, simply one or two glasses of Arend's Kumyss. A glass of Kumyss may also be taken on retiring. Most people sleep better on it.

Though this regimen of diet may seem scant to such as are in the habit of satisfying their appetite (not distinguishing between appetite and hunger), yet scientific investigation and experience has proved that it is sufficient for all but hard laborers. With above diet the dyspeptic grows fleshy, ruddy, hearty, where on a richer diet he stays poor, weak, and sickly. One week's trial will tell the story and prove the logic of above suggestions. If you do not know what Arend's Kumyss is you can have a treatise thereon mailed to you, gratis, by addressing
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While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

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has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
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Devotes, as for years past, exclusive attention to the Homeopathic treatment of
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THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.
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NEW YORK.

Delay in Settling the Tariff Question Seriously Injuring Business.

Heavy Failure of a Leather Firm —Bankruptcies of the Week.

Gotham Sports Delighted with the Splendid Physique of Mace's Maori.

Merchants Annoyed by the Peculiar Operations of a Clever Swindler.

Solemn Ceremonies at the Catholic Cathedral—Prison Discipline—Lyon's Litigation.

FINANCIAL.

TARIFF DELAY HURTING BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The *Financial Chronicle* tomorrow will say: "There is no radical change this week in the general outlook. To some extent manufactures and commerce continue to be influenced by the uncertainty which exists regarding tariff and internal revenue changes, and until that suspense is ended by definit action or by the adjournment of Congress it is likely to remain a depressing influence. Meanwhile neither bankers, merchants, nor manufacturers seem inclined to undertake new ventures, and all are disposed to be very cautious regarding the management of enterprises they now have on hand. This helps to make general trade quiet, limits speculation, and causes capitalists to be very conservative. . . . Bankers say that the present indications are of a decreased movement of cotton and breadstuffs. The exports, however, still continue moderately large, but the bills offering are quickly absorbed, and besides, the produce now being shipped has already been drawn against. The scarcity of freight-room has had a tendency to limit exports, but this will doubtless soon be remedied. The reports from Europe continue to show unfavorable weather for the crop of wheat now growing, light supplies from the farmers, and inferior quality of grain in the markets, and a steady demand for foreign flour, with rising prices for wheat. This news serves to stimulate speculation in breadstuffs here, and the movement is aided by the conviction and we shall really have a smaller exportable surplus of wheat than was believed earlier in the season, unless the Agricultural Deeartment's estimates are too small. Our money market is very quiet, loanable funds being in good supply. The Treasury disbursements have not been liberal, the week's transactions being slightly against the banks, but the movement from the interior still continues quite free. Bank deposits are increasing, and are larger now than they were a year and two years ago. The Treasury is not likely to make large disbursements for bonds for the present at least, as at the last report there remained unpaid of those already called only $12,021,900, and including the offer to redeem $10,000,000 on the 28th prox. the amount cannot exceed $15,000,000. The interest payments on the 1st of February will be light and widely distributed, and therefore the dependence of the market for a supply of money must be upon the interior and not upon the Treasury. From present indications there is to be no scarcity, at least until the tide of money is turned away from this centre, as it usually is toward the close of the quarter. The Treasury operations for the week indicate a gain, which is a loss to the bankers, of $600,405. There has for the past few days been a conspicuous decline in some of the leading dividend-paying properties, notably the trunk-line stocks, and this has given rise to reports that the insiders, meaning the speculating Directors and managers, had sold out during the rise two weeks ago. The unsettled feeling regarding the financial situation to a considerable extent doubtless deters purchases of even the best of the properties, and the open manipulation of the market tends to make speculators very cautious."

FAILURES.

HEAVY LOSSES IN LEATHER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The firm of M. Armstrong & Sons, dealers in leather and findings at Nos. 17 and 19 Ferry street, have made a voluntary assignment to Matthew A. Van Winkle, with preferences amounting to $75,111. The liabilities are variously estimated at between $300,000 and $400,000. The amount of the assets has not been ascertained, but it is thought there will not be enough to offset the liabilities. The house of M. Armstrong & Sons was one of the oldest and most reputable establishments in the leather trade in this city. The late Matthew Armstrong, who founded the firm, started in business in Vesey street about half a century ago, and he moved into the "swamp" several years ago. When he died, in 1867, he was thought to be worth more than $1,000,000. His two sons, Matthew and William Armstrong, comprise the present firm, and among the trade they bear excellent reputations. Besides their regular business, the firm were heavily interested in the Bronx Wool & Leather Company, in which it was said they held a controlling interest. This company has never been regarded as a successful venture; it has never paid dividends, and its debts have increased each year until they now amount to $441,416, according to the annual report filed about ten days ago, against which it had cash on hand of $79,690. The belief is quite general that the assignment will not affect any other members of the trade. All of the outstanding paper made by M. Armstrong & Sons is said to have been held by banks in this city. The assignee, who is a relative of the Messrs. Armstrong, took possession of the store today, and at once set about ascertaining exactly how matters stood. The individual assets of Matthew and William Armstrong were not known to the assignee, but there was a strong feeling throughout "the swamp" that whatever the two men possessed would be devoted to clearing off their obligations.

BANKRUPTS OF THE WEEK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The business failures of the last seven days reported to R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency number 277, compared with 274 of last week. The Southern States had 73, the Western 70, the Middle 54, New England 25, the Pacific States and Territories 13, Canada 33, and New York City 6.

The only failure in New York City of importance is M. Armstrong & Sons, leather, who have just assigned. The principal assignments in the country were: Stuart & Bros., woolens, Frankford, Pa.; Hassinger & Brittain, hardware, Philadelphia; J. W. Humphrey & Co., machinery, Bradford, Pa.; M. Eisenstadt & Co., jewelers, St. Louis, Mo.; and Shriver Bros., dried fruits, Baltimore.

THE SLUGGERS.

ARRIVAL OF MACE AND THE MAORI.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Jem Mace, the pugilist, lovingly known as the "Gypsy," and Slade, the Maori half-breed, arrived here today and were welcomed by Richard K. Fox and several shining lights in sporting society. Mr. Fox was astonished at the immensity of the Maori, and was at once ready to back him for any amount of money to fight any man in the world, Sullivan, of Boston, preferred. After breakfast at the Metropolitan Hotel Mace and Slade entered a coach and were driven to the *Police Gazette's* new building. Franklin Square was thronged with men and boys anxious to see the "Gypsy" and the New Zealand giant. In Mr. Fox's private parlors the two distinguished pugilists held a levee. Mr. Fox was enthusiastic. He said that he would wager $5,000 that Slade could whip Sullivan. He then said that arrangements had been made for a benefit performance for Mace and Slade in the Madison Square Garden Monday evening. Mace, Slade, Fox, and Henry Rice entered the coach in waiting and made a tour of the city. Crowds followed the coach.

AMONG THE BULLS AND BEARS.

The party visited Broad street, and there was great commotion among the brokers when the two figures in long furs and capes turned from Wall street into Broad. The Maori towered far above Mace, and looked fully seven feet high. A crowd followed them, and pointing to the larger of the two shouted. "That's the slugger who's going to lick Sullivan. Ain't he a big 'un?" The bulls and bears were greater terrors to the Maori and his guardian, Jem Mace, than Sullivan's fists. The sights were strange to the gentle Maori, an admirer explained, and the unwonted noises that greeted his sensitive and startled ears at every turn made him think that it was a savage race he had been cast among. The strange, unearthly clamor he heard when passing the Stock Exchange, which shook its very walls and sent terror into the Maori's heart, was doubtless the bear raid on Union Pacific. The party dined in the evening in Harry Hill's apartments in his theatre building. It was said for Mace and Slade that each is desirous of sparring with hard gloves with Sullivan in this city, and that each is willing to wager large sums of money that Sullivan cannot "knock him out." It is well known that the authorities will not permit any such glove contests, and there is, of course, no likelihood that a Madison Square Garden audience will witness a show of that kind. Those who pretend to understand Mace's private feelings say that he has no intention of again entering the prize-ring. If a prize-fight is arranged between Slade and Sullivan, many sporting gentlemen say that they will wager $100 to $50 that Sullivan will be the victor.

A FALSE NEPHEW.

OPERATIONS OF A CLEVER SWINDLER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—For a long time the police have been endeavoring to run down a gang of swindlers who have been operating on an extensive scale by means of forged orders of prominent firms. Although the rogues have been very active of late, thus far their schemes have been baffled in almost every instance. Tonight Inspector Byrnes detailed a detective to try and find a swindler who has been stirring up the liveliest interest in Washington Market by persistent efforts to pass forged orders of Otis & Ege, one of the largest commission firms in the market. A slim-built young man, with light complexion, well dressed, and with gentlemanlike manners, on Friday evening a week ago presented himself in the office of Otis & Ege.

He gave his name as Thomas S. Porter, and said he was a farmer from Alliance, O. He had brought ninety head of cattle to Philadelphia and sold them and then came to this city and was staying at the Merchants' Hotel. He had a large number of dressed hogs which he wished to ship to Otis & Ege when he returned to Ohio. He said that his brother in Alliance had had dealings with the firm two years ago, and mentioned several circumstances which proved that he was familiar with the transactions. Mr. Otis assured him that they would take his dressed hogs, and Mr. Porter departed.

HOW HE DID IT.

On Saturday the firm were informed that a young man who answered the description of Porter had been to the store of L. S. Davis, at No. 100 Barclay street, and represented himself to be the nephew of Mr. Otis. He purchased twenty-five packages of butter on a forged order from Otis & Ege, and gave orders that it should be sent to their store at No. 78 Dey street. He gave in payment a check on the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn, with the forged indorsement of Otis & Ege. The check was for more than the butter came to, and the difference was obligingly paid to Mr. Otis' nephew. The swindle was discovered when the load of butter reached the store in Dey street.

On Monday about noon 500 Havana cigars, nicely tied up, came to the store in Dey street. Mr. Otis' nephew had ordered them, the driver said, at Arthur Jeffrey's, No. 81 Cortlandt street. The young man had attempted to pay for them with a check with a surplus and pocket the surplus, but the business methods of Mr. Jeffreys blocked his game. The same evening a two-horse truck containing 100 bushels of oats was driven to the Dey-street store. They had also been ordered by Mr. Otis' nephew to be sent to Jersey City, where he said his uncle kept his horses. A produce-merchant of West street suspected that something was wrong, and had the oats taken to Dey street. On Tuesday there came to the store twenty-eight tubs of lard from O. F. Tietjen, of No. 163 Greenwich street; on Wednesday John Anderson & Co., of No. 114 Liberty street, sent ten pails of tobacco, and on Thursday T. W. McGowan & Co., of No. 28 Broadway, sent a load of hops valued at $2,500 to the Dey street store. In every instance the articles were ordered by the tall, light-complexioned, fraudulent nephew of Mr. Otis.

THE PRELATE'S TOMB.

SOLEMN CEREMONIES AT THE CATHEDRAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—On Monday next the Catholic cathedral on Fifth avenue will present a most solemn appearance. It will drape itself in the habiliments of wo, and through its Gothic arches will float the sad strains of the requiem. A huge catafalque will be placed in the front of the sanctuary, contrasting in its black pall with the snowy purity of the columns that rear their vast proportions to the roof of the matchless temple. On the catafalque will rest the remains of Archbishop Hughes, taken, after nineteen years rest, from the vaults of the old Mott Street Cathedral to the noble edifice which his genius called into existence. All day long the remains will rest on this catafalque, and on the following morning the religious services will be held. Monsignor Preston will preach the sermon, and the Cardinal will give the benediction. Then the remains of the great prelate will be consigned to their last resting-place.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

HOW IT IS ADMINISTERED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—An investigation is now being made here by an Assembly committee into charges of brutality to convicts in prisons and penitentiaries in this State, and at the same time testimony is being taken in regard to the contract labor system pursued in the prisons in its effects upon convicts and honest tradesmen. The committee assembled this forenoon at the Brunswick Hotel. Several witnesses—ex-convicts—testified to brutal treatment received at Sing Sing, Albany, and Clinton prisons. "Paddling" is one of the most common punishments inflicted upon convicts. The "paddle" is made of thick sole-leather, and is from eighteen to twenty inches long besides the handle. The blade is about six inches wide. The "paddling" is done by the principal keeper, with others who stand ready to relieve him when he gets tired of administering the blows. When a convict enters the "paddling" room he is ordered to remove his clothes, and is then triced up against the wall, his hands being fastened to a hook and his feet to a staple in the floor. In this position he can neither resist nor struggle. From fifteen to twenty blows are usually given on the bare back, and then a recess is taken to give the flesh time to swell, when the "paddling" is resumed. After the punishment is over the flesh looks like a piece of raw liver.

HYDROPATHIC CURES.

When prisoners refuse to leave their cells to be "paddled," the fire-hose is turned on them, and the water is played upon them in a strong stream until they are forced to leave the cell to escape the drenching. Then they are put in the "cooler," a dark cell in the sub-cellar, and forced to stay there until their wet clothes have thoroughly dried upon them. After this they are subjected to the "paddling." One witness, who was confined in the Albany Penitentiary, testified that he had been given fifteen lashes for spilling ink in the lining of a shoe. Another witness, who was sent to Albany Penitentiary by Anthony Comstock for sending the Toledo *Sun*, containing the prayer written by George Francis Train for Mr. Beecher during the scandal trial, through the United States mails, said that extraordinary hardships are visited upon the prisoners, and that the food is unfit to eat. A petition was presented to the committee, signed by about 600 tradesmen, asking that the contract labor should be abolished in the prisons, and that some means be devised to protect convicts from the brutality of their keepers.

LYON AT LAW.

GOTHAM COMMENT ON HIS COURSE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Speaking of the suit of John B. Lyon to restrain some dozen members of the Chicago Board of Trade from either calling upon him for more margins on his late corn deal, or from buying in the corn on his defaulting contracts, *Bradstreet's* tomorrow will say: "Heretofore Mr. Lyon has hundreds of times had the benefit of the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade for the enforcement of contracts made between its members, and has always considered these rules excellent, because they enabled him to compel payment. But this year Mr. Lyon made a mistake; he was too confident a bear, and sold too much corn for January delivery. . . . If there are any qualifying circumstances to this repudiation of contracts, they do not appear on the surface. But even if there are any that do not appear, Mr. Lyon, by appeal to the courts, has taken the position that the Chicago Board of Trade would not do him justice. In whatever way it may be viewed, it is an attack upon the power of the Chicago Board of Trade to discipline its members, and therefore an attack upon its existence as a commercial body. But aside from this the practice of appealing to the courts as a means of escape from contracts which the parties have entered into with their eyes fully open to all the contingencies of the case is destroying confidence in commercial circles, and bringing the law into contempt as a mere tool of speculation. Men are resorting to these methods now who would have been ashamed to do so a few years ago."

THE NICKEL-PLATE.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. L. SCOTT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Mr. William L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., has been a Director of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company for twenty years past, antedating in that connection even Mr. William H. Vanderbilt. Mr. Scott at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening was asked for an official authoritative statement of the relations between the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, generally known as the Nickel Plate, and the Lake Shore. Ever since Mr. Vanderbilt purchased the control of the Nickel Plate it has been declared, upon what seemed to be good authority, that the great capitalist had not been able to carry out his scheme for harmonizing the interest of the two competing lines; that legal obstacles had arisen; that there was trouble in the Lake Shore Board, and that several Directors had resigned. Mr. Scott denies that any hitch had arisen in the negotiations, claims that the legality of the consolidation is assured, explains the circumstances under which two of the Directors in his company have tendered their resignations, and gives other particulars of interest.

When he was asked if he had any objection to telling the true story of the relations between the two companies Mr. Scott unhesitatingly said: "I have no objection to telling the public everything I know in regard to the matter. I don't think that, so far as the official action of the Lake Shore board is concerned, any Director would object to the public knowing all the details of the transaction. The Lake Shore has secured the controlling interest in the capital stock of the Nickel-Plate. I don't say that this interest is absolutely vested in the Lake share today, but the new road is under its control and direction. To secure this interest the Lake Shore has issued in payment $6,500,000 of its second mortgage bonds, thereby adding to the fixed charges of the Lake Shore $435,000 per annum."

"How was this control secured?"

VANDERBILT'S PLANS.

"Mr. Vanderbilt, President of the Lake Shore Company, owns fully one-half of the stock and a very large amount of the outstanding bonds of the company. He believes that it was to the interest of his road to have at least a controlling influence in the new line, which practically parallels the Lake Shore from Cleveland to Buffalo, a distance of about 180 miles. He saw that it would be to the advantage of both roads to work harmoniously together, and to the injury of both to do otherwise. Mr. Vanderbilt then bought individually and through a syndicate a controlling amount of the stock of the opposition road. The sole object was to protect the Lake Shore by harmonizing the interests of the two lines."

"You say Mr. Vanderbilt did this. I presume he represented, by authority, the Lake Shore Company?"

MAKING THE TRANSFER.

"Wait a moment. Now I want to report that as Mr. Vanderbilt, on the day that he entered into this arrangement, owned fully one-half of the Lake Shore stock, to say nothing of his large bonded interest, he could evidently have had but one object in view, and that was the protection of the Lake Shore. A meeting of the Lake Shore Directors was called during the latter part of December, at which practically all the Directors were present. The gentlemen representing the syndicate which had purchased the Nickel-Plate Road appeared at the meeting and offered the stock which they had secured to the Lake Shore Company. Mr. Vanderbilt frankly stated to the meeting that he was a party in interest in the syndicate, and that they were ready to turn over to Lake Shore at absolute cost the stock they had purchased in the new line. He did not wish any of the board, however, to be influenced by the fact that he was a party in the syndicate, and he desired them not to hesitate to say so if they thought the purchase an injudicious one. He gave his reasons at length for believing that the best thing the Lake Shore could do was to assume the stock which he and his friends had purchased, or at least to control it directly, but left his fellow-directors at perfect liberty to do as they thought best in the matter. If the board thought he had erred in what he had done he was perfectly willing to retain the stock and assume the whole responsibility himself. There was only one question raised, and that was as to the legality of the absorption of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis stock by the Lake Shore Company. There was not a dissenting opinion expressed at that board meeting by any member. Everybody agreed, but it was finally decided to take every precaution and to refer the question to the most eminent counsel. The proposition was therefore withdrawn until we could be fortified with the best legal advise."

"Is it true that some of the members of your board resigned as the result of dissensions growing out of this transaction?"

THE RESIGNATION AFFIRMED.

"I cannot say positively as to this fact, but I believe that Mr. Amasa Stone, of the Cleveland, and Mr. Payne did tender their resignations. Whether they have been accepted or not I do not know. I think I can readily comprehend why they offered to resign if they have done so."

"What will be the result of the consolidation of the interests of the two companies?"

"Of course, the Lake Shore would never have sanctioned the construction of a parallel road, but, the road having been built, it follows that the best policy for both competitors was to unite. The new road out of Chicago was no more a competitor to the Lake Shore than to the other trunk lines, nor could it injure our road more than it would the others, but between Cleveland and Buffalo our tracks and theirs run practically within the same fences. The competition between the roads for this distance must necessarily have resulted in a much larger loss to the Lake Shore Company than the interest upon $6,500,000 of our second-mortgage bonds. To secure the maintaining of rates is worth far more than this to our company. Then, again, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis had not perfected its terminal facilities in Buffalo, and the Lake Shore will receive for allowing the new road to use its terminal advantages there an amount very nearly equal to one-half the interest on the bonds issued for the purchase. Furthermore the Nickel-Plate secures an advantage in obtaining facilities at Chicago of a sort which it could not otherwise have obtained. It will have the use of the Chicago & Northwestern tracks to get into the city, just as the Lake Shore and Rock Island now use the same depot there."

A BANK PANIC.

RUN ON A YONKERS BANK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The Yonkers Savings Bank was besieged at an early hour this morning by a long line of depositors anxious to withdraw their accounts, all being possessed of the idea that the bank was about to fail, and that they were going to lose their earnings. The run continued till dark, and a large number of accounts were closed. Mr. Ethan Flagg, the President of the bank, laughed at the run, and said that the depositors were acting very foolishly, and that the bank was never more prosperous than now. It had $750,000 worth of securities, which he could, if he desired, dispose of at an hour's notice at an average premium of 20 per cent. He further said that the total amount withdrawn from the bank during the day would not exceed $60,000, and he had no doubt most of the depositors who had closed their accounts would be back again in a day or two desiring to redeposit their money. He could give no reason for the run, nor could the depositors in line tell why they were after their money. This bank is one of the oldest in Westchester County.

ITEMS.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Mr. George M. Pullman was registered at the Windsor Hotel this evening.

TERMINAL CHARGES.

The general managers of the trunk lines met today to discuss the question of elevating charges at Atlantic seaports, a proposition having been made to abolish these charges of one cent a bushel now in force under the agreement as to terminal charges agreed upon in June last. After a short discussion it was agreed to make no change at present.

KITTY BLANCHARD ILL.

Kitty Blanchard (Mrs. McKee Rankin) is seriously ill in Brooklyn. The company are playing "'49" at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, this week, and during the matinée performance on Wednesday Mrs. Rankin was taken suddenly ill and has not appeared since. She has for some months been liable to sudden attacks of sickness which are said to arise from heart disease. Miss Vaughan is now playing Mrs. Rankin's part.

HE WAS A CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.

Alfred E. Lahens, the confidential clerk in charge of the Spanish business of McKesson & Robbins, wholesale druggists, No. 91 Fulton street, has been guilty of some irregularities which became public today. His proceedings have consisted in presenting false orders for goods to the house. The discovery of Mr. Lahens' irregularities was made about ten days ago in overhauling a bill paid for goods professedly shipped to South America. The firm are secured by the transfer of two mortgages, and find that the deficiency is about $15,000.

THE JEANNETTE SURVIVORS.

A reception was tendered by the former and present pupils of the New York Nautical School this evening on board of the St. Mary's, to William F. C. Ninderman, and Louis P. Noros, survivors of the Jeannette Arctic expedition. Speeches were made by Chief-Justice Daly, Engineer Melville, of the Jeannette, and others. A letter was also read from Mrs. De Long, thanking the pupils of St. Mary's for their kind invitation, and stating that every honor paid the heroes who suffered so bravely with her husband caused her the greatest gratification, and that she would gladly have assisted in their welcome if equal to the occasion.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The State Insurance Department today completed the "chart for 1883," showing the condition and result of the business transacted by the foreign fire-insurance companies having branches in the United States. The figures show a general decline in the surplus fund of all the companies. The majority show a decrease, although the Royal, Liverpool, London & Globe, and the North British & Mercantile are notable exceptions. The total assets of the companies show an increase. In 1881 they amounted to $30,163,253; the present report shows them to be $32,630,306. Deposits held in other States are not allowed this year as assets in this State.

THE QUAIL EATER.

A larger crowd than usual was gathered at Gabe Case's Hotel today to witness Mr. W. S. Walcott get outside of the twentieth brace of quail in the series of thirty braces which he is backed for $500 to devour in thirty days. At 4:11 the birds were placed before him, and he finished the first one in six minutes. Nine minutes later the bones of the second quail were picked clean. Then, without any further delay, he resumed his hat and, with a friend, walked back to the elevated railroad station. Mr. George Francis Train, in spite of the fact that his warnings have been unheeded, continues to mail advice to Mr. Walcott; and today he hurled two poems of supernatural atrocity upon him. The quail-eater is not to be daunted thus, however, and will be on hand at 4 o'clock tomorrow.

POLICE BENEFIT.

"The Pirates of Penzance" was produced at the Academy of Music this evening by a mixed company of professionals and amateurs, the proceeds being for the endowment of a room in the Hahnemann Hospital for sick and injured policemen. Aside from the charitable object of the entertainment, additional interest was given to it by the announcement that the policeman's charms would be sung by forty-five members of the uniformed force of New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The injunction has been vacated which restrained Mme. Juch from singing with any other management than Col. Mapleson.

HEAVY MORTGAGE.

A mortgage for $600,000, given by the Metropolitan Opera-House Company on the new building, was filed today.

John A. Prince defeated Woodside, the Irish champion, in a twenty-five mile bicycle race. The time of the victor was one hour, thirty-two minutes, and twenty seconds. Woodside's time was two seconds more.

TO BE HANGED.

The Italian murderer Majone is to be hanged March 9.

GAS EXPLOSION.

There was an explosion of gas at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets about noon today. The gas escaped from the pipes into the tunnels of the Steam Heating Company under the street at that point, and when the workmen were searching for the leak with a light an explosion occurred. The street was torn up for a space of 20x10 feet and the iron manhole cover at that place was shattered to pieces. Four persons passing at the time were severely injured.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Collision Between Passenger and Freight Trains Near Canton, O.—One Person Fatally and Many Others Seriously Injured.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—A special Connotton train, which left here at seven minutes arter 4 this evening, on account of the lateness of the regular train to convey Canton and Kent people to Cleveland to see Emma Abbott in opera, collided with a south-bound freight just north of Canton. The engines came together in a curved cut, and were crushed to pieces. There was but one coach on the passenger-train when it left Canton. There were about fifteen passengers in it, all of whom were bruised, but none were fatally injured. It did not leave the track. Only one car of the freight-train was wrecked. The engineer and fireman of the freight jumped to save their lives. Those on the passenger-engine were buried beneath the débris, and their cries were heartrending. They were so far under that the work of getting them out was difficult. The passenger-engineer, John Stoneman, formerly of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, was taken out in about half an hour with his right leg cut off below the knee, and cared for, but it took two hours to extricate John Gussel, the fireman. His cries were heartrending. With scalding steam in his face, held under the boiler of the passenger engine, he implored those employed in his rescue to put an end to his sufferings by killing him. When taken out he was conveyed to a farm-house, but died in less than an hour. His face and hands were scalded and his legs crushed to a jelly.

The track is being cleared, and will probably be ready for use tomorrow. The cause of the wreck was a mistake of a crippled employé, the train dispatcher, W. A. Gray, formerly of the Valley Railway. The breaking of an axle on the engine of the Cleveland milk-train between Bedford and Newburg delayed the south-bound trains this morning and put out of time the regular schedule of today. The special train was started from Canton only because the regular express was two hours behind time. The train-dispatcher started it out from Canton after having ordered the freight to leave Middle Branch, the next telegraphic station north of here, and run to Canton regardless of passenger trains. His office is the general office and depot building here, and he discovered his terrible mistake just after the special pulled out from the depot. He ran out on the track and gesticulated wildly, well knowing that he was powerless to avert the collision and the calamity of his error. He is missing this evening, and grave apprehensions are felt, as he is almost crazed. Stoneman is still living, but his recovery is very doubtful.

Hungry Hounds.

[New Orleans *Times-Democrat*.]—Two large hounds belonging to a negro living north of this place attacked a horse that had been turned out to graze. After seizing and throwing him down, they satisfied their rapacious appetites by eating their fill from his living carcass. They are almost wild, and have been discovered devouring the carcasses of hogs they had killed in the forest.

IRON AND TARIFF.

Views of a Pennsylvania Protectionist on Pending Legislation—The Curse of Kansas Farmers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—A. F. Keating, formerly President of the Western Iron Association, and a well-known authority on all matters appertaining to iron and tariff, and who has been at Washington for some time as a representative of the iron interest in the pending tariff fight, returned home today. He will return to Washington next week to resume his labors there until the pending Tariff bills are disposed of.

"What are the prospects of the passage of the Tariff bill at this session?" Mr. Keating was asked tonight.

"At the beginning of the contest the Republican Senators acted very badly, and it looked as if there could be no agreement between the Senate and the House. But the last week has worked a decided change, and the Republican Senators see they were treading on very delicate ground, as they were reversing the record on the tariff deal they made in the last Presidential election."

"About what shape will the bill take, supposing you are correct as to its passage?"

"I think the bill that will be enacted into a law will substantially conform to the Tariff Commission bill. The reductions made by the Senate in the metal schedule on Wednesday and Thursday will probably be reconsidered and made to approximate more nearly to the commission's schedule."

THE SENATE REDUCTIONS.

"What is your judgment as to the reductions made by the Senate?"

"I have very grave fears that, should the proposed reductions become law, most of the Bessemer-steel works will be compelled to close down, and thereby throw a very large amount of metal upon the market and cause great depression in all other branches of the iron and steel business."

"As to the political aspects of the question, Mr. Keating?"

"While there are more low-tariff members among the Democrats than the Republicans, yet the growing opposition to protective duties in the West has made Western Republicans rather timid and disposed to hedge on their past declarations. One thing I am satisfied of: no tariff bill can passwitout the aid of Democratic votes, and if the tariff revision is defeated Republicans will help to do it, for they are in the majority."

VIEWS OF REVENUE-REFORMERS.

"What were the views of the leading revenue-reformers in Congress with whom you came in contact?"

"I talked with representative men from the West and South, whose names it is not material or proper to give, and, while they stated their belief that the next House could prepare a much more equitable tariff bill than that of the commission or the two committees, they thought it the part of wisdom, from a political or partisan standpoint, to permit the protectionists to perfect such a bill as would suit them, feeling confident that time would show its crudeness and injustice, and insure for it the opposition of the whole West and South. I judge, therefore, they will interpose no factious opposition to the passage of the bill."

SOUTHERN PROTECTIONISTS.

"What about Southern protectionists?"

"I find a great many members of Congress from the South who in conversation indicated there had been quite a change in their sentiments and that of their constituents as regards protection. The manufacturing development of their own section, they admitted, had its influence in producing this change. This was the case with the members I talked from Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. Senator Brown, of Georgia, in his speech Tuesday last, took the ground that the necessities of the revenue required as high a tariff as that recommended by the commission."

NO FREE-TRADERS.

"Did you meet any absolute free-traders among Congressmen?"

"No, sir, I did not. On the contrary, men of distinguished reputation who have been set down as free-traders stated to me positively that they could not imagine such a state of affairs as would ever bring about free trade. And they were also opposed to any distinctive or radical changes in the present system that would disastrously affect manufacturing, either as regards capital or labor. There seems to be a disposition on their part to work more for revision and simplification than for marked reductions in duties."

"How about the final action of Congress on the pending bills?"

"It is the general judgment that the only way a tariff bill can be passed is by reference of the pending bills in the two houses after they have passed their respective branches to a conference committee, which will adjust differences and frame a measure likely to carry both Senate and House when reported, as it will be, at the closing hours of the session. That will be the crisis of the battle."

THE CURSE OF THE KANSAS FARMER.

WICHITA, Kas., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The recent action of Senators Ingalls and Plumb in Congress upon the tariff question is highly commented here. The public sentiment in the Arkansas Valley, which is purely an agricultural region, is with them. The high tariff on lumber, iron, steel, all kinds of machinery, and farming implements has been the curse of the Kansas farmer. The lighter the tariff the better it will suit the people of this State. A Kansas Congressman who takes any other position on this question will find it a very cold day when he seeks a reelection.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF LUMBERMEN.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—An important meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange was held here this afternoon. The exchange has a membership of twelve firms or corporations engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Davenport and Muscatine on the Iowa side of the river, and Rock Island and Moline on the Illinois side. These mills employ about 3,000 hands. The product of sawed lumber for 1882 was very near 300,000,000 feet. One of the chief objects of the meeting was to formulate the sentiment of the Exchange on the tariff question, as it has been brought before their attention by the action of the Senate during the last few days. For this purpose the roll was called, a representative of each mill answering affirmatively or negatively the question as to whether he opposed or favored the repeal of the tariff on pine lumber. The result was a unanimous vote of opposition to the proposed repeal. A committee composed of Judge Gould of Moline, K. A. Freeman of Davenport, and P. Musser of Muscatine, was appointed to draft a resolution expressing the sentiment of the exchange as it had been manifested against the repeal of the tariff, and forward the same to the Illinois and Iowa Senators, and to the members of the House representing the districts interested.

In reply to questions asked by THE TRIBUNE representative, one of the lumbermen, who expressed the views of several, said: "We don't want to see this tariff come off. It would directly favor the Canadian, with his cheap labor and cheap stumpage. The stumpage of the Canadian manufacturer costs him on the average not more than $1 per thousand feet of logs. In Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota the average cost is from $3 to $5. Labor in the Dominion is from 25 to 33 per cent cheaper than it is in Mississippi River points. The result of the abolition of the tariff would be to break the market and drive out the lumber-manufacturing industry. This accomplished, the price would be cheaper temporarily only, for the trade would be controlled by a few monopolists, and the price-list would surely go up higher than it has ever been."

After taking some action favoring a uniform price-list, so far as the grades of lumber go, the exchange adjourned.

How the Louvre Is Cleaned.

A Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* thus describes the method by which the Palace of the Louvre is periodically cleansed: On Mondays the palace is closed; it is then that the weekly cleaning takes place. The first thing done is to cover the floor with damp sawdust to the depth of an inch or so. Oak sawdust is used for the boards and elm-dust for the marbles. This is allowed to remain some time, and it is then removed, and with it goes every particle of dust or dirt that may have adhered to the floor. Then the men buckle on their feet large stiff brushes, and, armed with a stout stick, to one end of which is fastened a great piece of prepared beeswax, they first rub the floor with wax, then skate over it with brushes, and finally give it the finishing polish with a great woolen cloth made expressly for the purpose. The same cloth is passed daily over the floor before the opening of the museum, which is all that is required until the following Monday. In this way no dust arises, and the pictures need rarely be cleaned. When this becomes necessary, which happens once in about four or five years, the museum is closed for several days. No one is allowed to touch a picture unless the "Conservateur du Musee" be present. The pictures are taken down, and it is the "Conservateur" himself who places a thick sheet of clean wadding over the painting, pressing it down gently in a way that every particle of dust adheres to the wadding. After this is done a thin coat of oil or some mixture which replaces it is rubbed on, and the picture is not again touched until the next general house-cleaning. The guardians are changed about from one place to another every day, as some posts in the galleries are exceedingly trying on account of the cold and draughts which blow through them. The first thing a guardian does on taking his post of a morning is to inspect every picture and report any damage that may have been done. I was perfectly amazed when told that scarcely a day passed without some one willfully defacing a picture. Only two days ago a portrait of Henry II. in the French gallery had a lead-pencil mark scratched across its throat.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the Middle Atlantic States and lowest in Wisconsin. Rain or snow has fallen in the Northwest, the Lake region, and the Middle States. Northwesterly winds prevail in the Northwest and southerly in the Lake region and Gulf States. The temperature has fallen in the South Atlantic States and risen in all other districts. There has been a great rise in the temperature from the Lake region and the Northwest to the Gulf of Mexico. The rising temperature will move today over the Middle States and New England. Rain is indicated today in the Ohio Valley, the Lower Lake region, and the Middle States, and fair weather Sunday in the Ohio Valley and the Middle States.

For the West Gulf States partly cloudy weather, local rains, southerly winds becoming variable, stationary or lower temperature in the west portion, and higher pressure.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, cloudy weather with rain, southerly, veering to northwest winds, stationary or higher temperature and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy weather with rain or snow, southerly shifting to northwest winds, stationary or higher temperature, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, colder, partly cloudy weather, with local snows, variable winds shifting to northwesterly, and higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley colder clearing weather, northwesterly winds, and higher pressure.

For the Missouri Valley, colder fair weather, southwesterly winds, and higher pressure.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Alpena........	14	19	S.E.	High...	.01	L.snw.
Bismarck........	22	10	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Buffalo........	18	21	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Cairo........	53	55	S.W.	Fresh..	.07	Lt rain
Cheyenne........	38	20	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Chicago........	26	36	S.W.	Fresh..	.15	Lt rain
Cincinnati........	37	41	S.E..	Light...	0	Cl'dy.
Denver........	48	39	W...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Des Moines....	20	24	W...	Light...	*—	Cl'dy.
Detroit........	24	32	S.E.	Fresh..	.09	Cl'dy.
Duluth........	13	15	S.W.	Light...	.03	L.snw.
Escanaba........	21	23	S.E..	Light...	.07	L.snw.
Huron, Dak....	19	14	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Indianapolis....	32	40	S....	Fresh..	.06	Cl'dy.
Keokuk........	31	29	W...	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse........	21	20	N....	Light...	.15	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth..	31	30	......	Calm...	0	Cl'dy.
Marquette........	20	22	S....	Light...	.10	L.snw.
Milwaukee........	26	33	S....	Fresh..	.02	Clear.
Mackinaw........	21	18	E....	Brisk...	.06	L.snw.
Omaha........	25	23	W...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Pittsburg........	35	36	......	Calm...	0	Fair.
Springfield, Ill.	34	42	S.W.	Fresh..	.01	Lt rain
St. Louis........	40	47	N.W.	Fresh..	*—	Lt rain
St. Paul........	14	15	S.W.	Light...	.14	Cl'r'ng
Toledo........	25	33	S.E..	Light...	.06	Cl'dy.
Yankton........	28	18	......	Calm...	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.282	15.3	76	S. E...	11	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.222	20.0	70	S. E...	8	0	Lt snow.
2:18 p. m.	30.050	26.1	76	S. E...	10	*—	Lt snow.
6:18 p. m.	29.887	32.3	77	S. E...	9	0	Lt rain.
10:18 p. m.	29.834	36.3	84	S. W...	9	†.15	Lt rain.

*Too small to measure.
†Melted snow and rain.
Maximum temperature, 36.3.
Minimum temperature, 14.5.
Mean daily barometer, 30.055.
Mean daily thermometer, 25.9.
Mean daily humidity, 78.7.

The Effects of the Late Cold Snap on Live-Stock Very Discouraging to Ranchmen in the West.

ATCHISON, Kas., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The effects of the late severe snow-storm and extraordinary cold weather are just beginning to be felt and made known. Reports arrive from Southern and Western Nebraska and Northwestern Kansas that the ranchmen are meeting with much loss to their herds. The outlook for them is extremely discouraging. Cattle in general had passed through the winter in a more than average condition, and every hope was expressed of an unusual drive for the spring. The cattle are seen to bunch together and huddle behind any object which shields them from the cold or forms a protection or shelter, while hundreds drop down exhausted, never to rise. They are compelled to force themselves through the snow to obtain food; but a few days of this makes their noses sore and freezes them, and to touch them is sufficient to keep them from further search, and, discouraged, they die of hunger, weakness, and cold.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Passengers coming from the Northern snow blockade, report great loss to live stock by the recent cold snap. One gentleman who was stormbound six days at Algona and two days getting here reports that at Eagle Grove six car-loads of hogs froze to death en route to market. He saw large numbers of cattle dead in the fields along the route, and farmers report great damage to stock by freezing.

In Chicago.

The weather has moderated with a vengeance. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury was 14 degrees above zero. At 10 o'clock it had ascended 3 degrees, and at noon it was 22 and rapidly rising. At 3 o'clock the blue-white bit of quicksilver marked 27 degrees above, and at 6 o'clock it had gone up 2 degrees. At 8 o'clock last evening it registered 33 and rising.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were unmistakable signs of an impending thaw. A misty rain fell, and the sidewalks were soon running little rivulets, while the snow in the streets gave evidence of a rapidly approaching conversion into slush. Should the weather moderate a few degrees more in the next twelve hours the chances for an old-fashioned freshet are very promising. A large quantity of snow must be converted into liquid, and the rivers, streams, and ponds now coated with ice will of course contribute their full quota of fluidity. Now that the the polar wave has gone the indications are that the erratic weather fiend will compel us to taste the other extreme of temperature. With the thermometer at 33 above and the barometer at 29.30 it seems to be the province of the weatherwise to remark, "Look out for a thaw." And, as just indicated, a thaw coming at this time would make its soaking presence most disagreeably felt.

The Electric Fairies in "Iolanthe."

[London *St. James' Gazette*.]—Very misleading statements have been pretty generally made by newspaper writers and others as to the danger incurred by those "fairies" at the Savoy Theatre who are nightly electrically illuminated; and their ignorance on such matters is manifested by the assertion, among others, that the lamp on each fairy's head is supplied with electricity from an accumulator. Such an idea is simply ridiculous. As a matter of fact, each of these Savoy sylphs is supplied with electricity (generated as required, not stored) by means of three specially-constructed Plante batteries inclosed in a gutta-percha case. The whole apparatus, which weighs less than three pounds, is worn after the manner of a soldier's knapsack, and is connected with the lamp by a flexible double wire. This arrangement is the joint production of the Swan and Siemens Companies, but at present capable of much improvement in the matters of weight and the number of cells employed. A switch is placed on the top of the battery by means of which the current may be turned off at pleasure; and the light produced is equal to that of six candles. From this it will be seen that the wearer of the lamp runs no risk. There is no current capable of giving a severe shock, and practically there is no more danger from contact with the conducting wires than there is in walking under an ordinary telegraph wire. The statements we have referred to are among the least extravagant that have been made on this subject. It seems there was a notion that these "fairies" were lighted by a wire from the main dynamo machine which illuminates the entire building.

A WRECK LATE LAST NIGHT.

A Passenger Train Jumped the Track Near Wabash, Ind.—Five People Hurt.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—What might have proven a serious accident occurred last night at 10:30 on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific line, a mile and a half east of Wabash. Train No. 3 struck a broken rail and two coaches, a sleeping-car, and a chair car ran off, bounded along the ties for a hundred feet, and then turned over three times, rolling down an embankment forty feet high.

Four passengers were slightly injured, and the porter of the chair car had his hip dislocated and a blood vessel ruptured. It is thought he cannot survive.

The chair car and sleeper are almost a total loss.

Following are the names of the injured passengers:

A. W. Colton, Toledo, O.
M. Knight, St. Louis.
N. J. Gall, St. Louis.
C. E. Whitman, St. Louis.

It is almost miraculous that no one was killed, as the embankment is precipitous, and the train was running very fast.

The track is again clear, and passengers are all nicely cared for at hotels.

Physicians were in attendance half an hour after the wreck.

GOTHAM JOURNALS.

Gossip About the Newspapers of New York City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The *Tribune* has declared 25 per cent dividend. There are 200 shares of stock, par value $1,000 a share. These shares in Mr. Greeley's time rose to $10,000 each; indeed, I believe that Whitelaw Reid paid $10,500 for the first he bought. Shortly after that they went down with a plunge.

During these intervening ten years the whole of the stock which represented the *Tribune* in 1872 has been just about wiped out. There were only 100 shares then, worth, let us say, $1,000,000, and there has been no dividend paid since. The interest on $1,000,000 at 5 per cent for ten years would be $500,000, and the $10,000 shares sunk during that ten years to $5,000 shares, and could have been bought for less. That is, the loss on the investment has been in ten years just about equal to the present value of the stock. But some years ago the 100 shares were increased to 200, and the new issue was mortgaged to Mr. Jay Gould for help to start the new building. The building is now finished and occupied, with the happiest results. The debt has been diminished to $230,000. The stock has started upward in price. Old Mr. Cheney was around last year vainly trying to get an offer of more than $4,000 on his stock, but he could be accommodated now.

The *Tribune* counting-room is spacious, handsome, and convenient, and the new editorial-rooms which have just been occupied are certainly the finest in the world—as quiet and isolated as the old rooms were, without being quite so inaccessible. The composing-room, still higher (I forget whether the tenth floor or the thirteenth), is about as near Heaven as printers ever get, and it is lighted by the flaring, wavering electric arc-lights, which blaze tremendously above the city and are seen for ten or twenty miles in every direction, like a lighthouse lantern.

The offices in the great building are very desirable, and are mostly taken at good prices already. It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid own 147 of the 200 shares, and Mr. Reid believes that the property will pay henceforth 8 per cent on $2,000,000. This would imply a rise in the value of shares from $5,000 to $10,000—where they were when Mr. Greeley relaxed his hold, and twice as many of them.

The shares of the *Sun* number 350 of the par value of $1,000. They are held at $8,000—indeed, I believe some 60 or 70 per cent a year is divided there. The rumor that the *Sun* is about to build is unfounded. The old trap known as the *Sun* Building ought certainly to be torn down, but it will not be for the present. The *Tribune* Building embraces it with a brick arm and shades it with a brick umbrella on two sides, and it could scarcely rebuild without using the *Tribune* partition wall. This, however, is practicable, for Reid and Dana are now on speaking terms again for the first time in ten years. They have been thrown together recently in a committee of the Associated Press, and have been compelled to lay aside their animosities. I hear that the standing rule of so many years at the *Tribune* office that the name of Mr. Dana, of the *Sun*, should never be admitted into that paper has been revoked, and it is pretty certain that the readers of the luminary that "shines for all" will never again see an allusion to "the Powerful Mind," or "the Young Editor in the Tall Tower."

The admirers of the *Tribune* grieve to see it lose, one by one, all of the writers who have given it its place and fame—the men whose work has enriched it for a quarter of a century. Hardly one of these men is left upon the paper—not one, I believe, but William Winter. During the last year it has lost the brilliant pens of Charles T. Congdon, E. V. Smalley, J. H. Hassard, and now this last week, Clarence Cook—the ablest art critic in America. Most of them were dismissed for insubordination, I believe, but I do not know how it was, after so many years of docility, that they came to kick up all of a sudden. I am so afraid that William Winter will get insubordinate next. Miss Nelly Hutchinson is still at her desk, one of the most facile and entertaining writers on the paper, and turning her hand with equal grace to a personal item or an editorial. I hope she will not become insubordinate. Clarence Cook was discharged, I believe, because of his efforts to expose "Gen." di Cesnola, who got $130,000 from the Metropolitan Museum of Art for his amorphous and acephalous collection of anonyma from the islands of the Mediterranean. He may have sought to advance his opinion by imprudent methods; of that I know nothing; but of the correctness of his view of Cesnola and the Cypriote finds there is only one opinion among artists and experts. A strong effort was made to "head off" Mr. Cook, and it succeeded. But the *Tribune* will soon be compelled (in spite of the social and personal fortress in, which Cesnola has intrenched himself) to take up the cudgel which Cook laid down or to pass into disgrace and eclipse.

I met Thomas B. Connery on the street yesterday, and asked him about the rumor that he had left the *Herald*, of which he has been managing editor for the last twelve years. "Yes," he said, with a weary look, "for a rest—temporarily only. I am going to take some leisure for a while." He has grown thin and worn, and he needs rest sadly. Connery is a traveled and liberalized Irishman; steady, conservative, of good judgment, and with a nose for news. He has had a salary varying from $10,000 to $15,000. He lives in a handsome house up on Eighteenth street, opposit the middle of Central Park, the well-furnished house of a pleasant and refined family.

Our daily dramatic paper, *Music and Drama*, makes visible headway. One would hardly expect a paper with such a unique mission to make a living; but it is uncommonly bright and piquant, sells for two cents, and is making the most of its chance. Associated with Mr. Freund in its management is Shanks, of the *Tribune*, who has just got a verdict of $3,000 damages for libel against the American News Company, and one for $5,000 from *Truth*.

Our penny 28-column morning paper, the *Journal*, has in three weeks attained high circulation, but it sells every copy at a loss. The question is whether advertising will ever balance the account.

Life is ephemeral and is expected soon to expire. The *Hour* is also thought to be but for a day. The *Town* was not wanted by the city, and has perished miserably. And *Andrew's American Queen* (isn't that a funny name when one comes to analyze it?) was sold at auction by the Sheriff yesterday. Her Majesty was knocked down to a Republican galley slave whom she owed a pitiful bill for type-setting. The quasi Queen spent her last hours in the company of a youth named Shannon, who married into that celebrated Fifth-avenue family whose head and front was Mme. Restell. This is a trifle grotesque again—that the hard-earned money of Restell, who was not exactly a prude, should be put into the newspaper business, and, above all, into a newspaper of the gilt-edged, upper-ten of New York Swelldom, whose function it is to teach good manners and good morals to the Nobs! What a world this is!

The *Star*, John Kelly's morning paper, has doubled in circulation within a year, and its new building rapidly approaches completion. It is still in a sort of brick-and-mortar chaos, and William T. Clark, the editor, has taken temporary refuge in the Astor Library. The stock is said to have doubled up threefold.

W. A. CROFFUT.

We Have All Seen Them.

Boston letter: A bride and bridegroom sat opposit me at the table d'hôte night before last. They called for consomme and sipped it. "I'm ever so fond of consomme, aren't you?" she asked. "Yes," said he, "awfully." "It's different from most soups," she continued. "Yes, so it is." he made answer, "totally different." "And," she went on, "It's such a lovely color, too; don't you think so?" "Lovely color," he repeated. "It's a different color from oyster soup isn't it?" continued Mrs. Younghusband, as she sipped it again. "So it is," said the benedict; "by Jove, I never noticed it before!" Then the waiter brought them fish, and over it they went in the same idiotic way. Don't you think brides awfully fully funny? Don't you? I do!

THE BOARD WAR.

Eastern and Southeastern Railroads Send Their Ultimatum to the Board of Trade.

Unless the Pennsylvania Company Is Reinstated All Agents Will Be Withdrawn.

Western Roads Agree to Co-operate Heartily with the Pugnacious Line.

President Hobbs and Secretary Randolph Don't Think There Will Be Much of a Shower.

The war between the railroads centering in this city and the Board of Trade, caused by the suspension of the representatives of the Star Union Line (Pennsylvania Company) for refusing to pay a claim of Mr. J. Craig Hately, a member of the board, for $7,000, which the Arbitration Committee of the board decided in favor of Mr. Hately, is getting quite interesting, and is likely to cause considerable trouble and many complications unless speedily brought to a close. Commissioner Moore yesterday morning submitted the following

LETTER TO SECRETARY RANDOLPH,

of the Board of Trade:

I am requested by the representatives of the following roads centering in Chicago to state that the order suspending the representatives of the Pennsylvania Company from the privileges of your board implies that the representation of any road upon the floor of your board is authorized only upon condition that the roads recognize the arbitration rule of your board as applying to transactions between the members of your board and their agents. All the roads represented decline to recognize the authority of this rule, and will therefore discontinue the practice of sending their agents upon your floor

This letter was signed by the following railroads: Michigan Central, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago & Grand Trunk, Lake Shore, "Nickel-Plate," Pennsylvania Company, Green Line, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, Kankakee Line, Southern Dispatch Line, Chicago & Louisville Southern Line, and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago.

Subsequently the representatives of the above roads and fast freight lines

MET AT COMMISSIONER MORRIS' OFFICE,

and the resolutions introduced the day before and published in yesterday's TRIBUNE were unanimously adopted, and orders issued at once to all agents not to go on 'Change nor provide the board with any statistics or other information, which it has been the rule to furnish heretofore. Consequently no representatives of the Eastern and Southeastern lines were on 'Change yesterday, and shippers were compelled to go to the railroad companies' offices and contract there for such freight as they had to send forward.

A committee of the Eastern and Southeastern Roads afterward waited upon the officers of

ALL THE WESTERN ROADS

to get an expression of their opinion regarding this fight, and they agreed, without exception, to give the Eastern people their hearty support, as will be seen by the following pronunciamento issued yesterday afternoon:

The undersigned, representatives of the Western roads centering in Chicago, while not directly affected by the pending issue between the Board of Trade and the Eastern lines, are heartily in accord with the position taken by the latter in declining to recognize the right of the Board of Trade to arbitrate on questions arising between its individual members and the railroads, believing that the courts furnish a proper and sufficient resort in cases of disagreement, and believing further that the action of the Board of Trade in suspending the representatives of the Pennsylvania interest on account of a disagreement between one of its members and that interest is unjust and unwise, as well as being impolitic.

This document is signed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Central, Northwestern, Rock Island, Chicago & Alton, Wabash, and Milwaukee & St. Paul.

The railroad people say that they are determined to keep up this fight until the Board of Trade recedes from the position it has taken. The following communication

FROM A PROMINENT RAILROAD OFFICIAL

regarding this matter fully and graphically sets forth the position of the railroads in this matter:

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—[To the Editor.]—As a railway man, and one acquainted with the circumstances leading up to the recent rupture between the railroads and the Chicago Board of Trade, perhaps I may be permitted to pass an opinion upon the matter. The action of the Eastern and Southern lines in withdrawing their soliciting agents from the exchange room of the board and withholding valuable statistical information from that body was only the natural outcome of the peculiarly unreasonable and arbitrary attitude which the board has seen fit to assume towards the railway companies. Several times within the last year claims which shippers have brought against the railways, and which have been declined on apparently just grounds, have been dragged before a tribunal composed of grain-dealers and speculators, and there, before a prejudiced Judge and jury, the complaint of the abused shipper has been heard. To such a trial there could be but one result—a verdict in favor of the shipper and adverse to the railroad. The case which aroused the present trouble is one of many fine points and one which could only be properly and justly tried in a court of law. Under the circumstances, therefore, the refusal of the railroad company to accept the decision of an arbitration committee composed of members of the Board of Trade does not appear at all inconsistent. The matter when sifted down resolves itself into the simple question of which is the most accommodated—the board, by having contracting agents present at its meetings, or the railways, by being permitted to send their officials there. To an unprejudiced mind it seems plain that the railways accord the favor, for it is very manifest that if contracts are not made on the floor of the board they will have to be made at the railway offices. The presence of agents qualified to make contracts and quote rates would, therefore, appear to be a convenience to the shippers, as otherwise, if it was found necessary in order to complete a sale to allow for freight charges, the amount of those charges could only be learned at the office of the railway and at the expense to the shipper of much valuable time. The mistake which the railways made was in not acting quickly and decisively when the first injustice was done them. There was, unfortunately, a want of unity among the roads at that time, and to this fact may be attributed the weakness which was then exhibited, and which made possible the later high-handed conduct of the Board of Trade. The action taken by the roads yesterday was plainly the one which should have been taken long ago. It now only remains for them to stand by their colors and victory cannot help but come ere long. This, in fact, is the only course now open to them. To surrender their present stand would be to give the control of their roads and their business into the hands of the shippers and put in question their right to make a classification or a tariff. X.

The claim which the Pennsylvania Company refuses to settle upon the dictation of the Board of Trade, and which was the immediate

CAUSE OF ALL THIS TROUBLE,

arises from a shipment of summer-cured meat shipped by Mr. J. C. Hately from this city to Liverpool via the Star Union Line (Pennsylvania) July 1, 1880, and which was spoiled while in transit. Mr. Craig claims that the meat was spoiled through the carelessness of the company's agents by allowing it to lay a week or two on its pier at New York, subjected to the heat of the sun, and that the company is therefore liable for the damage. The Pennsylvania people on the other hand claim that the meat was not spoiled through any fault of theirs. They say the meat was shipped by Hately July 1, 1880, and he calculated that it would reach New York in time to make connection with a certain steamer. The contract was not made with the railroad company until July 2, and the company assumed no responsibility for delays in New York or accidents while on board the steamer. When the meat reached New York it was found that the steamer with which Mr. Hately intended it should go had broken down, and the shipment laid in the covered shed on the pier of the Pennsylvania for eight days waiting for another steamer. This steamer laid at the pier seven days more, and seventeen days were consumed in the trip, during which time the meat laid in the hold of the vessel, and undoubtedly was spoiled there. The Pennsylvania Company's attorney advised the officials of the road that in his opinion the company

WAS NOT LIABLE FOR DAMAGES,

and recommended that the claim should be contested in the courts. The Pennsylvania people say they are perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the court, but they can not and will not submit to the arbitration of the Board of Trade, which, they say, is not an impartial tribunal when the affair affects one of its own members. Mr. Bigelow, the representative of the Baltimore & Ohio, insists that it was the Board of Trade which backed down when he was last suspended for refusing to pay a claim which the board directed to be paid. When the Baltimore & Ohio was suspended, he says, a committee was appointed by the railroads, which waited on the Directors of the board, and after a full discussion of the case the Directors decided that they had acted hastily in the matter and had not given the case proper consideration. Pending further investigation the agent of the Baltimore & Ohio was reinstated. Subsequently the case was taken up by the Transportation Committee of the board, who decided that it was a case in which they had no right to legislate, and that the Baltimore & Ohio was justified in its action. The case was dismissed and the representatives of the Baltimore & Ohio permanently reinstated.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, at which the resolutions were received and referred to the Executive Committee.

A reporter asked

SECRETARY RANDOLPH

if the Directors had taken any action in the matter. He said they had not, and he did not see that there was any necessity for their taking action.

"But should all the railroads decide to withdraw their representatives from the board, will the Directors take no steps in the matter?"

"If the railroad representatives withdraw I suppose they will have to stay away. That's all I can see there is to be done in the case."

PRESIDENT HOBBS

said last evening that there was a strong sentiment on the board in favor of the action taken by the Directors. He believed that the other railroad representatives, after learning more about the case, would consider that they had acted hastily. At any rate, the Directors would stand by their decision because they believed it just.

MR. ROBERT WARREN,

who represents the shipping interest, was seen by a reporter yesterday afternoon and asked what he thought of the move on the part of the railroad companies.

"It is not of any great benefit to us to have railroad men on the floor," said he, "and I do not think the matter will be noticed much."

"Don't you think that the withholding of the daily receipts and shipments will make some difference with you?"

"Not much. That is a matter that does not cut any great figure."

"Will this affect the foreign quotations at all?"

"I do not think it will. We can give rates just as well without the railroad men."

"Do you attach much value to the information furnished the members of the board by the railroad men?"

"No. I think they will begin to furnish the information again at an early date."

MR. A. M. WRIGHT

was also seen and asked what he thought of the new move.

"I think the railroad men are simply withholding public information in doing this," said he, "and I think their action will affect the public more than it will the board. The board furnishes lots of information to the public."

"Do you think this action will affect the board at all?"

"No, sir. I do not attach much value to the information furnished. The Inspectors furnish statistics for us, and the railroad men cannot prevent us getting the information we want. They say that Western roads will join in this movement; but I don't think they will, as the Inspectors can furnish us with the information we desire. We don't care much for the Eastern roads anyway, as our principal traffic is done by the lake boats. The railroads try to compete with them, and are simply cutting off their nose to spite their face, as the saying is."

Several other members of the board were seen and asked about this action of the railroad companies, but they echoed the sentiments expressed by Mr. Warren and Mr. Wright, and declared that they attached but little importance to the information furnished the board by the railroad men or the privileges they had of going on the floor.

ILLEGAL ARREST.

Trial of Officer Treharn for the Illegal Arrest of Mrs. Tatge.

Officer Treharn had a hearing before Chief Doyle last night upon charges preferred by Mrs. Bertha Tatge, who claimed to have been insulted and abused by the officer on the night of Dec. 30. On the evening in question a raid upon street-walkers was being made by the Harrison street police, and Treharn was among those sent out in citizen's clothes to look for the depraved women. Near the corner of Washington and La Salle streets he met Mrs. Tatge, and under the impression that she was one of the women they were looking for he took hold of her and told her that she must go with him. After some little time the officer was prevailed upon to take her back to the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, where her husband is a receiving clerk. Here she was identified and released. Last night when the case was called before Chief Doyle Mrs. Tatge was sworn and testified that she had just stepped from a Blue Island avenue car, and was walking north on La Salle street, when she was suddenly seized by the arm by a big man, who had another man and two women with him. She screamed and cried for assistance, when the man told her that if she made a noise he would call the patrol-wagon. It was then that she first comprehended that he was a policeman, and she implored him to allow her to go, or to accompany her to the telegraph office, where he could find her husband and she could be identified. This, she said, he refused to do, and they went on as far as Madison street, where a gentleman interfered, and finally prevailed upon the officer to go back to the office, where, in the absence of her husband, she was identified by another clerk and permitted to go free. The officer, she said, then abruptly left without explaining his conduct or apologizing for his action. It was also stated that the fright caused by her experience had made Mrs. Tatge just about sick, and it was several days before she was able to get out.

Mr. S. F. Norton, a telegraph operator named Cummings, and several other witnesses of the action of Officer Treharn testified as to his general behavior during the time that he had the lady in charge. They stated that he showed his star, and made a sort of an apology, and that when the lady was identified he was not unwilling to go back and verify their statements.

Officer Treharn testified that he saw Mrs. Tatge walking slowly along La Salle street, and that in general "make up" she bore very strong resemblance to a street-walker. He took hold of her, and told her that she must accompany him to the station. The first thing she did then was to scream—and she kept screaming all the way to Madison street, never saying a word as to who she was. At Madison street she was recognized by some gentleman who knew her, and her identity was for the first time made known to the witness. He then accompanied her to the office, where she was satisfactorily identified and he apologized and left her there.

Several witnesses were called for Treharn, who testified that he used no unnecessary force, and that he went back as soon as the lady's identity was established. The main point seemed to be as to how soon the lady gave her name, and how far the officer proceeded with her after she had stated who she was. Treharn said that she screamed and said nothing as to who she was until they reached Madison street. Mrs. Tatge, however, claimed that she told who she was at first, and that he continued to pull her along after that. Mr. Loesch, who was employed to prosecute Treharn, made it appear that Treharn was a brutal fellow, not fit for a police officer, and whose action in this case had been simply outrageous. Mr. Wells, representing the officer, presented the case in as favorable a light as possible, urging that the officer's mistake in taking hold of Mrs. Tatge was an excusable one, and that he did what was right as soon as he discovered the lady's identity. Chief Doyle reviewed the case, and concluded by fining Treharn ten days' pay and ordering him transferred to a sub-station.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 26.—The case of Anthony Reybold vs. the New York & Baltimore Transportation Line ended with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $84,334 damages for violation of contract, by which the company agreed not to run its steamboats upon the routes between New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The Western Union in Danger of Losing Its Well-Known Title.

A Brilliant Flank Move by the Board of Trade Telegraph Company.

A New Western Union Company to Be Organized under the Illinois Laws.

Possible Results if the Audacious Attempt Turns Out to Be Successful.

A New Move in the Telegraph War—The Western Union in Danger of Losing Its Name—A Bright Idea.

For some time back, as everybody knows, there has been a general warfare among the telegraph companies doing business in the State of Illinois. The Western Union and the Mutual Union have been litigating, and the Board of Trade Telegraph Company, which runs from here to St. Louis, and the Western Union, have also been having a very exciting tussle at East St. Louis. Each of the contestants in these wars has resorted to all the manœuvres possible in order to win; but the brightest and sharpest move of all in many respects was made yesterday, when an application was filed at Springfield by Mr. H. D. Colvin and two other persons for a license to form a corporation to be known as the Western Union Telegraph Company. At the first glance this would seem a meaningless absurdity, but it has a meaning—one too, which has stirred up the able lawyers who represent the interests of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this State. It appears that the great corporation known as the Western Union was never chartered by the State of Illinois, and never took out a license of incorporation under the incorporation act passed in 1872. It has, therefore, according to the claim made on one side, no official or recognized standing in this State. There is, therefore, perhaps nothing to prevent any set of persons from incorporating the Western Union Telegraph Company. If there were an Illinois corporation of that name this would be impossible. If, for instance, there were an Illinois corporation known as the Peoria & Pana Telegraph Company, the Secretary of State would refuse to grant a license to another corporation of the same name. Now, after Mr. Colvin and his associates have secured their license and become, as they will claim, the only Western Union Telegraph Company known to the laws of Illinois,

THE FOLLOWING PROVISION OF THE STATUTES

will be of interest: The criminal code provides that "If any company puts forth any sign or advertisement, and therein assumes, for the purpose of soliciting business, a corporate name, not being incorporated, such company, association, or person shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $200, and the like sum for each day he or it shall continue to offend after having been once fined."

But irrespective of this the new Western Union Telegraph Company will undoubtedly at once set up the claim that it alone is entitled to the use of the name, and that its employment by another set of people is illegal and unauthorized, and they can apply for an injunction to restrain the old company from using that name. There is also another provision in the law relating to telegraph companies. The power of eminent domain is given to telegraph companies incorporated under any general or special law, or which may be incorporated under any general law of Illinois for the construction or operation of any telegraph line through or in this State. It will be claimed, doubtless, that the Western Union, not being incorporated in this State, cannot avail itself of any of the provisions of the Telegraph act, and this point may come up in a case which is to be heard this morning before Judge Jameson, where the Western Union will be called on to show cause why its officers should not be committed for contempt of court in building lines of wire on the belt system at East St. Louis, where the right of way has been condemned by the Board of Trade Telegraph Company. The latter company contends primarily that this action on the part of the Western Union was a violation of an injunction of the court, but it is not at all unlikely that this new point relative to the power of the Western Union to construct lines in this State will also be raised.

Precisely who is at the back of this new move, or in whose behalf it was made, could not be officially learned yesterday, all the gentlemen concerned in it being exceedingly non-committal, although it undoubtedly originates with the Board of Trade Telegraph people. The representatives of the Western Union Company had their surmises as to the source of this new attack, and the shrewd legal mind which conceived it. It undoubtedly perplexes them considerably, although they are confident that they will be able to head off the game of their adversaries at Springfield, and to prevent the matter from getting into the courts. If it were to reach there, it might take years of litigation to settle the questions which it would raise, as they are confessedly new ones. Today Attorney-General McCartney will have his hands full.

THE FIRST THAT WAS KNOWN OF IT

here was yesterday afternoon, when a private dispatch from Springfield was received by a gentleman in this city to the effect that Messrs. Harvey D. Colvin, H. A. Hulburd, and H. S. Hayden had filed an application with the Secretary of State for articles of incorporation of the "Western Union Telegraph Company," with a capital of $1,000,000. The dispatch also said that the certificate would probably be granted, although Secretary of State Dement was hesitating and conferring about it with the Attorney-General. The recipient of the dispatch was a lawyer, one who by reason of the character of his present practice is well acquainted with the laws governing telegraph companies. From this gentleman a TRIBUNE reporter got in brief a theory to account for this strange move. It seems that the big Western Union Telegraph Company has no charter from the State of Illinois. If then there should be a Western Union Telegraph Company incorporated in this State, it would be able to enjoin all other parties from doing business under that name in Illinois. According to this theory it is probable that the new company seeking a charter does not intend to string any wires or to commence any active telegraphing business other than to restrain the old company from operating in Illinois, and then either buy the property of the old company or compel it to change its name, and so make lots of trouble, it being the law that the State recognizes the prior claim of the company incorporated first to the use of a name.

With these facts and this theory, the reporter

SOUGHT MR. COLVIN

at his home last evening. That gentleman was rigidly non-committal. "I have no information to give," was his answer to every question propounded. The reporter, finally thinking the only way to pierce his shell of taciturnity would be to provoke him to wrath, observed: "It's a massive idea this of stealing the name of another company to prevent its doing business." This had its effect for a minute. "What do you mean by stealing a name?" asked the ex-Mayor. "You can't steal what a company doesn't possess. The Western Union has no name, at least in Illinois. The State of Illinois does not know of any such institution as the Western Union Telegraph Company. But I haven't any information to give you. Good evening."

NORMAN WILLIAMS,

attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company, took the 9 o'clock train for Springfield last night. To a reporter for THE TRIBUNE who met him at the depot a few moments before his train left, Mr. Williams said, in substance, this: "I knew nothing about this matter until I was going home to supper. I have no idea as to who is responsible for it. Harvey D. Colvin is not, to my knowledge, connected with any interests which could be enhanced by such action. It means mischief, and nothing else. I don't know even that it is necessary for me to go to Springfield, but I have concluded to go, at any rate, and follow up the protest which I sent by telegraph immediately on hearing of the action of Colvin & Co. I have no fears as to the final result, although the action of Colvin & Co. may involve needless litigation. The universally-recognized principle of State comity will protect the interests of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Illinois against all such assaults, just as it has heretofore protected the rights of the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company and many other corporations under like circumstances. I can only say that the application of Colvin & Co. means mischief and nothing else."

GEN. THOMPSON.

"I suppose the gentlemen are friends of Mr. Story, the attorney of the Board of Trade Telegraph Company," said Gen. Thompson, attorney of the Western Union. "What he proposes to accomplish I don't know."

"Is the Western Union incorporated under the laws of Illinois?"

"No."

"Any necessity for it?"

"Not the slightest."

"Why not?"

"Under what is called the comity of States, a foreign corporation can do business here just the same as a domestic corporation."

"The law is clear on that point?"

"Comity is recognized to the fullest extent between the States."

"Where was the Western Union incorporated?"

"In New York."

"Can Mr. Colvin and his associates appropriate your company's name?"

"They must claim that they are able to use the name, otherwise they would not have asked to be incorporated under it. But I don't believe the law will permit such a fraud as that a corporation of the same name as the Western Union may exist in Illinois and do business in opposition. That is manifest fraud, and this application for incorporation cannot be honest in the nature of things."

"What is their object?"

"I can't conceive of any except to trade upon the name and reputation of the Western Union."

"Can they do that?"

"It has been repeatedly decided that a corporation has not the right to assume the name of an existing corporation. That is expressly provided by the statute of this State, and in States where such a statute exists the courts have held that to be the law."

"Even where the 'existing corporation' has not been incorporated under the laws of the State?"

"The question has never arisen between a foreign and a domestic corporation. In that respect this question may be new. But, where no such statute as ours has been found, the courts have held that it is a manifest fraud for a second corporation to attempt to do business under the name of the first, and they will be enjoined from it; and they have been enjoined."

"Suppose the Attorney-General decides that the Secretary can issue the license, what will you do?"

"If they attempt to do business and to deceive the public into thinking that they are the real Western Union Telegraph Company it will be the duty of the managers of the Western Union to prevent them."

"Can somebody want the Western Union to give the same privileges, and have taken this method to compel their granting?"

"It doesn't seem possible that the scheme was inaugurated for the purpose of getting money to drop it. But it may be for general deviltment. It may be fraudulent in view of an attempted business operation. It may be simply for annoyance without any expectation of accomplishing anything except to strike back."

"The Western Union is not alarmed about it?"

"Not the least."

How They Came to Hit on the Idea.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The public is already familiar with the contest between the Western Union and the Board of Trade Telegraph Company over the right of the latter to cross the St. Louis bridge. In the course of the legal proceedings that were had, the Board of Trade Company's officers desired to serve some process upon the Western Union officials, and an inquiry was made of the Secretary of State for the names of the Directors of the Western Union Company in this State. Search was accordingly made through the records of the Secretary's office, and, to the great amazement of the clerks, nowhere in the records or in the private laws could they find any evidence of the incorporation in this State of any such organization as the Western Union Telegraph Company. The result of this search was communicated to the Board of Trade Company people, and they were prompt to take advantage of the situation. As a result of their discovery, an application was recently made to the Secretary of State for license to organize the Western Union Telegraph Company by Messrs. H. D. Colvin, Hurlbert and Hayden, and no reason appears to exist why the license should not be granted. The law prohibits the organization of two companies under the same name, but as the Western Union has never been incorporated in Illinois that company will find it difficult to establish its right to the name, which is a trademark of inestimable value, especially to a rival corporation.

The license has not yet been issued, as the Western Union people have asked for a hearing before the Attorney General, but the probabilities are that the Board of Trade people will secure the license, and use it for all it is worth. In their hands it will be a powerful instrument.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Evils Attending the Sale of Liquor to Ignorant People—The Usual Number of Breaches of the Law.

FRANKLIN, La., Jan. 26.—Rezas Duguy, for the murder of George Lockley, on Cypremont, in November last, and John Austin, for the murder of Isaac Brown near Franklin, last Christmas, both colored, were sentenced to be hanged. The Judge severely reprobated the practice of proprietors of plantation stores selling whisky to laborers on plantations as being demoralizing to labor and the cause of nearly all crime. The murderers of J. W. Board, near Houma, a few days ago, proved to be three negroes near Houma. They have been jailed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Edward B. Williams, note and stock broker, was arrested on a charge of larceny as bailee and fraudulent representations. George Russell, a collector, charged with embezzling about $6,000 from Sharpless & Sons, has been arrested.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Callo Fahrney, of the firm of Fahrney & Poffinberger, grain merchants near Hagerstown, Md., has absconded, leaving the firm embarrassed and involving a number of Baltimore merchants. The claims against the concern amount to about $18,000. The firm did a large business in purchasing Western-Maryland grain for shipment to Baltimore. Fahrney disappeared several days ago and has not since been heard from.

MT. STERLING, Ky., Jan. 26.—The entire crew of five men of a freight train on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad were arrested today for stealing from freight cars, and taken to Catlettsburg.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—The *Journal* prints the history of the wanderings of Abner I. Benyon, the indicted President of the Pacific National Bank of this city, and now announces that he is in Canada, near Montreal. Benyon says he was but a tool and a cat's-paw; that he has no doubt of his ability to fully vindicate himself; that he will come back when everything is in readiness, and that he did not see any reason why he should not "start another bank."

THE B. & O. TELEGRAPH LINE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—The motion to dissolve the injunction in the case of the Venice & Carondelet Railroad Company against the Board of Trade Telegraph Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company was overruled by Judge Wall, of the St. Clair County (Ill.) Circuit Court at Belleville today. This leaves the injunction granted against the two telegraph companies some weeks ago in full force, and prevents the Board of Trade Telegraph Companies from connecting with the wires of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company on the line of the Venice & Carondelet Railway in East St. Louis, which they have sought to accomplish in order to bring their wires into St. Louis and open offices here.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

GLASGOW, Jan. 26.—Arrived, the steamers Circassia and Alexandria from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The steamer British Crown, overdue from Liverpool, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—The British steamer Maritana, from Liverpool, has returned and is now docking.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Arrived, the Bothnia, from Liverpool; the Frisia, from Hamburg; the State of Nebraska, from Glasgow.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Abyssinia and Pavonia, from New York, have arrived out.

HAVRE, Jan. 26.—A British steamer in distress, showing the signal letters U. W. H. Q. was spoken Jan. 12 in latitude 45 north, longitude 25 west.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Revival of a Divorce Case at Indianapolis—Gougar vs. Mandler.

Breach of Promise at Peoria, Ill.—Crooked Whisky in Milwaukee—Murder in Iowa.

INDIANA.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The famous Harrington case was brought to public attention again today. Twenty-five years ago tomorrow Adaline Harrington was divorced from the late Judge Harrington. The decree was for a divorce from bed and board. Subsequently she obtained an absolute separation. In the first instance she was awarded alimony to the amount of $200. The money not having been paid, she brought suit for the full amount due to the present time—about $21,000. Today Judge Howe awarded her a judgment for $1,375 against the estate, the amount of the alimony due from the date of the first divorce to the second, the Judge holding that she could not claim alimony after the absolute divorce had been obtained.

BISHOP TALBOTT'S WILL.

The will of the late Bishop Talbott was admitted to probate today. After devising gifts to several relatives, the bulk of his property is left to his sister-in-law, Evaline F. Talbott, and to her children after her. To add to the furniture of the Episcopal residence he donates his large picture in oil of the Holy Family, after Raphael, given him by Mr. and Mrs. Viele, of Evansville, and also his three gothic bookcases and his study table. His theological library, valued at $2,000, goes to found a diocesan library in St. Paul's Cathedral. He exchanges bonds for $3,000 given for overdue salary, for $1,630 in notes for borrowed money held by the Trustees of the diocese. In conclusion he directs that his funeral shall be unostentatious and the expenses as small as may be consistent with ordinary respect, and that he be buried in a wooden coffin.

SONS OF LIBERTY.

Horace Heffren, a prominent Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, who has recently been made the subject of numerous attacks because of his connection with the Sons of Liberty in this State during the War, has made a statement bearing upon his connection with that order that contains some facts of interest, notwithstanding their age. He says that his commission was made out as Major-General in the Confederate service, signed by Jefferson Davis as President, and, with those of Dodd, Milligan, Bowles, Parsey, and Humphreys, was brought from Richmond by the late Michael G. Bright, brother of Senator Jesse Bright, who was expelled for treason, and father of the present Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. The prisoners were defended by ex-Senator McDonald, and Heffren's father wrote to McDonald to plead insanity for Horace, claiming that he had been daft for two years. But the younger Heffren knew a trick worth two of that. He secured a dismissal of the case against him for want of evidence, and then went on the stand for the Government in the trials of the other defendants.

A TARIFF ITEM.

The dealers in crockery and glassware in this city have united in asking Senator Harrison and Representative Peelle to use their efforts to reduce the tariff on this class of goods, as proposed by the tariff bill now pending. They are large importers in bond, and claim that, if the tariff is increased as proposed, it will virtually drive the imported goods out of the market and themselves out of business. After Senator Harrison's vigorous defense of the Depauw Glass-Works, this request places him in rather an embarrassing attitude.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Buck Stout, for the murder of Taylor Dunbar last November, will suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The jury today, after being out twenty-three hours, returned a verdict of guilty and fixed the penalty at death by hanging.

SEND HIM TO THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 25.—As the extraordinary quail-eating feat progressing in New York attracts considerable attention, let me tell about the great gormandizer of this city, James O'Donnell, with whom your correspondent is well acquainted, and whose record stands in part as follows: In the fall of 1879 O'Donnell, on a wager, ate thirty quails in thirty consecutive days. At a subsequent date he ate in thirty consecutive days double the number of quails—sixty. On the 5th of April, 1881, he ate twenty-four goose eggs in fifteen minutes and twenty seconds. On the 20th of April, 1881, he devoured two mince pies in an incredibly short time, washing them down with eight drops of croton oil. On the Fourth of July, 1881, at a public celebration in the park, in twenty minutes by the watch, he ate a cooked goose weighing eleven pounds and ten ounces, including the stuffing, and then demanded his dinner. In the fall of 1881 he drank a half pint of castor oil on a wager. On another occasion, the *Scientific American* having, as O'Donnell says, stated it to be impossible for a man to eat a dozen oysters in sugar, he tested the matter, and very easily got away with three dozen sugared oysters at one short sitting.

One day last week, on a wager, the loser to pay the bill, Jimmy ate five cans of sardines in ten minutes and asked for more. Jimmy is a hale, hearty, good-dispositioned man, unmarried, of Irish parentage, and is probably about 40 years of age.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. Mary McDermott, aged 40, suddenly became violently insane on religion yesterday, and died today.

GOUGAR VS. MANDLER.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The court this morning refused to strike out Weed's evidence offered yesterday in the Gougar-Mandler suit. William Pifer testified to seeing the plaintiff and Wallace in Chicago during the last Presidential Convention, and to meeting them at a depot in the evening. They said they were going to some suburban town to remain over night with friends. Evanston was suggested as the place, and Elizabeth Boynton Harbert as the friend, but witness did not recollect names. They made no concealment of where they were going, and witness saw nothing improper or familiar in their conduct. Mrs. Gougar was there as a representative of the Indiana Woman's Suffrage Association, and as such attended the National Convention. Edgar Andress testified to seeing plaintiff and Wallace on the train from Acton camp-meeting sitting in a crowded car, plaintiff's head resting on Wallace's arm. This was in the presence of several persons. George Schaible testified to seeing a woman enter Wallace's office and remain over an hour. Wallace's door was closed and a card read, "Out on business." He afterward saw the woman come out, and Wallace raised the front windows. He could not say whether the sign was at the door when the woman came or was placed there afterward; nor whether the door was locked. He designated Mrs. Gougar as the woman he saw come out. This was a year and a half ago. The jury was discharged till Monday.

ILLINOIS.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Suit has been commenced in the Circuit Court here by Bonnie Kirkman, the daughter of a wealthy broom manufacturer, against Justine Doublet for damages sustained by breach of promise of marriage. The defendant in the case is a son of the late Xavier Doublet, one of the old French settlers, possessor of a large estate and valuable county and city property. The plaintiff is a handsome young woman of 24 years. The damages are laid at $10,000. A child has been born to the young woman since the alleged promise of marriage. The case will excite great interest here.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to organize to the following proposed corporations: The Cheltenham Stone & Gravel Company, Chicago; capital stock $200,000; corporators, Lucius Parsons, Alfred H. Hopkins, Daniel F. Wynn. The Texas Pacific Cable Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; corporators, George W. Cass, Wilson G. Baker, John O. Osborne.

INCREASED CAPITAL.

The Chicago Rubber-Works has increased its capital stock to $120,000, and the Great Salt Lake Tunnel & Mining Company, Chicago, from $300,000 to $1,200,000.

BLOOMINGTON JOURNALISTS ENTERTAINED BY MLLE. LITTA.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Mlle. Marie Litta, the celebrated prima donna, tonight after concert entertained the members of the local press at an elegant banquet at her home on Washington street. The members of her company were present, including Baldanza, Blumenberg, Beebe, and Beregsy. Litta was born and raised in Bloomington, and was heartily welcomed back, the welcome taking substantial form in one of the finest houses seen in Bloomington in many years.

THE WHEELER TRIAL.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Today Dr. James D. Wheeler, the defendant in the noted murder trial, was placed on the witness stand, and gave a statement of his treatment of Miss Risley, the deceased. He entered a sweeping denial to the charges in the indictment, and testified that he commenced treating the girl for nasal catarrh, and subsequently, at the request of the mother, treated the young woman for dysmenorrhea, with which she had been afflicted for nearly three years. The case will not be concluded until the middle of next week.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court today Judge Glenn disposed of the motion for a new trial in the case of the people against Moses Robinson for arson. The defendant was convicted last week of burning the barn of William Flack in October last, and was given one year in State's Prison. During the argument of the case, Judge Glenn absented himself from the court-room for about ten minutes, during which counsel for the prisoner was interrupted by the State's Attorney for going outside the evidence in his speech. The absence of the court was urged as error, and the court so held. Robinson is 65 years old, has a large family, and is wealthy.

THE CRANK CROP.

CHARLOTTE, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—A. A. Southwick, an insane Spiritualist, was sent to Pontiac Insane-Asylum Monday for the attempted killing of his family. There are several more cases of insane Spiritualists in this city claiming power from God to start windmills and lamps and do other things.

WISCONSIN.

DOCTORED BITTERS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The revelations in regard to the death of Mrs. Thomas, at Bay View, after drinking liquor obtained at a local drug-store, as detailed in these dispatches a few days ago, have caused inquiries, and set on foot investigation concerning other sudden deaths of late in that suburb. It now appears that James McEnery, who died very suddenly at Bay View about two weeks ago, drank some of the same whisky just before his death. In the great excitement incident to the Newhall House fire, when the Coroner was driven with business, the cause of McEnery's death was left to be inquired into by a Bay View Justice of the Peace. The result of the inquiry was a decision to the effect that the deceased came to his death from natural causes, and in the excitement incident to the time the case dropped out of the public mind. Now that one death is shown to have taken place from the "doctored" or poisoned whisky, attention is called to the fact that McEnery drank of the same liquor just before his death. His body will be exhumed and the stomach examined.

APPOINTMENT.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Gov. Rusk today appointed Leopold Wachenheimer Register of Deeds for La Crosse County, vice Legler, deceased.

NEW CORPORATION.

Articles of association were filed today in the Secretary of State's office of the Horlick Food Company, of Racine; capital stock, $10,000.

IOWA.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Immediately after the murder of R. P. Stubbs, Mayor of Polk City, last summer, Charles Wilcox, a Jasper County rough, was missing, and suspicion was centered on him. Since then officers have been on his trail, and he was traced to Indian Territory, where he was arrested, and returned here today. The officers say they have his confession, in which he acknowledges his guilt and implicates others now under arrest, but who were likely to get free for want of testimony to hold even a preliminary examination.

NEBRASKA.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—An explosion of dynamite powder occurred this morning at Florence cut-off, ten miles above this city. It was occasioned by throwing ashes out of a tent upon a case of the explosive. Three laborers were seriously hurt, and one, named Lize, had his face and both arms injured and one eye put out, and has been brought in to the hospital.

ASTRONOMICAL.

Harvard College Observatory Henceforth to Be the Centre of Information for the United States.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—A circular just issued contains the official notice of the transfer to Harvard College Observatory of the business connected with the announcement of astronomical discoveries. This transfer has been made at the request of the European astronomers, and it is owing to the persistent labors of some of our local scientists that the choice of astronomical centre of this country fell upon Harvard Observatory. The change is the result of the work of some members of the Boston Scientific Society, who, since 1878, have transmitted orbit after orbit to Europe by a code of their own, without failure or delay, until the astronomers there began to request them when they had not means of computing their own. The great comet of 1882 brought the foreign observatories to a sense of the advantages of a union. For some weeks the comet was seen only at scattered observatories, and no means existed for the collection and use of the observations, so that the scientific observations of its orbit, as circulated by mail from convenient centres at Dunecht and Berlin, were the only ones upon which reliance could be placed. So without hesitation a union was formed, and all of the larger observatories on the European Continent, some fifty in number, joined it. The centre for this union is at Kiel, Prussia, and from the observatory there telegraphic messages will be sent, when important, to all the connecting points. Desiring cooperation in this country, this union, known as the "Centralstelle fur Astronomische telegramme," requested Messrs. Chandler and Ritchie to act as a distributing centre for the United States; but, since the importance of the work is such as to place it outside the province of individuals, it was decided to refer the matter to the Director of Harvard College Observatory, who willingly accepted the trust. At the request of the foreign union, the Smithsonian Institution has now transferred to the observatory the work of collecting astronomical information in this country, and the Harvard College Observatory becomes the centre of astronomical information for the United States.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Hall, the Newark Forger, Will Be Surrendered—Hunting for Defaulters—Baby-Farming.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The reports telegraphed from Ottawa to the effect that William J. Hall, the Newark forger, held for extradition at Toronto, would only be surrendered on the understanding that the United States Government give a guarantee that he will be tried for no other offenses than the one for which extradition is asked, was positively denied at the Department of Justice today to your correspondent. Although no formal demand has as yet been received from the United States authorities, a telegram from Washington tonight states that a demand has now been forwarded through the British Minister there. The warrant for his extradition has been made out, and will be immediately issued on receipt of papers from Washington, when Hall will be surrendered unconditionally.

The Chief of Police has received a description and photographs of two defaulters wanted across the line. For the apprehension of W. B. Mulvey $500 is offered. He was bookkeeper for the firm of Aultman & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn. A reward of $1,000 is promised to the man who "spots" F. M. Bigelow, who held the responsible position of teller in a Wisconsin bank, and absconded in June last with a large sum.

Some rather startling facts have come to light regarding a baby-farming institution known as the Bethlehem for the Friendless, located about a mile from this city, which will probably lead to a searching investigation. On the 1st of October, 1881, there were seventeen infants in this institution, since which time 176 have been admitted. It is now known that out of this number 171 have died, which is regarded as above the average mortality.

PRESCOTT, Ont., Jan. 26.—Freight trains on the Grand Trunk Railway were in collision today. There was considerable damage, probably. Fog was the cause.

ELORA, Ont., Jan. 26.—The chopping stone of Wissler's grist-mill burst, shattering the building, killing Austin Crowley, and seriously injuring Richard Buckley.

WHAT ARE YOU PAYING
FOR
BUTTER?
Finest Jersey Creamery, 9-lb. Pails,
$3.25.
Hickson's Cash Grocery House,
113 East Madison-st.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
The Stoddard Lectures.
LAST DAY IN CHICAGO—TWO SUPERB LECTURES
TODAY.
MATINEE AT 2:30.
THE LIGHTS OF LONDON.
Repetition of the Tremendous Success of last Monday Evening, when every seat and all available standing-room was taken, and hundreds turned away.
EVENING AT 8,
FAREWELL TO CHICAGO.
SAUNTERINGS IN ITALY.
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE FAIREST LAND OF THE GLOBE.
DELIGHTFUL SOJOURN IN VENICE.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Saturday evening, Feb. 3, "The Moral Uses of Luxury and Beauty."
Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, "Evolution and Revolution."
Those present at partly-delivered lecture last March can obtain corresponding number of tickets for lecture of Feb. 3 at special price at box-office, Monday and Tuesday only, Jan. 29 and 30.
Sale of seats for both lectures to the public will open Wednesday morning, Jan. 31, at the box-office, at 50c, 75c, and $1, according to choice.

FARWELL HALL.
Central Lecture Course.
The Third Lecture of the Course will be delivered by
Mrs. Mary A. Livermore,
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 30.
Subject—"The Future Manhood of America."
Single Admission—Reserved Seat Tickets—50 cts.
Sale of Tickets will commence Monday Morning, Jan. 29, at Farwell Hall Box Office.
CENTRAL W. C. T. U., Managers.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY..............Proprietor and Manager
This Theatre will soon be Lighted throughout with the Edison Incandescent Light.
GRAND MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE TONIGHT.
GREAT SUCCESS OF J. H. HAVERLY'S
Consolidated Mastodon Minstrels
In their new programme and Leon's Operatic Satire,
Langtry; Or, Ben Butler and the Jersey Lily.
Leon as LANGTRY, Cushman as BEN BUTLER, and all the Great Specialties.
Sunday evening—Harrigan and Hart, SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..............Manager
An enthusiastic ovation. MONDAY, JAN. 29, second and last week of the Great Comedienne,
JOSEPHINE GALLMEYER
Supported by the N. Y. THALIA THEATRE CO.
Carl Hermann, Manager.
This Saturday Matinee—HER FAMILY.
This Saturday Evening—THROUGH THE KEYHOLE—A SISTER OF CHARITY—DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.
Sunday Evening—HER CORPORAL.
Monday, Jan. 29—BARTON'S OPERA COMPANY in Gilbert & Sullivan's latest comic Opera Success, IOLANTHE; OR, THE PEER AND THE PERI.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF
CATHERINE LEWIS,
Supported by her own company.
Grand Matinee today. Last performance of
LA MASCOTTE.
This evening, Jan. 27—Grand Benefit of Catherine Lewis. By special request, OLIVETTE.
SUNDAY, Jan. 28, HERNE'S HEARTS OF OAK.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
MATINEE AND NIGHT.
Two Last Performances of the character-comedian
NEIL BURGESS,
Who will appear for the last times in his new creation, JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE, in the new comedy, from Marietta Holly's works,
MY OPINIONS.
Next week—Frank Mordaunt in Old Shipmates.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY..........Proprietor and Manager
CHARLES L. DAVIS'
CELEBRATED AND ONLY
Alvin Joslin Comedy Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
SPRAGUE & KING..........................Managers.
Every evening this week and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, the Great Spectacular Play, "A TALE OF ENCHANTMENT," with Mlle. Marie Bonfanti and 36 Coryphees.
Monday, Jan. 29—The Fieldings Gigantic Variety Combination.

THE ART INSTITUTE,
Cor. of Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st.
Loan Collection of PAINTINGS and PORCELAIN.
OPENED DAILY.

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ORGANS
HOWARD
GALVANIC SHIELD

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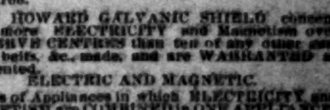
BACK,
WEAK
KIDNEYS,
LACK OF VIGOR, LOST VITALITY, WEAKNESS of a personal nature, RESULTING FROM LOST STRENGTH and IMPOTENCY, EXHAUSTION, RHEUMATISM, and other DISEASES of the BLOOD, NERVES, MUSCLES, DIGESTIVE and GENERATIVE SYSTEMS that ELECTRICITY or MAGNETISM cures. Illustrated pamphlet, showing cuts of our many other appliances, Electric and Magnetic, free.
THE HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD concentrates more ELECTRICITY and Magnetism over the NERVE CENTRES than ten of any other garments, belts, &c., made, and are WARRANTED as represented.
ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC.
Prices of Appliances in which ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM are COMBINED in ONE APPLIANCE: SHIELD No. 1, 2 generators, $4. No. 1 A, 4 generators, $6. No. 2, 6 generators, WITH PAIR OF INSOLES, $10. SPINALS, with pair of Insoles, $15 upward. JACKETS $20 upward.
MONEY CAN BE SENT by EXPRESS or P. O. ORDER, or REGISTERED letter. GOODS sent by MAIL or C. O. D.
The Howard Electro-Magnetic Insole



Warms the feet, perfects the circulation, and prevents colds, rheumatism, and disease. One dollar secures a pair by mail. Ask your DRUGGIST or SHOE DEALER for them. Send size of boot or shoe worn.
AMERICAN GALVANIC COMPANY,
134 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

MARCICANO v. DENEGRI.
Any person knowing the present address of Andrew Denegri, late of Chicago, is requested to communicate with the undersigned, and any person having claims against the said Andrew Denegri or his estate is requested to send same, with full particulars, to the undersigned in fourteen days from this date.
RICHARD H. H. MUNRO,
Solicitor, &c., 67 King-st., west, Toronto.
Dated 24th January, 1883.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

F. G. Mix, the Kansas cattle man, is at the Leland.

E. de Wartegg and his wife, Minnie Hauk, and her mother are at the Palmer.

Maj. A. W. Edwards, formerly of Chicago, but now owner of the *Argus*, Fargo, Dak., is at the Grand Pacific.

A very pleasant reception was tendered to Miss Ella Wheeler, the Wisconsin poet, Thursday evening at the residence of Judge Joel Tiffany, of Hinsdale.

W. D. Barclay and family, Winnipeg; J. L. Steefel, Rochester, N. Y.; W. W. Burke, Washington; and T. H. Chew, Arkansas, are stopping at the Sherman.

Mayo, the "Monarch Lightning Saw" man whose book swindling operations were referred to in yesterday's paper, is under $1,000 bail, and his case will be considered by the United States grand jury which meets in March.

A correspondent desires us to call attention to the large volumes of smoke which issue from a building on the corner of Washington and Western avenue. He thinks it a nuisance which ought to be summarily suppressed.

A reporter called yesterday afternoon at the office of the Vanderpool Electric-Light Company, and was informed that nothing had been decided yet as to what should be done about the electric motor for street-cars.

Prof. J. N. Veazey, Cincinnati; G. E. Dougherty, Buffalo; W. C. Joy, New York; J. A. Bixby, Minneapolis; George L. Smith, Newark, N. J.; D. W. Peasley, Burlington, Ia.; and Charles W. Frye, Scituate, Mass., are registered at the Tremont.

William R. Goodman, who was arrested Thursday night on the charge of stealing about $150 worth of wall-paper from J. J. McGrath & Co., of State street, by which firm he was employed as a paper-hanger, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Wallace yesterday in $500 bail.

P. W. N. Logern, Liverpool, England; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Day, Providence; J. Bailey, New York; R. W. Wells, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Merrill, New Hampshire; J. M. Perrie, Belfast, Ireland; W. C. Hamilton, Covington, Ky.; and Mr. and Mrs. McCullough, Philadelphia, are registered at the Palmer.

The West Division Railway Company has discontinued its transfer cars on Madison street west of Western avenue—at least none have been seen this week. People who make their homes in the pleasant locality of Central Park are thus left in the lurch. They are very mad about it, and are questioning whether the company has not forfeited its charter by this neglect to provide transportation.

The *Christian Cynosure*, the organ of the new American party, has recently been purchased by the National Christian Association from Ezra A. Cook, who ran it many years, but failed to make it pay. It is now published from the Carpenter Building on West Madison street a gift to the association by Mr. Philo Carpenter. It appears in new dress, and has editors in different parts of the Union.

F. M. Burnes, U. S. A.; G. W. Rustin, St. Louis; F. W. Davis, Louisville; F. C. Wines, Denver; T. F. Goddard, Topeka; M. Maginnis, Montana; R. Cooper, Philadelphia; T. N. Nichols, Boston; H. A. Sherwin, Cleveland; F. H. Treat, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Paxton, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Peterson, Troy, N. Y.; and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bryant, Louisville, are at the Grand Pacific.

About a dozen of the survivors of Andersonville prison met in the club-room of the Sherman House last night. A committee was appointed to write to the members asking a reply whether or not they would attend a banquet which it is desired should be held at some future date. No definit arrangements will be made till the next meeting. The Treasurer's report showed receipts $273 and expenses $259. There are about forty members at present.

Two wild youths named Frank Burns and Robert Rankin drove to Chicago from the Town of Jefferson with a team and sleigh belonging to Richard Rusk, and they forgot to ask Rusk if it was all right. It was not all right, and they were arrested and taken before Justice Wallace yesterday on a charge of larceny. Justice Wallace held them to the Criminal Court in $500 bail each. The stolen outfit was recovered.

Officer Dan Considine, having recovered $820 of the $975 stolen from him by his young niece, Mary Considine, decided yesterday not to prosecute the girl or the trio—John Dillon, Frank Quirk, and Mollie Murphy—who helped her to squander the money. Justice Walsh accordingly discharged the prisoners on the charge of larceny, but sent the Considine girl to the House of the Good Shepherd to learn how to behave herself.

Mrs. Haven presided at the regular weekly meeting of the Women's Board of Missions of the Interior, No. 75 Madison street, yesterday morning. The committee having in charge the publication of the leaflet, "Missionary Studies," reported that the sale of the first edition had paid for itself. Mrs. C. D. Heimel was appointed to take charge of mailing the leaflet. Miss Wingate presented an interesting report of the annual convention of the Womens' Board of Missions which was held in Boston.

Yesterday morning George Hankins and Fred Kantzler gave bonds in the sum of $5,000 to secure to Sheriff Hanchett the amounts of the fines imposed by the Appellate Court upon Kirk Gunn, Charles Atwood, Cy James, Frank Tiernan, and John Smith, who were charged with gambling, and the cases were appealed to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. What are known as the Mike McDonald batch of cases were also appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Calumet Iron & Steel Company has begun to rebuild the nail department of their works at Cummings, which were recently destroyed by fire, and expect to have the nail-mill rebuilt within two months, so that work can be resumed. The nail-mill is to be of frame, and the nail-house of brick, and it is claimed that the mill will be the most complete in the United States when finished. It will probably cost about $200,000. A large force of men are at work on the ruins.

One man who was arrested Friday night by an armory officer on a charge of disorderly conduct was not brought into court yesterday morning. He died in his cell during the night. When arrested the man was very drunk and very quarrelsome. He said his name was Michael Fickie, or Hickie, the Sergeant could not tell which, and that was about all he could tell. He was about 35 years old, of medium hight, rather stout, and wore a suit of brown clothes. His death is thought to have been the result either directly or indirectly of drinking too much whisky. The body was removed to the morgue.

Collector Spalding has issued a circular to the owners of vessels wintering in the Chicago harbor to let him know when the crew space can be measured in order that the net tonnage may be ascertained, as required by the act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882. There are a large number of vessels at this port, and the owners will save expense and avoid delays in the spring by having the measurements made now, when the Inspectors have little to do. The Collector also wants the owners to bring in their hospital time-book. If they wait until spring ten days will be required to figure it up.

An article was published in yesterday's paper in which reference was made to Mr. E. O. Lamphere, who, as he did not attend to such business himself, referred a reporter to Mr. Levi Sprague, as a lawyer who would get him a divorce, Mr. Sprague offering to get the document in two weeks for $52. Mr. Lamphere states, and there is every reason to believe his statement is correct, that he has no business relations of any kind with Mr. Sprague, and that in referring the reporter to him he did so not by design, but because out of many lawyers he knew he thought Mr. Sprague, who had been ill for some time, would be most desirous of securing a client.

The County Committee on Printing opened bids yesterday for the supplying of sundry requisitions for the several county offices. The competition was found lively where samples of the articles wanted had been furnished the bidders, but in the blind bids, such as "some sponge," the most of those invited to send in proposals refused to present any figures. All of the bids were gone over with a great deal of tediousness, but no result was reached, and none can be for a day or so. It may be set down, however, that each of the competitors will get an award of some kind, and that the old combination by which one person got everything is substantially broken up. The committee will meet again this morning.

The Young Men's Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward held their first meeting of the season last evening at No. 448 West Chicago avenue. Mr. Bartel, President, presided. The committee appointed at the last meeting to draw up a new Constitution handed in their report, which was accepted and adopted. The new Constitution is quite like the old, giving as the purpose of the club the promoting of the interests of the Republican party, and to particularly encourage young men to take interest in public affairs, and also to excite public interest in elections and in the cause of good government. A letter from Mr. C. Kohlsaat to the President of the club was read by the Secretary. The letter spoke in very flattering terms of the club and gave thanks to them for their support at the last election. Resolutions were adopted by the club expressing their desire that William Lusk, candidate for a West Side Justiceship, should receive appointment, and a committee of three was appointed to present a copy to the County Judges.

Among the collections for the German sufferers yesterday reported are the following: Otto A. Sommer, $25; G. Jacob, $25; Edward Stemberle, $25; Albert Boyer, $10; Dr. P. H. Matthei, $15; Dr. F. Schaller, $10; Vogler & Geudtner, $50; P. Becker & Co., $10; C. A. Taylor, $10; Chr. Rietz & Bros. Lumber Company, $50; Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick, $50; Hannah, Lay & Co., $25; Peshtig & Co., $25; Marsh Bros. & Ransom, $10; C. Mearst & Co., $25; Selz, Schwab & Co., $100; C. M. Henderson & Co., $50; C. H. Fargo & Co., $25; Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Co., $25; Schnadig Bros. & Co., $25; G. W. Weber & Co., $25; M. D. Wells & Co., $50; Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, $50; Doggett, Bassett, Hills & Co., $25; George P. Gore & Co., $25; total up to date, $22,491.

About the latter part of next month a new weekly paper will be started in this city, to be called the *American Sports*. As its name indicates, it will be devoted to the higher class of American sports—such as base-ball, billiards, cricket, the turf, etc. The editor of the new paper will be T. Z. Cowles, who has been editorially connected with THE TRIBUNE for many years. Mr. Cowles has long been recognized as an authority in sporting matters in this city, is a graceful and fluent writer, and has a host of friends in all professions. The paper is backed by abundant capital and will start off under the most flattering auspices. The business manager will be O. L. Fox, a man of experience in running the business part of a newspaper.

Frank Umbach, who is a private watchman employed by the Wabash Road, was surprised early yesterday morning while patrolling the freight-yards beyond the Twelfth street depot by hearing a pistol shot close behind him, and the whistle of a bullet near his head. He turned and saw a man dodge under a car about a rod behind him, and at once took after the fellow, whom he captured after a short chase. The prisoner, a young hoodlum apparently, threw away a revolver just before he was captured. He gave the name of Dan Donohue, and claimed that the shooting was accidental. Justice Wallace held him to the Criminal Court in $400 bail on a charge of assault to kill, although the watchman says he knows of no reason why Donohue should shoot at him.

Minnie Hauk arrived in town last night, coming from Milwaukee and the Northwest, where she has just completed a successful concert tour. Mme. Hauk will remain in Chicago for two or three days for rest, and then continue her concert tour towards the Southwest, including St. Louis, Kansas City, and other cities. She denies having accepted an engagement for Mr. Mapleson's spring season in New York, and will not sing with him as long as the present system of higher admissions for certain singers is continued. Negotiations have begun for her singing in Chicago of Hector Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," which she created in London, and which she will sing again with the Symphony Society of New York in March. Mme. Hauk is stopping at the Palmer House.

The organization of the new National bank in Chicago, to which reference has been made heretofore, is being pushed as rapidly as possible. The papers are about ready to be submitted to the Controller of the Currency. The bank starts out with $2,000,000 capital, all subscribed for, and with the prospect that it will be increased to $10,000,000 at an early date. The subscribers to the stock are all leading packers, Board of Trade, and business men who are not interested in any other bank. It is designed to do a general banking and mercantile business. It will probably be open by March 1. The office of the bank is to be in the Grannis Building, next to the Bank of Illinois. It is probable that Mr. C. T. Wheeler, late of the Union National Bank, will be President, and Mr. John C. Black, late of Armour & Co., will be Vice-President.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter asked Mr. George M. Bogue, a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, what he was doing with reference to investigating the complaints made about the inspection of No. 2 corn which comes to the Chicago market. Mr. Bogue said in reply that he was simply endeavoring to enforce the existing rules regarding inspection of corn without fear or favor, and he had paid no particular attention to specific complaints. There was a difference of opinion as to the condition of much corn that came into the market, and the inspectors were instructed to adhere strictly to the rule laid down. The fact that Milwaukee was said to be more liberal in the matter of inspection of corn he did not deem as reflecting on the Chicago inspection. Much of the corn was too damp to be graded No. 2, and when it was inspected here it was not given so high a grade. So far as he knew, there were no particular complaints to be investigated.

A meeting of the citizens of Grand Crossing was held yesterday afternoon at H. J. Goodrich's office, 125 Dearborn street. The object of the meeting was to discuss the subject of draining Grand Crossing with the Drainage Committee of the Board of Trustees. The desire of the Grand Crossing citizens is to have the assessment of $32,000, which has been levied to pay for the construction of a ditch from Grand Crossing to Calumet Lake, annulled. The citizens claim that just as good drainage, if not better, can be effected by deepening and widening the ditch which runs along the Pennsylvania tracks and empties into the Calumet River at Ninety-fifth street. The village agreed to pay $3,000 for the former improvement, and the citizens claim that the cost of the latter will not exceed $3,000. The Pennsylvania Company has agreed to pay one-half the cost of the latter improvement, hence the prayer of the citizens to have the assessment annulled. The committee not putting in an appearance, after considerable discussion the meeting adjourned to meet one week hence at the same place.

Jack Kennedy, James Peters, and Thomas Connelly, Miller street hoodlums, started out last Saturday night to commit a burglary, taking with them a big bottle of whisky to keep their blood in circulation. They selected Henry Fick's saloon at No. 38 West Twelfth street as a proper place to work, and at 2 o'clock Sunday morning Kennedy and Peters broke in, leaving Connelly and the whisky on guard outside. Connelly filled up on the fire-water, and in a little while wandered off to the corner of Taylor and Canal streets, where he fell to the sidewalk and remained so long that his hands and feet were terribly frozen. He was arrested Monday, and since that time he has been under the care of City-Physician Moore, who says he will lose all his fingers. Kennedy and Peters got away from the saloon with 800 cigars, a revolver, a meerschaum pipe, two clocks, a set of pool balls, some silverware, a small amount of cash, and an overcoat. The case was turned over to Officers Dooley and Heffernan, who recovered the property, and yesterday arrested Kennedy and Peters at the Humboldt House, Lake View, where they had stopped on their return from the cemetery where Kennedy's father had been buried. They are charged with burglary, and will have a hearing today.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Officers Dudley and Mitchell, of the Humane Society, yesterday morning arrested Julius Gocker, doing business at the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, for driving a horse with a sore back. They took him before Justice Walsh, who fined him $5 and costs. He is an old offender.

Complaint was entered that Mrs. Earl, of No. 137 South Desplaines street, was in the habit of cruelly beating her 13-year-old daughter, and frequently put her out of doors at night. This report was corroborated by the neighbors. The officers went to the house, and, judging from the conduct of the mother while they were there, considered it their duty to remove the child at once, which they did, taking her out to the Servite Sisters.

A sick and destitute mother with two children, one a babe of 3 months, were found at No. 238 South Desplaines street. Their rent was overdue and there was a prospect of being turned out on the streets. The husband had deserted his family, his whereabouts being unknown. Agent Dudley secured from the Relief & Aid Society a pair of blankets and a comforter, which he took to them, and arranged to have their rent paid and other necessaries provided for them. The woman was deserving and had worked as long as able to do so.

State-Agent Levi Doty prosecuted a man for cruelly beating a boy, and he was fined $50 and costs. At the Stock-Yards this agent reports extreme suffering among the animals caused by their unsheltered condition during the bitter cold. He prosecuted a man for dragging a heifer over the ground by a rope behind a vehicle, for which he was fined $7.

SECURITY OF PERSON AND PROPERTY IN CHICAGO.

Twelfth street bridge and the viaduct west of the bridge have been favorit haunts of sluggers for years. After dark it is unsafe to cross the bridge, and scarcely a night passes without witnessing the robbery of some unsuspecting belated citizen. In the majority of cases "kids" are responsible for these robberies—tough "kids" from 15 to 18 years of age—who travel in gangs of a dozen or so, and who are a match for any man, no matter how big he may be. A case in point occurred last evening. Michael Fayne, a burly Hibernian who lives at No. 401 Clinton street, had occasion to cross the bridge about 8 o'clock, and when between the viaduct and the bridge he was set upon by the gang, the young toughs appearing from the shadows of the lumber piles, and before he comprehended what was up he was surrounded, and the boys were going through him. At the same time another gang was going through two young fellows who were on their way west on Twelfth street. All three shouted for help and some one pulled a box for the Twelfth street patrol. Upon the appearance of the officers the crowd of young robbers broke and ran, most of them making their escape through the lumber-yards. Two of them ran into the bridge-house, however, and were captured. They, with Fayne, were taken to the station, where they gave the names of Frank Mooney, aged 18, and Pat McMahon, 16. McMahon was partially under the influence of whisky, and gave the officers some trouble. Fayne tried to get the officers to release the boys, because he says that if he prosecutes them the other members of the gang will "do him up" at the first opportunity. Justice Ingersoll will probably let them off with a reprimand this morning.

Officers Granger and McCormick, of the Harrison Street Station, have had frequent experiences with these Twelfth street bridge fellows, and last night made a raid on the bridge-house, which seems to be a rendezvous for the gang, and arrested Willie Cahill, John Mack, Charles Reinhold, Charles Secert, Joseph English, and Joe Mezk. The youngest of these boys was 15; the oldest 20. They were booked for disorderly conduct, and will be taken before Justice Wallace this morning.

THE CITY-HALL.

There is scarlet-fever at No. 107 South Canal and No. 246 North Franklin (four cases); and small-pox at No. 166 West Adams and No. 698 West Nineteenth.

Having worked for thirty years continuously without a rest, Commissioner Cregier thinks he is entitled to a vacation, and he talks of going abroad next summer.

Commissioner Cregier will accompany Dr. De Wolf to Philadelphia next week to take a look at the city's morgue. Their object is to get information to be used in the erection of a morgue here.

A permit was issued to the North Division Railway Company yesterday to erect a three-story office building, 54x125 feet, at the corner of Clark and Division streets, to cost $25,000.

The United Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association notified the Mayor yesterday that, of the proceeds of the recent ball at Battery D's armory, $100 had been set aside for the Police Benevolent Fund and $100 for the Firemen's Benevolent Fund.

Commissioner De Wolf hurried around town yesterday morning and laid out a route for the committee of the Citizens' Association who are to inspect the tenement-houses. They will leave the City-Hall at 1:30 this afternoon, and be accompanied by Inspector Greenhut.

The conduit company has done considerable work on Wentworth avenue, but on account of the cold weather has been unable to complete the hole to Sixteenth and Clark streets within the thirty days covered by the permit to tear up unpaved streets. So Mr. Dryer had it renewed yesterday for thirty days more. In reaching Sixteenth and Clark from the limits the conduit will cross only two paved streets, and these will be tunneled. Mr. Dryer said that within a month or six weeks the tunnel would be lighted with electricity and the public be allowed to inspect it. Its capacity is 800 wires, but many more can be put in if cables are used.

OPPOSED TO THE "PROBATION BILL."

Superintendent Doyle doesn't approve of the "probation bill" introduced by Senator Mason. "It would be subject to a great deal of abuse," said he yesterday. "The courts now exercise merciful power after conviction by suspending sentence. If a man were put on probation and went wrong six months afterward he couldn't be punished for the old offense because the witnesses would be gone. But if he is convicted, and the court lets him go with sentence hanging over him, he can be brought in if he doesn't live up to his agreement, and punished. That is much the better plan for attempting to reform men, which is the object of the bill. It might be well enough to have a probation officer to keep track of parties after conviction, but he would be useless beforehand."

"Do you think the grand jury ought to be abolished?"

"Yes."

"You would substitute trial on information?"

"Yes. That is the law in Wisconsin. We arrest men here for Milwaukee, and within a week they are in Waupun; while in this county it takes months to get through with a case. And there is this advantage also: Every man would be tried by a responsible prosecutor, and no one could slip into the grand-jury room and have an enemy indicted."

JUSTICE DEMARS.

A THUG TURNED LOOSE ON THE COMMUNITY WITH A PALTRY $10 FINE.

The law-and-order-loving portion of the community that for some time has gone tremblingly along unguarded streets after nightfall, and has frequently been laid out by the cheerful sand-bagger, will be pleased to hear of another of Justice Demars' efforts looking to its protection which occurred yesterday. The case of Dr. Bradley, who was assaulted by footpads on West Madison street a few nights ago, and who narrowly escaped with his life, is fresh in the minds of all, as is also the fact that a notorious burglar, thief, robber, and ex-convict named Thomas Campbell was arrested for the assault in question. It will also be remembered that the proof against Campbell was perfect, the Doctor and the officers in the case furnishing evidence that should have sent him to the penitentiary for a long term. In view of these recollections the outcome of the case yesterday will be particularly interesting. Campbell was arraigned before Justice Walsh in the West Side Police Court on the charge of assault and robbery, and, as was expected, took a change of venue to Demars, who some time ago located his office next to the Desplaines Street Station, seemingly in the interest of thieves, gamblers, thugs, and all other bad characters.

When the case was called before Demars the officers presented conclusive evidence of the fellow's guilt, and made known to the court his character, which was fully set forth in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, and which is very bad. In the face of all the evidence offered and the protests of the officers, this man Demars changed the charge of assault and robbery to disorderly conduct, and imposed the insignificant fine of $10 and costs. This action of Justice Demars is in keeping with the record which he has made for himself since he has been in the office which he holds, but it is perhaps the most shocking of his many astonishing actions. He has constantly acted so as to give the impression that he was in league with the very worst elements of society since he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and to him more than perhaps any one else are the residents of the West Side indebted for the insecurity of life and property that now prevails. The too small police has by him been rendered doubly inefficient, for no sooner are criminals bagged than they are released by him, no matter what the offense. As soon as a criminal of whatever type takes a change of venue to him the police and prosecutors give up all hope of conviction, for they say they know that the scoundrel has placed himself in the hands of one who will be apt to sympathize with him. The police and the people who are acquainted with the outrageous conduct are unanimous in the sentiment that he should be removed, and that speedily, or at least that he should not be reappointed. They say that the peace and well-being of society demand that thieves, thugs, prostitutes, and evildoers should no longer be given the protection which is afforded them by Demars. And it has been suggested that the Citizens' Association could not do better than to take cognizance of this man's conduct and use its influence toward preventing any Judge recommending him for reappointment.

TWO TRUE.

THE NUMBER OF BILLS FOUND BY THE GRAND JURY AGAINST WARDEN DIXON AND HIS STOREKEEPER—AN AMUSING MEDLEY.

It was a big day for Commissioner Albright yesterday, and he made the most of it, but somehow did not achieve much of a victory. It was the day for his man Stevens to appear to back up his affidavit in the Criminal Court to the effect that an attempt had been made to intimidate him in the matter of testifying before the grand jury in reference to the hospital management, a question which has been particularly dear to the Commissioner ever since his man Mills was superseded as Warden of the institution. The party complained against was the bathroom clerk, who had threatened Stevens with a challenge for a duel or something of the kind, on the ground that he was guilty of contempt of court, and there was a great flourish of trumpets on paper. But when the time came for "his man" to put in an appearance—who claims to be a cousin of Alex. Stephens, but spells his name differently—

HE WAS NOT ON HAND.

Mr. Albright explained, however, that he had seen him the night before, and that he had sent a carriage for him—the bill will come to the county in due time—but he had gone to see his doctor, etc. On this statement the contempt proceedings went over until 2 o'clock, and again Stevens was absent, which was taken as somewhat significant, especially since the interim had been spent in looking for him. Mr. Albright pleaded for him, however, and notwithstanding the presentations made by counsel and by Warden Dixon in the interest of an immediate hearing the case went over until tomorrow. When it is called Stevens may or may not appear, but it is predicted in advance that will have considerable trouble in holding his own. He will be confronted, for instance, with half a dozen persons who were witnesses to what transpired upon which he has sought to trump up a charge of contempt, and if he gets off short of an arrest on a warrant for perjury he will be fortunate, if any stock can be taken in the rumors afloat.

While the man Stevens was being waited for in the Criminal Court, which was exceedingly accommodating in this particular case, the grand jury was

GRINDING OVER THE EVIDENCE

before them, which had been presented with a view to indicting some one in connection with the hospital management. They talked the matter over at length, and without any knowledge of what had been going on down-stairs found true bills against Warden Dixon for "falsifying the records," and against Edward Poncelet for larceny. Both of the indictments were found by a vote of 14 to 9, it is said, and the reporter's authority is the second-handed statement of a juror who felt called upon to visit a saloon immediately after adjournment, and tell all he knew. He talked wildly, it is charged, but what has been given of what he said is enough for the public perhaps, and if it be not true he

GETS OFF VERY EASY.

There can be no doubt, however, of the truthfulness of what he said, or at least of what is given, for he would not, in a public place at least, misrepresent the facts, since he was under oath to maintain secrecy in all matters coming before the body of which he is a member. In explanation of the evidence, however, upon which the indictments had been found, the reporter's information, coming second-handed, was that be said that the jury had relied upon Commissioner Albright's man Stevens, and the ridiculousness of the finding, so far as Dixon is concerned, is in the fact that he has been indicted for offenses really committed by the prosecuting witness, which were the result of either his ignorance or connivance. In other words, the books which Stevens had charge of show false additions, and the inquisitorial body, in their wisdom, seem to fasten the responsibility upon the Warden instead of upon him. And the same is true in the case of the storekeeper, Mr. Poncelet, who has also been indicted on the testimony of Stevens—if the juror can be believed—which was to the effect that he had shipped supplies from the storeroom to his mother in Michigan, the answer to which is that his parent has been

DEAD FOR SOME YEARS.

The jury will today take a further look at the hospital books, and have also asked for certain county contracts which they propose to examine. To state it clearly, the end is not yet, and before the fight is through the minority of the jury propose to be heard from.

THE MASHERS.

HAYNIE TAKES A CHANGE OF VENUE—THE BUDDINGTON CASE PARTLY HEARD.

The mashers, George C. Buddington and Will Haynie, were in court yesterday before Justice Wallace, the former as complainant against S. H. Peake and Prof. E. De Campi, and the latter as defendant in a different case. Haynie, who was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct because he wrote sweet-scented notes to a West Side school-girl to whom he had never been introduced, took a change of venue to Justice Prindiville, where, for want of time, the case was continued to Feb. 2 at 2 p. m., the defendant giving bail for his appearance that day. The school-girl whose heart he tried to capture was not present, and it is doubtful if she will appear at the prosecution at all. Her mother, it is understood, was so overcome yesterday when she saw the affair detailed in public print that she found it necessary to seek her bed from nervous prostration. For all of this Haynie is responsible. He acknowledges now that he did wrong in writing the notes.

"Dr." Buddington, in prosecuting Mr. Peake, the man who horsewhipped him, and Prof. De Campi, the man who held him fast while the horsewhipping was going on, showed

A DETERMINED EFFORT TO "GET EVEN."

Dan Lawrence acted as his attorney, and Mr. Tourtelotte represented the defense. The giddy doctor was the first witness to testify. He rehearsed the story of his chastisement in the rotunda of the Matteson House, and when cross-examined denied the authorship of the note to Miss Lizzie Peake asking her to meet him at the hotel the day her father met him with the horsewhip.

The note in question was handed to the court for inspection. It was dated Jan. 11, had Buddington's name signed to it, and was overflowing with love-sick sentiment. The prosecution claimed that the note was written by some of Buddington's enemies in the Hahneman Medical College, but the complainant could not satisfactorily explain why he was at the hotel the day when Miss Peake was requested to call there. He said he was there "by chance." Nor could he explain why he told the hotel people that he was a detective in search of a woman thief.

Mr. Lawrence made some statements tending to cast a shadow over the reputation of the Peake family as a whole, and when Prof. De Campi took the stand asked him if he was not the father of a child by Miss Peake. The Professor emphatically denied the allegation, and Mr. Peake with proper dignity denied that Miss Lizzie had ever given birth to an infant.

Mr. Tourtelotte, in summing up the case, raked Buddington over the coals as a seducer of young girls, and showed the inconsistency of his statements made to the court. The fact that the complainant had been horsewhipped was not denied, but the court was earnestly petitioned to take into consideration the palliating circumstances, and find that the accused were not guilty of the charge of disorderly conduct. Justice Wallace took the matter under advisement until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

CITY CASH.

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE LAST YEAR.

The following figures show the actual cash transactions of the city last year:

RECEIPTS.	
Bills receivable	$ 4,575
Burr fund	4,560
Building inspection department	17,092
Cost of tax sales	877
Clerks of police courts	35,283
City markets	2,428
City hay-scales	658
Department of Public Works (appropriation fund)	139,984
Delinquent personal tax	8,591
Fire department	3,470
Fire-insurance premium tax	15,958
Fees	1,899
General fund	68,273
Health department	77
House of Correction	71,996
Interest on wharfing privileges	1,700
Legal expense	30
Licenses	306,428
Police and Firemen's relief fund	440
Police life and health insurance fund	340
Police fund	19,447
Pounds	769
Public Library	2,625
Rents	19,247
River-improvement sinking-fund	500
Sewerage sinking-fund	500
Sewerage fund	30,222
Sewerage tax fund	44,682
School fund	684,974
School-tax fund	17,607
Special assessments	1,501,379
Street-lamp fund	98
Suspense account	245
Taxes	4,125,069
Water fund	1,473,386
Total	$8,605,507
EXPENDITURES.	
Burr fund	$ 1,188
Building Inspector's Department	10,064
Cost of tax sales	362
City markets	1,480
Contingent fund	7,648
City-Hall fund	141,043
City cemetery	278
City hay-scales	719
Collecting city taxes	39,492
Department Public Works office fund	879,630
Errors on tax warrants	262
Erring Woman's Refuge	2,244
Election expense	4,771
Fire Department	545,021
General fund	2,279
Home of the Good Shepherd	2,244
Health Department	175,557
House of Correction	72,673
Interest account	577,602
Judgment account	55,946
Legal expense	7,461
Licenses	290
Police and firemen's relief fund	6,851
Police life and health insurance fund	395
Police fund	659,493
Police courts	635
Pounds	1,584
Printing and stationery	5,859
Public Library fund	44,587
Special assessments	1,635,847
School fund	725,021
School-tax fund	805,189
Sewerage fund	108,293
Sewerage-tax fund	261,161
Salaries	86,039
Special assessments on city property	697
Street-lamp fund	205,193
Suspense account	219
Washingtonian Home	5,000
*Water fund	1,370,590
	$8,450,590

*Of this amount over $10,000 was paid out for new engines for the West Side Water-Works.

The annual report of the Treasurer shows receipts of $860,507 and expenditures of $845,099. The balance on hand Jan. 1, 1882, was $755,479, and Jan. 1, 1883, $910,887.

WHEELER AND DOWS.

THE LITTLE DIFFERENCE OF $34,000 IS AMICABLY ADJUSTED, AND ALL MOUTHS ARE SEALED.

Albert G. Wheeler, the grain speculator who was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff Thursday afternoon on a capias at the instance of the commission firm of David Dows & Co., who claimed that Mr. Wheeler owed them $34,000, was released from custody yesterday—not by giving bail, but by effecting a compromise with the firm. The affidavit on which the capias was issued credited Mr. Wheeler, as will be remembered, with certain grave irregularities while representing Dows & Co. in Syracuse, N. Y., by reason of which alleged irregularities the firm found itself out to the sume of $34,000. A TRIBUNE reporter asked Mr. Wheeler last night if he would state the terms on which the settlement was made, but he answered in the negative. Said he: "I have nothing more to say than I had last night. If the other side see fit to explain, I shall not object."

"Will you say whether or not any of the allegations made against you in the affidavit for the capias were false?"

"I will say that there was no ground for bringing the suit against me, and if I had been approached in a gentlemanly manner in the first place everything would have been satisfactorily arranged without appealing to the courts."

Mr. Tewkesberry, attorney for Dows & Co., was likewise non-committal regarding the terms of the compromise. He said Mr. Wheeler had made certain arrangements which were entirely satisfactory to the firm. Whether Mr. Wheeler was entirely satisfied with the adjustment or not the attorney, of course, could not say.

"Did Mr. Wheeler acknowledge that he was owing the firm?" was asked of Mr. Tewkesberry.

"Well, that is a useless question in view of the charges made in the affidavit. The firm of David Dows & Co. is a responsible one, and would not be likely to make any claims which were not perfectly proper."

JOHANN MOST.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.—Herr Most, the noted German Socialist, arrived here this morning from Youngstown, O., and was met at the depot by a committee of Social Democrats. The day was spent in visiting places of interest in the city. Tonight he was tendered a banquet, which was participated in by about 150 of his Socialistic brethren. Tomorrow night he will deliver an address at Lorelli Hall.

A CHURCH AND ITS MONEY.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 26.—The congregation of Olive Baptist Church (colored) says the pastor and funds disappeared simultaneously. A recent fair realized $500. Pastor Powell stated that, after expenses were paid and one-third due himself deducted, there remained a balance of $16. He then presented a bill far $15 for extra services, which left the congregation $1.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Attention is called to the fifty-ninth semi-annual statement of "The Home" Insurance Company of New York, to be found in our advertising columns—first page of this issue—showing cash assets of nearly seven and a quarter millions of dollars—the largest statement ever made by this company during its unprecedented successful career. It is known that the year 1882 has been one of the most disastrous years for fire-insurance interests ever known in America (with the exception of the great Chicago fire); and the best evidence of the conservative and judicious management of "The Home" is evinced in the large addition made to its assets since its last January statement, after paying a dividend of 10 per cent to the stockholders.

The Western Department of "The Home" Insurance Company, including eleven States and the Territories, is under the management of Gen. Arthur C. Ducat and Mr. George M. Lyon, doing business under the firm name of "Ducat & Lyon, Managers," 155 La Salle street, who are also local agents for Chicago.

The prompt payment by "The Home" of three millions of dollars to the sufferers in the great catastrophe is gratefully remembered by the people of Chicago and the Great West, giving the company an opportunity of making a selection of the best business the country affords.

FIRE-ESCAPE EXHIBITION.

The numerous fires which have occurred recently have been so destructive to life and property that people are beginning to insist upon hotels and public buildings being better protected than they have been in the past. We understand that a simple device has been patented which will rescue anybody, even women and children, from a burning building. The National Fire-Escape Company will give a public exhibition of its merits on one of our prominent hotels in a few days, due notice of which will be given in THE TRIBUNE.

DR. D'UNGER,

discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, the now universal remedy for alcoholism and nervous debility, No. 81 Clark street, entrance Rooms 16-18.

The Mayor of the City of Dayton, Ohio, indorses Cough Bush, in stating that his daughter, who was afflicted with a severe cough for several months, and, after using many prescribed medicines without benefit, fully recovered her health by taking only six doses of Cough Bush.

Buck & Rayner's fragrant Dentifrice preserves and beautifies the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines!

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Hermann Felt, Chicago	23
Ernestine Fick, Chicago	23
Stephen Brudue, Chicago	30
Lizzie Stepicka, Chicago	20
Leopold Misznik, Coxville, Mo.	30
Victoria Wroblenski, Chicago	22
Peter Olsen, Chicago	24
Hulda Livords, Chicago	18
Frank Manning, Palos	26
Bridget E. Day, Palos	23
George E. Burleson, Chicago	21
Louise Keliog, Chicago	21
Wilhelm H. J. Raloff, Chicago	23
Katerina Goeritz, Chicago	20
Frank McEachron, Chicago	31
Flora J. Miller, Chicago	24
John Creighton, Chicago	21
Elizabeth Fitzmaurice, Chicago	20

MARRIAGES.

LINDSAY—CURTIS—At the residence of the bride's parents, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 24, Mr. Samuel W. Lindsay, of Chicago, and Miss Louie H. Curtis. No cards. At home after Feb. 1 at 20 North Throop-st.

DEATHS.

KINYON—At Englewood, Jan. 10, 1883, Nellie V., only daughter of Wayne and Nellie A. Kinyon, aged 9 years.

At same place, Jan. 25, 1883, Wayne James, youngest son of Wayne and Nellie A. Kinyon, aged 3 years and 8 months.

☞ Iowa City papers please copy.

SUNTER—Jan. 25, at 8:30 a. m., Katharine, wife of William B. Sunter, aged 28 years 7 months and 20 days.

Funeral from residence, No. 97 Twenty-fifth-st., Sunday, Jan. 28, at 1 p. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

☞ Denver, Cleveland, and Toronto papers please copy.

MAHER—On Jan. 25, at his residence, 1211 Blue Island-av., Patrick Maher, husband of Johanna Keegan and member of A. O. H. Div. 22, aged 27 years.

Funeral on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 9:30 a. m., to St. Pius' Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

TOWNSEND—Mary E., beloved wife of Robert D. Townsend (maiden name Kavanagh), aged 28 years, of consumption, at 11 o'clock a. m., Jan. 26, 1883. Native of Bailincolough, County Wexford, Ireland.

Funeral from residence, No. 704 Forty-third-st., corner Wallace, on Sunday, Jan. 28, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to St. Gabriel's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Brooklyn (N. Y.) and St. Louis papers please copy.

OSIER—Sarah J., wife of Capt. J. B. Osier, on Jan. 24, of paralysis of the heart.

Funeral service Sunday at 1 p. m. from 122 Warren-av., by carriages to Rosehill.

O'BRIEN—Mrs. O'Brien, beloved wife of Patrick O'Brien, foreman City Railway, sister of Mortimer and Timothy Flanigan, Jan. 25.

Funeral from her late residence, 70 Kossuth-st., Sunday, Jan. 28, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

REEF—Friday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock, Maria, wife of Michael Reef, aged 36 years and 11 months.

Funeral from the family residence, 741 Blue Island-av., Sunday, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

McDONOUGH—Friday morning, 26th inst., Charles M. McDonough, of consumption, aged 24 years and 3 months.

Funeral Sunday at 10 a. m. from All Saints' Church, corner Kossuth and Wallace-sts., and from thence by cars from Wells-st. depot to Calvary.

☞ Hamilton (Ont.) papers please copy.

WILLARD—Jan. 25, 1883, Mrs. Frances C. Willard, aged 65 years and 7 months, at No. 339 Thirty-second-st., late of Jonesboro, Ill.

☞ New York papers please copy.

ARNOLD—At Biloxi, Miss., Jan. 23, William H. Arnold, of the firm of Barrett, Arnold & Kimball, aged 51 years and 2 months.

The remains have been taken to Waterville, Me., for burial.

DITTES—Jan. 26, 1883, Philip Dittes, aged 67 years 2 months and 7 days.

Funeral Sunday at 1 p. m. from residence, 2106 South Clark-st., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

PARKER—Jan. 23, Emma L. Parker, at the residence of Charles E. Putnam, 166 Paulina-st.

Remains were sent East for interment.

McDONOUGH—Charles M. McDonough, at 2608 Lowe-av.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

HATTON—Jan. 25, at 373 Polk-st., Willie, dearly beloved son of William and Sarah Hatton, aged 8 years and 4 months.

Funeral to Rosehill Sunday at 1 o'clock p. m.

Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

SMITH—Jan. 25, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. S. M. Hodge, 682 West Monroe-st., Mr. Isaac O. Smith, of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., aged 70 years.

Funeral from the house Sunday at 1:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

WITHERELL—At 8 p. m. Jan. 20, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, W. H. H. Witherell, aged 68 years.

Deceased was for many years a prominent citizen of New Orleans.

Funeral from residence at Rogers Park Sunday, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock.

☞ New Orleans and St. Louis papers please copy.

POLLOCK—At 1 o'clock a. m., 25th inst., Mark Pollock, aged 42 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, the 28th, at 1 p. m., from his late residence, 105 West Randolph-st., to Graceland. Friends are invited.

McLEISH—At 627 West Adams-st., Jan. 25, of uraemia, in the 27th year of her age, Lou Little, beloved wife of Andrew McLeish.

Funeral services this morning at 11 o'clock. Carriages to Graceland.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING OF FRENCH-SPEAKING citizens interested in the memorial to Gambetta will be held in Judge Gary's room, new City Hall, at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday; entrance north side.

AUSTIN BIERBOWER, ESQ., WILL lecture this evening before the Philosophical Society at Apollo Hall, on "Misgovernment in Large Cities," with special reference to Chicago.

B. F. JACOBS WILL LEAD THE SUNday-School Teachers' Meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Lecture Room at noon today.

GEO. T. HAWSER, OF OMAHA, ONE of the newly-called Assistant Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., will lead the Young Men's Gospel Meeting in the Lecture-Room, 148 Madison-st., at 7:45 this evening. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

GEOLOGY AND DARWIN VS. MOSES—A lecture by Prof. H. D. Garrison, Sunday, Jan. 28, 3 p. m., at the Grand Opera-House. Admission 25 and 50 cents.

NO COLD FEET

MAGNETIC INSOLES.

WHAT THEY DO.

The Magnetic Insoles contain a series of magnets scientifically arranged that form minute batteries, recharging the blood with magnetism and exerting a tranquilizing influence upon the nervous system through the CONSEQUENT IMPROVED CIRCULATION.

Generate by their MAGNETIC ACTION an agreeable warmth and insure against COLD FEET.

SECURE PERFECT CIRCULATION IN THE FEET AND LOWER EXTREMITIES.

Cure Chilblains and remove all unnatural heat, perspiration, swelling and tenderness of the Feet and Ankles. Prevent, relieve, and, in some cases, CURE RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and kindred diseases. In all forms of Chronic and Nervous Disease and Debility are invaluable.

One Million Prominent Residents of the West wearing them. Insoles for sale by all Leading Druggists.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS

Are now writhing in Disease, all of whom date the contraction of their different maladies from the catching of a cold from

DAMP OR COLD FEET.

"Keep the feet warm and the head cool" is an axiom as old as the hills, and yet it is as true to-day as at any point in the world's history.

Insoles sent postpaid on receipt of $1 per pair. To families, 6 pairs for $5. State size wanted and whether for lady or gentleman. Agents wanted in every town. Send for the "New Departure" in Healing and Physical Culture, containing testimonials of marvelous cures obtained from wearing MAGNETIC APPLIANCES, without the taking of Drugs and Medicines, sent to any address. *Send $10.00 in draft or currency, in letter at our risk, for Ladies' or Gents' Belt and Pair of Insoles. Send size of waist and number of shoe usually worn. No LAME BACK, KIDNEY ACHE, NERVOUSNESS OR RHEUMATISM when they are worn.*

DON'T FORGET—Office Magnetic Appliance Co. is at No. 218 State St., corner Quincy, Chicago, Ill.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS

TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 9:30 A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

214 & 216 Madison-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

Wednesday, Jan. 31,

A GOOD AND WELL-ASSORTED LINE OF SEASONABLE

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

Among them will be several lots

Very Fine and Choice Goods.

Thursday, Feb. 1, at 9:30,

WEEKLY TRADE SALE OF

Crockery and Glassware.

WE SHALL SELL A LARGE STOCK OF

W. G., C. C., Porcelain, Hotel, Rock. and Yellow Ware,

Decorated Chamber Sets, Tea Sets,

Glassware, Cutlery, &c.

Goods packed for Country Merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Regular Sale

FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

General Household Goods,

A Lot Clothing,

General Merchandise, etc.,

9:30 This Morning.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

WHAT ARE YOU PAYING FOR

Tea & Coffee?

Japan, per lb.	25, 35, 48; very best, 58
Oolong, per lb.	25, 35, 48, 58; very best, 68
English Breakfast, per lb.	25, 35, 50, 60; very best, 80
Gunpowder or Young Hyson, per lb.	25, 35, 48, 58, 68; very best, 78
Chinese Mixture (highly recommended)	" " 50

We allow a discount of 5 cents per pound when five pounds are taken at one time.

COFFEES.

ROASTED OR GROUND.

Arabian Mocha	per lb.	35
	3 pounds for	$1.00
Finest Mandheling Old Govt. Java	per lb.	32
	3½ pounds for	$1.00
Padang Java Very choice	per lb.	25
	4½ pounds for	$1.00
Finest Golden Rio	per lb.	20
	6 pounds for	$1.00
Prime Rio	per lb.	15
	7 pounds for	$1.00
Choice Rio	per lb.	12½
	9 pounds for	1.00

The above Coffees are strictly choice, roasted and ground daily.

Mack's Milk Chocolate, 1-lb cans 25

Hickson's Cash Grocery House,

113 East Madison-st.

☞ Send for complete Price List. Mailed Free.

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DENTIST,

169 South Clark st.

Best Gum Sets $8
Best Plain Sets $6
Fillings, ½ usual cost.

Teeth extracted without pain 50 cts. All work warranted

GUNTHER'S CANDY

Suitable for presents. Try it once.

78 MADISON ST. CHICAGO

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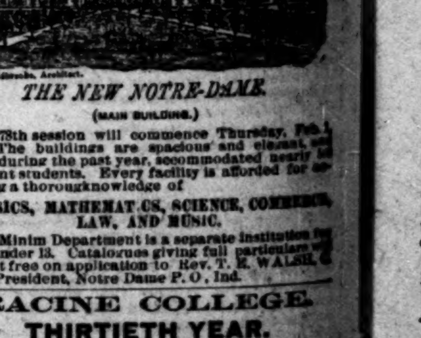

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LITERATURE.

A Satisfactory Review of the Doctrines of Sir William Hamilton.

George Bancroft Revises and Reissues His History of the United States.

An Autobiographical Account of the Life and Works of a Good Woman.

Novel-Writing by the Prescriptive Method—A Miscellaneous Collection of Books Briefly Treated.

Scientific Defense.

"Hamilton," by Prof. John Veitch, is a recent addition to the Blackwood Philosophical Classics. It is introduced by a memoir of the eminent Scottish philosopher, Sir William Hamilton, who was born in Glasgow March 8, 1788, and was elected to the Chair of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburg in the year 1836—a position upon which, reversing the usual procedure, he conferred high honors for the twenty years preceding his death in May, 1856. Prof. Veitch corroborates the testimony of other biographers as to the influence and assistance by which Lady Hamilton, who was also Sir William's cousin and unwearying amanuensis, urged on the somewhat dilatory genius of her husband. This lady, to whose intelligence and zeal the world owes much, survived Sir William by more than twenty years, and died on the 24th of December, 1877.

In 1829 Hamilton concentered the attention of scientific Europe by his famous contributions to the Edinburg *Review*, then edited by his friend, Mr. MacVey Napier, who was appointed successor to Lord Jeffrey. This article, "The Philosophy of the Unconditioned," discovered such fairness, research, and logic, that the great ontologist, M. Cousin, against whose theories it was chiefly directed, conceived for the writer such sincere admiration that he became and remained a warm personal friend, although an opponent in doctrine. Prof. Veitch, in his exposition of Hamilton's system of philosophical inquiry, makes a decided issue with the charges which J. S. Mill has brought against it in his "Examination"—the latter being a criticism marked by a haste which does not always stop to weigh obscure meanings in the scales of scholarly justice, and a philological spirit that too often determines the scientific status of careless statement form a shabby grammatical garb.

Prof. Veitch admits that Hamilton's assertions are not always as consistent or lucid as we could wish them, although he does not choose to refer to that point in "Mental Latency," wherein Mill so acutely comments on Hamilton's rather unlimited statement—that every mental energy once commenced continues through our whole lives, to the effect that if this be so he must *still* be resolving to rise from bed *yesterday* morning!

Prof. Veitch justly defends the analytical method, by which Hamilton assumes the authority of Consciousness when resolved into Ultimate or Primary principles, and also distinguishes between Knowledge and Belief, from the false character given it by Mill as "introspective"—saying (p. 56): "His method is as much 'psychological' or analytic as that of Mill himself, or any follower of the Associational Psychology. The only difference is that Hamilton's use of the method is more philosophically and scientifically regulated than Mill's." And on p. 67: "Obviously the analytic method of Hamilton is a great deal deeper than any so-called transcendental deduction, as it is also free from hypothetical metaphysical formulæ which foreclose the law of the facts."

Perhaps less space has been given to those famous applications of the law of the Conditioned, by which Hamilton explains the principle of Causality and assumes the impossibility of identifying the Unconditioned as *both* the Absolute and the Infinit, than seems to us required by the importance of those positions. Neither has Prof. Veitch entered upon Sir W. Hamilton's views on the subject of Logic—including his theory as to the Quantification of the Predicate and its application to Syllogism—excepting by such anticipatory hints of the Laws of Identity and Excluded Middle as fall in the consideration of the formal Laws of the Thinkable. It seems a pity that so much of the "work of destruction" which Prof. W. H. S. Monck affirms philosophers to have generally considered imperative "before they commence the work of constructing," should have been allowed to edge aside more valuable material. Admitting the pertinence of comparisons between Hamilton's theories and those of Kant, Reid, Brown, Cousin, Schelling, and other great thinkers, we feel it to be a sacrifice of superior to inferior necessity when the opinions of so many others are presented, to the detriment of a clear conception of the system under consideration. If this is a work intended for those who are already familiar with the splendid, though all too fragmentary, philosophical teachings of Sir William Hamilton, it may possibly throw some added light upon questions which have agitated the contending armies of the learned with such *un*philosophic warfare; for it is the outcome of scientific attainment, scholarly appreciation, and in the main keen sympathy. But, if it is a book designed for the greater information of a public whereof the majority are intelligent strangers to the questions and methods of Metaphysics and Logic, we regret that Prof. Veitch has taken acquaintance for granted in a realm of technicalities peculiarly exclusive; and has neglected to supply such readers with a key to the position by a limited glossary, containing terms which, though the simple alfabet of philosophical literature, are yet, to the majority of readers, but perplexing symbols of a foreign tongue.

Published in Philadelphia by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

History of the United States.

A new edition of George Bancroft's History of the United States has been for some time in preparation, and the first volume has just made its appearance from the press of D. Appleton & Co., New York. The merits of this standard work are too well known to need recapitulation, and the present edition will comprise the entire original work, complete in six volumes, and published at half the price of the original edition. The type is somewhat smaller, but in general style is not inferior. The first volume reaches to 1688, and the changes made by the author are numerous and some of them important. This volume, for instance, is divided into three parts, beginning respectively at 1492, 1660, and 1668, and with each part begins a new numbering of chapters. There are many omissions in the text—as of Capt. John Smith's adventures in Hungary, for instance. Some sentences in the text have been left out; the character given to James I. toned down, and the notice of Luther enlarged, while pages have been added describing Capt. Smith's rule in Virginia. Other changes are chiefly improvements of style and the incorporation of the dates into the text. Of his purpose in this revision the author thus expresses himself in the preface:

> In this last revision, as in the first composition, it is the fixed purpose to secure perfect accuracy in the relation of facts, even to their details and their coloring, and to keep truth clear from the clouds, however brilliant, of conjecture and tradition. No well-founded criticism that has been seen, whether made here or abroad, with a good will or a bad one, has been neglected. The next aim is lucidity in the ordering of the narrative, so that the reader may follow the changes of public affairs in their connection, and with every page be carried forward in the story.
>
> There is no end to the difficulty in choosing language which will awaken in the reader the very same thought that was in the mind of the writer. In the form of expression, many revisions are hardly enough to assure strict correctness and propriety. Repetitions and redundancies have been removed; greater precision has been sought for; the fitter word that offered itself accepted; and, without the surrender of the right of history to pronounce its opinion, care has been taken never unduly to forestall the judgment of the reader, but to leave events as they sweep onward to speak their own condemnation or praise.

On the whole the work is much improved in its new dress and revised form, and will be welcomed by all, for Bancroft's history of our country is still facile princeps among histories of our land.

A Beautiful Womanhood.

The "Autobiography of Mrs. Fletcher," completed and edited by her daughter, should find a place of honor in every family library. It is not a great book, but it is essentially a good one. Mrs. Eliza Fletcher was the wife and widow of that Archibald Fletcher, advocate, whom Lord Brougham pronounced "one of the most upright men that ever adorned the profession, and a man of such stern and resolute firmness in public principle as is very rarely found united with the amiable character which endeared him to private society"; and the noble Chancellor adds a deserved tribute to Eliza Fletcher when he says of her husband: "His anxiety for the renovation of British liberty was, if possible, still further excited by the matrimonial union which he entered into with a lady of Whig family in Yorkshire, one of the most accomplished of her sex, who, with the utmost purity of life that can dignify and enhance female charms, combined the inflexible principles and deep political feeling of a Hutchinson or a Roland."

The journal of Mrs. Fletcher is not, like that of Caroline Fox, devoted to bright glimpses of the world of famous people. It is the diary of a loving daughter, a devoted wife, and faithful mother—it is the inner history of a daily life of sweet receiving and sweeter giving; and in this very limitation lies its greatest scope for good. No one—no girl especially—can read this frank, genial, modest record of almost a century's usefulness without being made the better for it. The writer was one to whom hearts naturally gravitated by the double law of physical beauty and spiritual attraction. The letters from Campbell, Jeffries, Miss Baillie, Mrs. Barbauld, Dean Stanley, Mazzini, Lord Cockburn, Wordsworth, and a host of other celebrated men and women, as well as those from her own family, all testify to the good she wrought and the lasting influence of her gifted, unostentatious character. Though these pages were written for her children, and are consecrated to the family life, there are among them spirited outline sketches of many stars that shone in the galaxy of those brilliant and eventful public years which divide her birth in 1770 from that February day in 1858 when she nestled into the arms of death as peacefully as a tired child upon its mother's breast. Delightful touches of personal description crop out here and there, and give to some well-known name the face and form of life. The political questions of her day are only touched in passing, but every stroke is a glimpse of some powerful situation and given with unhesitating and generally just decision.

Notwithstanding the purity and ease of its style, it is not a book to create a sensation, nor, indeed, does it contribute anything new to the storehouse of literature *per se*; but it does enrich our estimate of humanity and add to our wealth of noble examples; and, after all, it is such history as this autobiography of Mrs. Fletcher which best answers the desponding query: "Is life worth living?" The simplest story of eighty-eight sweet and fruitful years is the most complete refutation of the cynic's sneer. For, in the argumentum ad hominem, it may be safely asserted that the "pure logic" of theory is but a puny weapon when advanced against the "applied logic" of fact.

Published in Boston by Roberts Bros.

Specimen Recipes for Writing Novels.

A NOVEL IN THE STYLE OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK.

[*Century Magazine* for February.]—Take one yacht, the Hebrides, an obstinate young lady, and one piper. Add to these a Highland laird and Colonsay; now, introduce a young man in a kilt and Oronsay, with a pinch of the Kyles of Bute and Ben Muich Dahl. Flavor to suit taste with Gaelic, border ballads, and Styornaway; cover with pathos and serve.

IN THE STYLE OF MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

This is a dish always in season, but depending, like the omelet, on a certain amount of mechanical skill. The ingredients are simple: three English clergymen of slightly doubtful reputation, a county family, one Duchess, and a pair of purely conventional lovers. It is indispensable that the latter should at once quarrel gently; but, unless they positively curdle and refuse to mix, they should not betray any marked emotion. Stir in several Cabinet Ministers and one impossible American; dilute to taste; garnish with one suicide, chopped fine, and sauce mariage a la mode.

MISS BROUGHTON.

This simple and innocent entrée is preferred by many to the cumbrous and heavy joints so popular with the last generation. It merely requires a willowy and somewhat vicious young woman, and an ugly and somewhat more vicious young man (guardsmen preferred) of middle age, with two wives living. Skewer and roast them together over a quick, passionate fire, and serve either hot or cold, as the heroine survives it or not. Vegetables in the shape of relations are sometimes added, but they are quite immaterial, and are generally skipped. Serve with an historical present platter, and molten lava kisses to give a finish.

"OUIDA."

Take one languid Greek god, with fair hair and the shadow of a crime. Flavor him with a ruined abbey, nothing a year, a palace on the Bosphorus and turquois hair-brushes. Take also several Duchesses, to whom he makes love—very languidly, or he will not do—a Dalmatian gitana with a thirst for revenge, and one vivandière. After these become thoroughly mixed, introduce carefully a chapter on Ariadne at Naxos, one little wooden shoe, a gifted dog, and a plain mister to give a piquant flavor. Season with a bouquet of choice misquotations, and serve with a supreme expiation.

LORD BEACONSFIELD—A PIECE MONTEE.

Procure, ready-made from the pastry-cook's, one Palladian palace, which may be filled at pleasure with allegorical figures representing the British aristocracy, the Rothschild family, the great Asiatic mystery, and Lord Beaconsfield. Powdered footmen should be sprinkled over the whole.

Brief Mention.

"Verses," by Kate Vannah, is the modest title of a little book containing poems and sonnets of decided merit. This is an acceptable addition to the multitude of such unassuming poetical efforts by which American women are dividing the honor of good literary work with their masculine brethren of the craft.

Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, have issued a catalog of a valuable collection of books and pamphlets relating to America, some 2,600 in number, which they have on hand. The collection embraces many rare and curious works, although by no means a complete list of Americana, and will be found worthy of perusal by those interested in the subject.

Dr. Humphreys has issued a second revised and enlarged edition of his "Homeopathic Mentor." It contains information upon the causes of disease, the value of foods, the necessity of pure air and water, and the various noxious influences and injurious habits prevalent among us. It is an excellent book of reference for the household on all matters pertaining to hygiene, health and disease.

Mr. Brannt has translated from the German of Raimund Hoffer the latter's elaborate treatise on Caoutchouc and Gutta-Percha, comprising the properties of the raw materials and the manner of mixing and working them, with the fabrication of vulcanized and hard rubbers, caoutchouc and gutta-percha compositions, waterproof substances, elastic tissues, the utilization of waste, etc. The subject is a comprehensive one, very ably treated, and interesting to many.

"Elfrida" is a Saxon drama by Dyson Rishell. The story is not badly told, and the language is probably suited to the rude time it interprets. But we doubt the wisdom of perpetuating, in new creations, the coarse license which can hardly be tolerated in the writings of those who knew no gentler speech with which to utter even great thoughts. Elfrida's story is so unpleasant and the characters in the drama are so ignoble that it fails to produce a favorable impression.

"A Gift of Gentians, and Other Verses," is the title of a beautifully-bound, well-illustrated volume of poems by May Riley Smith—some of which have long been known and treasured as gems of newspaper poetry. Among these familiar ones are those tender voicings of motherhood, "If We Knew" and "Tired Mothers!" These poems by their very nature appeal peculiarly to the hearts and experiences of the women whom "the world knows not," but to whose crosses as well as crowns it owes its holiest influences.

"Francatelli's Modern Cook Book" is a practical guide to the culinary art in all its branches, and comprises, in addition to English cookery, the most approved systems of French, German, and Italian cookery. It is adapted for the use of all families, large or small, as well as for hotels, restaurants, etc. It is written by Charles E. Francatelli, pupil of the celebrated Careme, and chief cook to Queen Victoria. Those curious to know how her Majesty of England lives will find some sample bills-of-fare in this book, selected from the thousands prepared for the Queen's table. The present edition of this work contains sixty-two illustrations of various dishes, 1,500 receipts, and a complete glossary of the whole work. The publishers say: "There's money to be saved by following its directions, with easy digestion and no dyspepsia thrown in!"

"Barrington's Fate," like its predecessors of the "No-Name Series," is an entertaining novel with a decidedly romantic cast. We only wish the heroine were not so shallow as to intellectual attainment, or the hero so bewitched by a fair face as to forget that while all things may be fair in love, as in war, all things are not honorable. By far the most distinct and strongly-drawn character in the book is the consistently inconsistent Mrs. Wilbraham, who, like a certain royal personage history wots of, "never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one."

"A Woman's Life-Work," by Laura S. Hairland, is the record of a heroic life, written with rare and unaffected modesty. Mrs. Hairland—by birth and education a Quakeress, but a devout Methodist by adoption—was a moving power among the devoted souls who helped a multitude of weeping fugitives to find a new life at the end of "the underground route." She has not been content to alone profess, but has honestly striven to *live* the religion which has for its leader the Eternal Friend of the oppressed and downtrodden. Although the writer disclaims any literary merit, her book is free from "cant"; and, if it seem to lack the grace of suavity, has yet a certain dignity inseparable from fearless candor. It is crowded with thrilling incidents and affecting details of life among slaves and in camp and hospital.

Dr. Edwards has prepared a ponderous volume of over 600 pages to convey sundry hygienic maxims, illustrations, and comments, by the observance of which long life may be attained—unless death intervenes before they can be put in practice. There is no question as to the value of the principles herein laid down for the preservation of health. They are old, well-known, and constantly preached by physicians and laymen alike. But it is one thing to lead your horse to the water and another to make him drink. However true it may be that fresh air, good food, plenty of sleep, and a contented mind are essential to health, it is impossible for the average human being to avoid having one or the other of these essentials interfered with at different times. And Dr. Edwards merely repeats platitudes, truisms, and axioms to enforce that which no one disputes, but which all constantly neglect. Then, again, the book is too bulky to be serviceable. All the facts therein contained could be set forth in one-third the space, find much wider circulation, and be much more likely to be read and remembered.

Literary Notes.

The Life of Mr. Beecher is to be published Feb. 10.

Mrs. Oliphant has already written over fifty novels.

President Gilman's book on James Monroe will be the next volume issued in the American Statesmen series.

Mr. R. H. Stoddard is about to publish a memorial entitled "Sanford R. Gifford: A Glance at His Art-Life in Letters."

A new preface having special reference to recent events in Egypt has been prepared by Mr. Kinglake for an edition of Vol. 7 of his Crimean history.

Mr. Cable's new novel was, at last accounts, nearly completed. It is said that its leading character is a New Orleans physician, and that the story comes down to the days of Secession and War.

Henry A. Sumner & Co., of Chicago, will begin in March the publication of a new series of novels, to be called the "Acorn Series." The first volume, entitled "The Red Acorn," will be by John McElroy, of Toledo.

John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia, have in press the second volume of Prof. Baldwin's "English Literature," and also a new and improved edition of Prof. Harrison's (Mätzner's) French Syntax. Both of these volumes will be issued early in February.

"The Bread-Winners" is the title of a strictly anonymous novel which will appear before long in the *Century*. The scene is laid in one of the American lake cities, and the story is said to be a vigorous and original picture of certain peculiar features of American life.

The new American novel which Messrs. Scribner's Sons have in press is by a lady. Miss Mary Adams is the name given as that of the author, but we believe it to be a nom-de-plume. The title of the book is "An Honorable Surrender"; and the scene is laid partly in the rural districts of New England and partly in the social whirlpool of New York.

The final volume of Kossuth's Memoirs will shortly appear. In this volume the patriot makes some powerful assaults upon the continued repression of his country. While he regards Austria as only superficially alive, he believes Hungary, in spite of all outward appearance, to have an irrepressible inward vitality, which will yet assert itself to the surprise of Europe.

We learn that Mr. Crawford has been strongly urged to dramatize his novel, "Mr. Isaacs"; the chief incidents of the story—the scene in Isaacs' chamber, the interview with Miss Westonhaugh, the episode of the drug taken by Isaacs after the accident at Polo, the fight for Shere Ali, and the final scene with Ram Lal—lending themselves greatly, it is thought, to dramatic treatment.

Anthony Trollope's story of "Mr. Scarborough's Family," now appearing serially in *All The Year Round*, was completed before his death. It is one of the cleverest of his novels, and presents a striking study of a depraved and selfish man. Mr. Trollope's "Land-Leaguers" is, it is now stated, practically complete. Only an insignificant portion remains unwritten, and that portion he had carefully mapped out after the fashion which he ever adopted with his stories.

The great library of Paris and of the world—the Bibliothèque Nationale—is subsidized this year by the French Government with $235,000, and a large sum has been set aside for cataloging and binding. With a view to isolate the fireproof block which the books fill, more than one and a third million dollars have already been voted. For the support of the art and archæological schools in Rome and Athens the present annual appropriation amounts to $30,000. The Paris library catalog of coins enumerates 145,648 specimens.

The 300 volumes of printed books and the sixty volumes of MSS., comprising the Franklin collection of Mr. Henry Stevens, which has been purchased by our Government, are now in the possession of Mr. Lowell. The collection, which will shortly be sent to Washington, contains Franklin's first work on "Liberty and Necessity," of which the author printed only 100 copies, gave three or four away, and destroyed all the rest, except one copy annotated by Lyon. Among the MSS. is the duplicate copy of the last petition of Congress to the King, signed by Washington and all the members of the Continental Congress.

From some carefully-prepared statistics collected by the editor of the London *Publishers' Circular* it would seem that fewer books were published in England last year than for several preceding years, which is accounted for by "the extraordinary activity of journalistic and periodical literature making deep inroads upon the time of readers, and, therefore, upon the sale of books." More books of a journal character were published than of any other class of literature, and in order according to the number of new works dealing of the special subjects come: theology, fiction, history, arts and sciences, and poetry.

Books Received.

NO-NAME SERIES: BARRINGTON'S FATE. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price $1.

IDLER AND POET. By Rossiter Johnson. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

ALISO AND ACNE. By James A. Wickersham. New York: Brentano's Emporium.

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA—1883. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. Price 50 cents.

THE DUCHESS UNDINE. By Hanson Penn Diltz. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

HOW WE OUGHT TO LIVE. By Joseph F. Edwards: Philadelphia: H. C. Watts & Co.

THE ECLECTIC SHORT-HAND PRIMER. By J. George Cross. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

FRANCATELLI'S MODERN COOK-BOOK. By C. Francatelli. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

METHODISM AND LITERATURE. By the Rev. F. A. Archbald, D. D. Cincinnati: Walden & Stowe.

PORTIA; OR, BY PASSIONS ROCKED. By the Author of "Molly Bawn," etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By George Bancroft. Vol I., Author's Last Revision. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $2.50.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON CAOUTCHOUC AND GUTTA-PERCHA. From the German, by W. T. Brannt. Illustrated. Philadelphia: H. C. Baird & Co. Price, $2.50.

Periodicals Received.

The New York *Tribune Almanac* for 1883.
The *United Service* for February.
Lippincott's Magazine for February.
The *Century Magazine* for February.
Life for Jan. 18.
Our Continent.
St. Nicholas for February.
The *Eclectic Magazine* for February.
Our Little Ones for February.

SCIENCE.

On Dressing Children in Cold Weather—Recovery from Hydrophobia—Notes and News.

How to Protect Against the Cold.

[*Sanitarian.*]—How to stay at home in the winter and be well, is no less important than to know where to go to be better. All that might be said of the importance of outdoor air and clothing for adults, who are supposed to know how to dress themselves for protection, and of domiciliary conditions, is implied in the directions previously given for invalids. But the greatest sufferers are children—those who do not know how to care for themselves, and, unfortunately, often the subjects of mothers and nurses who seem not to know how to care for them. How to dress a child, for the winter to be healthy is commonly sacrificed to the esthetics of exposure without regard to weather. Hence we venture the following suggestions, equally suitable for either sex, with the certainty of not offending those who have no need of them, for the benefit of those who have. Flannel shirt, all wool, loose, both in texture and fit; long sleeves and high neck; two pairs of drawers, the under ones of same material as shirt, long enough to reach the top of the boots; long, loose-textured woolen stockings, to be pulled up over the under drawers. The second pair of drawers may be of thick Canton flannel, or wool, gathered at the knees; waist or under-jacket of the same material. Thick wide-soled boots, not tight at the ankle, and with heels not more than half an inch high; for children under 3 years of age *no* heels. Outside clothing, including mittens, should also be made of loose woolen material, and fitted loosely. Thus dressed, and with a warm hat on the head—not tied behind it—with ear-covers, children may be safely permitted to go out without the risk of "catching a death of a cold."

Treatment of Hydrophobia.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine a memorandum was read by M. Decroix, reporting nine cases of cure of hydrophobia. The Committee on Rabies made during the year 1874 a series of experiments with medicines said to be useful for curing rabies, in which they made use of pilocarpin three times, and in every case the remedies hastened death by the violent fits they brought on. In the course of his experience M. Decroix met with two cases of rabies which did not end fatally. The conclusions arrived at by the committee are as follows:

First—It has been experimentally demonstrated that rabies may recover spontaneously.

Second—Up to the present no treatment has proved to be anti-hydrophobic, and cases of cure by this or that means may be attributed to the efforts of nature.

Third—All the means used by the committee since 1874, comprising principally injections of pilocarpin, have hastened rather than retarded the death of the subject.

Fourth—Those dogs usually recovered which were left without treatment, as the medicines brought on violent fits, and there is an inclination among medical men to leave men thus attacked in perfect quiet, and only practice experiments on animals. The filing down of dogs' teeth—an easy and almost painless operation—is still the most efficacious preventive of madness.

Fifth—Rabid people left in the dark and kept quiet are not subject to fits, unless they are brought on by excitement or by ordinary medicines, and, "as far as I am concerned," says M. Decroix, "I would rather be attacked by this kind of madness than many other diseases, particularly than that red chancre of smokers."

Resurrection of a Prehistoric Race.

About ten miles from Cincinnati, along the Little Miami River, is a locality which has long been known to the country people as the "Pottery-field." The ground was strewn with fragments of pottery, bones, arrow-points, and other remains of like character, and the place was generally considered to be the site of an ancient workshop. The primitive forest still occupies the locality, and is made up of oak, beech, elm, maple, walnut, etc. All around are found numerous mounds or tumuli, most of them small. A few of these were opened by Mr. Florian Gianque in 1876, and some interesting things found. But in 1878 Dr. Charles Metz and other gentlemen interested in archæology commenced a systematic exploration of the country thereabout, and so much has been found that we are enabled to form some idea of the habits and get a glimpse into the life of the people who once lived in the immediate vicinity of the City of Cincinnati. During the four years that the excavations have been carried on, between 650 and 700 skeletons have been brought to light. Many of them are in an advanced state of decay, and crumble to pieces on the slightest touch, while others, again, are in a very good state of preservation. It can, therefore, hardly be inferred that, because some of the skeletons are much decayed, they are necessarily very old; for, though we have well-preserved remains of bones from Babylon, Nineveh, and Egypt, which are certainly 2,500 or 3,000 years old, still the cases are exceptional in which they are found in good condition after the lapse of many years. Different kinds of soil and differences in climate have much to do with the matter; for in a dry and equable climate bones may resist for a long time the influences which would cause their decay, while in a moist climate, and with sudden and extreme changes of temperature, such as we have here, any bone, unless buried in peat, or subject constantly to heavy pressure, so as to become partially fossilized, is liable to soon decay.

Wood as a Fuel.

In comparing wood with coal as a fuel, it is safe to assume that two and a quarter pounds of dry wood are equal to one pound average quality of soft coal, and that the fuel value of the same weight of different woods is very nearly the same. That is to say, a pound of hickory is worth no more as a fuel than a pound of pine, assuming both to be dry. If the value be measured by weight, it is important that the wood be thoroughly dry, as each 10 per cent of water or moisture will detract about 12 per cent from its value as a fuel. It may be interesting in this connection to give the weight of one cord of different woods which are thoroughly dry. These weights are about as follows:

Hickory or hard maple, pounds	4,500
White oak, pounds	3,850
Beech, red oak, and black oak, pounds	3,250
Poplar, chestnut, and elm, pounds	2,350
Average of pine, pounds	2,000

The fuel value of these different kinds of wood, as compared with coal, is about as follows:

One cord hickory or hard maple equal to coal, pounds	2,000
One cord white oak equal to coal, pounds	1,715
One cord beech, red oak, or black oak equal to coal, pounds	1,456
One cord poplar, chestnut, or elm equal to coal, pounds	1,050
One cord average of pine equal to coal, pounds	925

It is supposed, of course, in both tables that all the wood had been air-dried, and the comparative values of woods not mentioned in the table may readily be approximated by the reader.

Scientific Notes.

A winter line of telephone has been constructed across Sturgeon Bay, in Wisconsin, by sticking the poles in the ice.

The production of artificial fuel, which is only just inaugurated in this country, amounts to 4,000,000 tons annually in Europe.

Masks to protect the face in glass-blowing, metal-working, etc., are now manufactured of mica, which is a non-conductor of heat, and resists all acids.

From the deposit discovered in 1872 on the Appomattox River at Bermuda, Va., there are now taken 1,000 tons annually, or about a third of the fine ochres used in the United States.

An exhibition of electricity versus gas is now being held in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham to compare and test the extent, power, and economy of the two rival illuminating agents.

Prof. Ayrton, of London, has successfully applied electricity to the propulsion of a trycicle by means of the Faure accumulator. The added weight was equal to that of another person.

Dr. Russell has found by recent analysis that an astonishing amount of carbonic acid gas floats in the air during a genuine London fog, which must render it highly injurious to the system.

The Geneva International Hygienic Congress offers a prize of $400 for the best work on the cause and prevention of blindness, published in any modern language, before the session of the Congress in September, 1884.

The rice-paper of commerce is not paper made from rice, as its name would imply, but is the pith of a certain plant cut spirally with a very sharp knife, opened out into sheets, and pressed flat, when it is ready for the market.

It is not generally known that the pearls found in the Gulf of California are considered as fine as those found in Oriental waters. One measuring an inch in diameter has just been discovered there, said to be the largest in the world.

As to the rays of the solar spectrum, Prof. G. Forbes still maintains that the blue rays travel faster than the red, the assertions of M. Cornu to the contrary notwithstanding. It may be remembered that M. Cornu thought that Prof. Forbes was misled by the nature of his apparatus.

London is suffering from an epidemic of typhoid fever. The *British Medical Journal* of Dec. 23, 1882, says: "It would appear that the metropolis is suffering from the effects of a slight epidemic wave of typhoid-fever, and, while not much in excess of the average prevalence at this period of the year, the fever has on the whole assumed a much severer type than usual."

Taking the enumeration of the people of France in 1881 as a basis, M. Chervin shows that the increase since 1870 has been only twenty per 1,000, while in England it was 145, and in Germany so high as 574 per 1,000. Other things being equal, Maine and Normandy should give a great increase of population; but the fact is that the number of the people is "conspicuously" diminishing.

A curious and important discovery is reported by the eminent scientist Brown-Sequard. It has been found that if a powerful stream of carbonic acid gas is directed against the throat or tonsils for one or two minutes they will become entirely free from sensation for eight to ten minutes, so that a surgical operation can be performed without pain and undisturbed by any sympathetic nervous action.

Mr. A. Le Neve-Foster has in the Trafalgar Collieries of the Forest of Dean successfully carried out an electrical arrangement for the transmission of power. An electric motor is used to drive a pump in the underground workings. A dynamo machine is placed at the surface for generating the current, which is connected with the pump, a distance of 300 yards along the workings. The total vertical lift of the electric pump is 115 feet, while the length of the pipe through which the water is forced is 500 yards.

There were 190 patents granted in Germany between May and October for inventions connected with electricity. Telephones are being adopted on a scale of increasing importance in that country, there being now—according to the statements made at a recent meeting of the Berlin Electrotechnical Society—telephonic arrangements in eighteen German cities, comprising 3,788 different stations. The total length of the telegraphic lines used in the above telephone service is 540 miles, these lines comprising single wires 4,017 miles in length.

To measure very weak electric currents that change their direction very frequently Dr. Hertz has made a new dynamometer. A very thin silver wire is stretched horizontally and wound about a steel cylinder vertically adjusted. When the current is passed through the wire it is heated and elongated and the cylinder turned in a negative or positive direction, making movements which are observed by a mirror and telescope. This instrument is available only when the currents are weak and when other instruments fail.

People must remember that all attempts to reduce corpulence after it is once acquired is attended with more or less danger. The only safe remedy for males or females having a tendency to the excessive accumulation of fat is the preventative one—that is the pursuance of those habits of life ordinarily observed by professional athletes. By the way, a first-class "trainer" of boxers could reap a rich harvest by publishing a little book, free of slang, where the secrets of his trade would be revealed to the general public. The instructions would be worth their weight in gold, and the doctor's bills for families would be reduced to almost nothing. No one enjoys the bounding sensation of life as much as a man whose physique has been brought up to its highest point, but who soon wastes it in a pugilistic encounter.

A preparation of chloroform for internal use, made by the simple addition of water, is pronounced by Profs. Lasegue and Regnauld of decided medical value. Giving a pleasant taste in the mouth, which lasts for a minute or two, it is well calculated to disguise the taste of various medicines, as castor oil, etc.; and by the direct action which it exerts on the mucous membranes and other surfaces which it comes in contact with, it may prove useful in certain affections of the mouth, gums, teeth, velum, and pharynx; swallowed, it exerts a stimulant action on the stomach, but operates differently according as it is taken before, during, or after a meal, and according to the time that has intervened since taking the meal. Given before a repast in aid of the appetite, choroform water is a bad agent; but given after a meal, whether alone or combined with an alcoholic wine and sweetened, it increases the stimulant properties of the wine or produces the same effects. It has an incontestible efficacy in combating the affections which cause disturbance during the course of digestion. Its maximum therapeutical action is obtainable three or four hours after the meal.

SELF-WROUGHT.

For The Chicago Tribune.

I made a grave deep in a lonely spot,
And covered it with rue; yet there, today,
I found a tangle of fair vine and bud,
Blooming and riotous, and sweet as May.

I wove myself a garment of spent sighs,
And clad myself from head to foot with pain;
But in the woof one careless, riant smile
Rent it, from hem to sombre hem, in twain.

I roofed my home with clouds, and sat in grief,
Watching the dull gray hours drag slowly by;
When suddenly a glory tempted me,
And rainbows arched with gems the sullen sky.

O poor, weak soul, with thine own self-wrought Hell,
Take but an eager upward step toward light—
Be brave and strong to lift thy dragging soul.
And Heaven will open to thee, grand and white.

FANNY DRISCOLL.

Zola.

Emile Zola believes that he will be able to complete his colossal series of physiological novels in a total collection of twenty volumes. Of these ten have already appeared, viz.: La Fortune des Rougon, La Curee, Le Ventre de Paris, La Conquete de Plassans, La Faute de l'Abbe Mouret, Son Excellence Eugene Rougon, L'Assommoir, Une Page d'Amour, Nana, Pot-Bouille. For it must be remembered that the "Confessions de Claude," "Therese Raquin," "Madeleine Ferat," the two volumes of "Contes a Ninon," and the six volumes of criticism have no connection whatever with the Rougons-Macquart. The first volume has an engraved frontispiece in the form of a family-tree—the family-tree of the Rougons. The vice which appears at the root extends and branches off in all directions, and each leaf of the tree bears the name of a character who has already appeared or will appear in novels to come. The life of each member of the family for generations, as influenced by the sins of the fathers, will be fully told.

Among the coming novels of the series there will be one devoted to the working classes—not describing their vicious appetites as in "L'Assommoir," but painting their social and political life. Then will come a grand military novel, describing minutely the battle of Sedan and the immense tragedies of the Franco-Prussian war. Zola will visit all the great fields of battle to prepare for this work. Then will come a novel treating of the life of the French agricultural classes. Next perhaps will come the novel treating of the life of dry-goods clerks in Paris—so revoltingly touched upon already in "Pot-Bouille." There will also be a novel devoted to railroad life—engineers, brakemen, telegraph operators, etc. Indeed, Zola says he proposes to make the life of telegraph operators the specialty of the book. There will also be a novel devoted especially to the lives of professional men—scientists, artists, Judges, musicians, newspaper writers. Of the life of artists alone Zola would hardly venture to make a special theme, as the work of the Goncourts ("Manette Salomon") has already exhausted the subject in Zola's own method. If he lives after completing this series, he will write a history of modern French Literature. The total number of books he has already produced—not including dramatic works—is twenty-one. His idea in describing characters is to first depict their nervous system, and then the physiological effect of circumstances upon that system in all its ramifications.

Killed Him Once.

There has been a duel in Paris which nearly cost one of the combatants his life. This brings out an anecdote of M. Ambert, a noted swordsman. He was walking one day near the Tuileries when he perceived an old man looking fixedly at him. After enduring the gaze for some time he approached, and, drawing himself up to his full hight, which age had somewhat diminished, he said coldly: "Might I inquire, sir, what procures me the honor of your attention?" "Are not you M. Ambert?" "Yes." "And I, sir, am the Comte de L——." "The Comte de L——? Let me see; yes, if I remember right, *I killed you once.*" "M. Ambert, will you dine with me this evening? At dessert I will tell you how it happens that I am still in this world after having had an affair with you." And the two adversaries walked off arm in arm.

Mr. Gail B. Johnson, the business manager of the Houston, Tex., *Post*, says: I have suffered with rheumatism for years, but since I have known St. Jacobs Oil I have been freer from rheumatism than ever before.

CRIMINAL-LAW REFORM.

The Jury System—A Fear that the Legislature Will Not Make the Changes So Much Needed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—[To the Editor.]—In my communication of Jan. 2 I called attention to the defects of our law for the selection of juries, and remarked that "the law is so cumbersome that it is practically impossible to comply with it," and also that "if the County Board would select every September 5,200 persons possessing the qualifications required by law the system would work pretty well; but where a political board is required to perform a labor of this kind we know by sad experience it will not be be done, unless under fear of indictment."

Then Judge Tuley, who evidently reads the papers, charges the grand jury to investigate the matter and ascertain who is to blame for this non-compliance with the law, and intimates that probably the County Commissioners did not understand their duty in the matter. He also says in his charge that the plain object of the law is to produce equality in bearing this burden of jury-service, as well as to select men well qualified for the service. It is evident from the interview with County Commissioners Albright, O'Neill, Mattocks, Donnersberger, and Klehm, published in your Sunday issue, not only that the Commissioners believe that it is impossible in this county to carry out the letter and spirit of the law, but also that the Commissioners have not performed their duty and do not understand what their duty is. Each of the Commissioners interviewed confesses that he took the poll-list and selected therefrom the men he knew to be qualified; and if he did not know a sufficient number he selected the balance at random. The names of these men were sent to the County Clerk, and from the number thus selected the clerks had to draw the names of the jurors. They make but one list, and that a list of jurors.

It is evident that the same men might thus be selected every year, and there would be no equality of service among those qualified to serve as jurors. They do not comply with the law, as reference to Secs. 1 and 2 will show. Sec. 1 of the Jury law requires that one-tenth of the names of the legal voters from each town or precinct in the county be made into a list, and Sec. 2 requires that the board select from this list for each of the courts a certain number of persons possessing certain specified qualifications. The one-tenth are selected without regard to their qualifications, and from this list of one-tenth of the voters there shall be selected a certain number for jurymen who possess the qualifications mentioned in the law. When all those qualified to serve as jurors are selected from out the list of one-tenth the voters, the law requires another tenth of the voters to be drawn off, to constitute another list from which qualified persons are to be drawn.

It appears to me that it is going to be a very difficult matter to get the rural members of the Legislature to change the system of selecting jurors. In the outside counties, where there are annually but two or three terms of court of from two to three weeks each, the County Boards can without much labor select the requisit number of qualified jurors, and in such counties the system works well; as it produces equality in jury-service and results as a rule in the selection of good men. We cannot have one law for Cook County and another for the balance of the State. If we cannot get the system changed, then we must demand that our County Commissioners give all the time necessary to select good men, even if it takes them two or three days out of each week, instead of one week in the year. They must not select at random, but if they do not know the men, they must find out who are qualified by investigation and inquiry as every other fact may become known.

No one can more strongly desire than the writer of this that the selection of jurors may be placed in the hands of Commissioners rather than as at present; but I fear that the rural members will again gravely inform our representatives that "Cook County is not the State of Illinois."

There is one argument against the present law which I have not heard urged, that is, that the County Board naturally takes the poll lists to make up the list of one-tenth of the legal voters from which the jurors are to be selected, and therefore those men who do not vote will, as a rule, escape all jury duty. It offers a premium to the citizen to abstain from voting, and failing to vote should be a crime under our law, as it was under that of the Athenians. I bid you God-speed in your efforts to reform the jury law and the criminal procedure, but let us insist that while the present law is in force the County Commissioners, the Clerks of the courts, and every officer connected with the selection of juries shall each perform his whole duty.

VINDEX.

IN WINTER-WOODS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The road that through the woodland deeply winds
I turn me down today. Earth, air, and sky
Are white, and Nature has become a mute.
There seems to be a ghostliness rampant:
The forests seem to hold a whisper, which
Is scarce a breath; while now and then a long
Sheer web unwinds itself from some white limb,
Like a bridal-veil, then vanishes to naught.
Gazing above, I cannot pierce the maze,
Nor tell where branches end and space begins.
It is as if a thousand white-meshed clouds
Had fallen o'er this labyrinth of tombs;
It is a robe which covers ev'ry trace
Of Death, yet gives no hint of life; but peace.

Now I have lost the world. There is no glimpse
Of living. In the midst of this silent
And grand cathedral I am with the Past.
There is no dear echo that is not here;
There are no summer-flow'rs whose memories
Are gone; no smile of deathless love is missed.
Only those spirits tender, sweet, and sad,
May haunt such pure, still fastnesses. There is
A gladness too, some festive presence, which
Comes of the glow and lightness.
Was it the dead touch of a Summer-breeze,
A fantom hand that touches here and there,
Or an unseen sprite with snow-starred wings,
That flung a sharp, iced shred against my face?
Methinks it *was* a sprite, for Summer-wraiths,
If they be drifting, sighing, 'mid these trees,
Are only sad, and would not play their pranks.
The elf that flings at me, and rushes by
So swift that I can only feel his haste,
Is a merry one, and could I but turn
Me deft enough, I'd surely catch his laugh.

I, restepping o'er the fair, white way,
Toward the tufted meadow's rising slope,
Oft cast my eyes aback, as from the calm
Of Forestland toward sounds of home I wend.
There, weirdly flitting, hand to hand, I see—
Inconstant, scarce an instant plain, then gone—
All through white vistas, floating, misty things,
So like *this* breath wav'ring betwixt two worlds.

C. A. ALLEN.

Homes of the Rothschilds.

The following account of the French residences of the Rothschilds is from a Paris newspaper: "The princely chateau of Ferrières, where Baron Alphonse de Rothschild has been giving a series of entertainments in honor of the Comtesse de Paris, bids fair to outdo Beauregard for the magnificence of its fêtes. The Rothschilds possess upon French soil as many fine mansions as were formerly possessed by the monarchs whose veins were coursed by the blood of the Valois. Saying nothing of the houses of the family in Paris, the more prominent of these residences may be mentioned. There is, to begin with, the splendid Abbey of Cernay, which has been transformed into a modern castellente by the Baroness Nathaniel. Then there is the mansion of Chantilly, which the unfortunate Baron James Edward was having erected in the shadow of the house of the Condés at the time of his sudden and tragic death, and which has since been completed by his widow. Next comes the chateau of Boulogne, bought by the Dowager Baroness de Rothschild, and to which she has imparted a magnificence which is only equaled by that of her own villa at Cannes. The Baroness Adolphe holds her plenary court in the early days of autumn at the charming little villa of Pregny, on the shore of the blue Lake of Geneva. Lastly, there is Ferrières, the residence destined to pass from generation to generation to the eldest son of the house of Rothschild in France, in order that he may there maintain a sovereign pomp as chief of the dynasty. All the Rothschilds are at home there, and are treated like kings. There are no such things as 'invitations' or 'visits.' Flanked by four towers, Ferrières in its architecture recalls Windsor Castle. Both are composed of different buildings belonging to different periods, and present an amalgamation of all the styles that have prevailed in past generations. Ferrières is comfortable as well as luxurious. The writer of this sketch in the French paper mentions for example that a little tramway is laid in the passage of the kitchens and is worked by steam to take the dishes to the dining-room. Court etiquet reigns among the company at Ferrières. The ladies dine en toilet décolletée; the gentlemen in swallowtails and white ties. Ferrières is a centre for all the distinction of the world. Entirely adopted by the Faubourg Saint-Germain, the Rothschilds receive the cream of society. The Prince of Wales never goes to Paris without accepting an invitation to Ferrières."

HUSBANDRY.

The Public Lands Passing into the Hands of Capitalists.

Some of the Difficulties in the Way of Agricultural Colleges.

Experiment Stations for the Increase of Knowledge of Agriculture.

A National Society Revived—The Butter Belt—Notes and News.

The Public Lands of the Plains.

To all who are interested in the welfare of agriculture in America, and this includes the people of lands from which we will receive immigrants as well as of our own country, the disposal of public lands now held by the General Government is a matter of grave importance. Already the supply of such lands has become so reduced by extravagant grants to railroads and by other means that the time when all will be gone is plainly near. In a few years Uncle Sam will be no longer rich enough to give us all a farm; he will instead be so poor in lands that he will be unable to offer to the frugal and industrious of other lands the cheap homes which now make for them the chief attraction of the New World, inducing them to desert their friends and old homes to venture upon a tedious journey.

Just now the subject has more than usual interest because capitalists are trying to secure control, by grant, or by lease, of vast areas which they describe as utterly worthless for any purpose except that of grazing. They say these are desert lands, which for the ordinary uses of agriculture must ever remain, as they are, useless. Thirty years ago those who were looking to Iowa for new homes firmly believed that the western slope of that State could never become the home of a prosperous farming community. Twenty-five years ago Kansas and Nebraska were parts of a barren wilderness reaching from the Rockies to the Missouri. To the American mind it was a vast waste land which could never have any value as a food-producing region. No need to tell any intelligent man on earth how great the mistake or how important a factor in the food production of the world this same desert region has become.

Can any one show good reason for believing that the very lands these capitalists now seek to secure at small cost, or at no cost, will not within a quarter of a century from this date become at least as valuable as any lands in Iowa, Kansas, or Nebraska? Is it not true that those who are now trying to secure control of these lands know, far better than does the general public, their true value for farming; that most of the region they wish to wrest from the possession of the people may by the aid of artesian wells and other means for irrigation be made wonderfully productive and a valuable, if not a very necessary, addition to the food-producing area of our country? Do not these men know that they can for some years to come get from these lands a good profit by grazing, and that when the incoming myriads of the population of Europe and the more enterprising young men from the older States shall have fully occupied all the lands now owned by the United States and open to settlement these plains, which are now described as useless for general agricultural purposes, will become very valuable farming lands?

Have not the men of money who have occupied these lands with their herds carefully concealed from the world, so far as they could do so, their real value? For years stock owners in Australia carefully concealed the fact that large areas occupied by them could be watered at very moderate cost by sinking wells. They preferred to lose a part of their herds to letting the world know that the broad plains might be converted into fertile farms by artesian wells bored to a moderate depth. The people of the United States are now paying for the sinking of a number of artesian wells in places where the prospect of obtaining a good flow of water is less promising than it would be in much of the area which the cattle-men of the banks and offices of the cities now seek to secure to themselves. They are trying to get possession of these regions ostensibly for the purpose of raising cattle with which to feed the world. Their real purpose is to get possession now, before the results of the investigations now making at the expense of the people shall have made known the true value of the vast domain they seek to secure. Once in their clutches these lands will very quickly be put in the market, when no Government lands remain open to settlement, and the world will be flooded with glowing descriptions of the bounteous fertility of these now dry and barren plains—and the descriptions will be true. They will be sold to the settler, whose toil will be the magician's wand which shall bring from them food in abundance, or they will be sub-let under the leases these moneyed men ask the Government to give to them; but whatever form the bargain between the capitalist and actual farmer may take, these men of money will be very sure to profit by his part of the transaction. The seeming indifference of the people upon this subject appears to warrant the hope of the land-grabbers that they may be able to get possession of these lands now.

The United States Government holds these lands in trust for the benefit of future generations. Has Congress a right to rob those generations that a few men of means may gain an enormous benefit without giving anything like an adequate return therefor? By grants of one nature and another the public domain has been so reduced that it is plain to all minds that the time is near when we can no longer say to the world that here the frugal and industrious may find homes at a nominal outlay of money and a very reasonable amount of labor. It is the hope of possessing a home of independence which brings to America the millions which add so greatly to her strength.

Why Agricultural Colleges Are Not More Successful.

Before the National Agricultural Convention in Washington Prof. S. A. Knapp, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, said some of the reasons why people have been disappointed in the practical results of the agricultural colleges are apparent to the thoughtful man, who will make himself familiar with their practical workings.

In the first place the people have demanded of them impossible and contradictory things. They have required that the farm should be a model and that the college shall conduct this farm with student labor as a means of inducting the student into the mysteries of agriculture. To make a model farm requires skilled labor under intelligent management. The employment of student labor, educationally, renders it necessary that the labor should be unskilled, because as soon as the student understands one branch he should be instructed in another. The people have demanded that the farm should be financially profitable, that it should be an experimental farm, and that it should employ student labor—three incompatible things. An experimental farm requires experts to conduct the various operations with mathematical exactness; a farm for the education of students in practical agriculture can never reach those exact results which amount to a demonstration as demanded by science; and it cannot be profitable for the short time in which students are employed, and the necessity of superintendence adds largely to the cost of managing the farm. The college farm is further asked to keep all kinds of stock to illustrate the various questions that may arise in the work of instruction. Every breeder of horses, or cattle, or sheep, or swine feels specially insulted if his particular breed is not represented upon the college farm. Every man of experience knows that great excellence is attained by narrowing the work and breeding and selecting with care. The college farm is thus required to become a jack at all trades, solve all problems, and answer all questions. Is it a matter of surprise that it falls short of the highest excellence? Is it not more of a surprise that it has done as well as it has?

A further charge against the agricultural colleges is made that they have not graduated as many farmers in proportion to the attendance as they should. Suppose this is granted. What is the true reason? Farmers may be divided into two classes. One has made farming a drudgery and a life without sunshine; the wife and children have been slaves to toil and the greed for gain, and they have been more poorly remunerated than most other classes of laborers; a deep-seated dislike of the farm has taken possession of them, and they have determined to abandon it on the first favorable occasion. The other class of farmers are the exact converse; pleasure and profit have gone hand in hand; their homes have been surrounded with comfort; luxury, culture, and honor are not unknown to them. The young men of the latter class regard agriculture as an honorable calling and naturally select it as a vocation; few or none of the former class by any process of education can be induced to elect the life of a farmer. Who is responsible for this condition of things? Certainly not the colleges. It must also be remembered how many centuries the old schools took to reach their present perfection. These new schools to elevate and enoble the industries were launched upon an untried sea under peculiar disadvantages. Schools are made by men, not theories. Those who were to man these schools were trained under the old systems, and frequently failed to comprehend the new. Traversing fields where there were no highways, with leaders who had never been over the route, and without text-books to give instruction in the new lines of education,—what wonder that mistakes were made! Is it not the wonder that they have wrested comparative success from such stupendous difficulties?

With trained men, with a better apprehension of the situation, and with more reason, charity, and sympathy on the part of the public, may we not hope for golden results in the near future?

Experiment Stations.

A bill of more than usual importance was not long ago introduced in Congress by the Hon. C. C. Carpenter, of Iowa, for the establishing of experiment stations in connection with such agricultural colleges of the several States as have improved farms. These are to be known as National Experiment Stations.

The object of these stations is "To conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals, the diseases to which they are generally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping, as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation within the isothermal limits represented by the several stations and their vicinity; the analysis of soils and waters; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative values for raising crops of different kinds; the adaptation and values of the different grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for cattle; the scientific and economic questions in the production of butter and cheese; and all other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States."

These stations are to be placed under the control of the Regents or Trustees of the several colleges where located. To defray the expense of conducting such experiments the sum of $15,000 annually from the Treasury of the United States to each State conducting said station is asked for.

There are many reasons why such a bill should receive the early attention of Congress. It has been shown in Germany, England, and other countries that rapid progress in agriculture was possible only under the stimulus of the practical demonstrations made at such stations. If they are to be established at all it should be done in connection with the agricultural colleges as a matter of economy, and as best subserving the interests of the people.

It is a disgrace to this great agricultural country, an insult to its intelligence, and a blot upon its fair name that the industry of paramount importance should receive so little encouragement at the hands of the people's representatives. Such experimental work is expensive; it must be conducted for a series of years, and hence cannot come within the proper limits of individual enterprise. So many things are crowding for intelligent investigation that one is at a loss to know which is the more important. Indeed, the difficult question is to ascertain in agriculture the things that are settled.

Our whole system of universal feeding should be reviewed; the entire subject of wheat production demands immediate attention; that great staple, Indian corn, should receive consideration to increase the annual product per acre and to test its economic value for food; the grasses are worthy of much labor and will repay all the investigation that can be bestowed upon them. Thus in whatever direction the agriculturist may turn the field for investigation is unbounded.

The United States Agricultural Society.

In 1851 a number of gentlemen deeply interested in agriculture met in Washington and decided to secure from the United States Government a charter and form a National agricultural association or society. In the convention were 153 delegates, representing twenty-three States and Territories. The first annual meeting of the chartered society was held in Washington in February, 1853, just thirty years ago. Since that time the annual meetings of the society have been held regularly, although the late War between the States compelled the Society to suspend operations.

The first exhibition held by the society was in Springfield, Mass., in October, 1853, and its later ones in Springfield, O.; Boston, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa.; Louisville, Ky.; Richmond, Va.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; and a National trial of reapers and mowers in Syracuse, N. Y. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been spent by the society for premiums and expenses. These exhibitions increased the efficiency of the local and State associations by calling together more people than had ever before been convened on like occasion.

At the National Agricultural Convention held in Washington this week the President of the United States Agricultural Society, the Hon. John A. King, of New York, gave a brief account of the history and purposes of the society, and an effort was made to increase the membership. This was fairly successful, as the gentlemen present generally recognized the fact that the society may be a valuable aid and complement of the existing State and local agricultural associations. It is suggested that, by working with these State organizations, a series of very satisfactory National exhibitions may be held in the several States. It is thought that these may be so managed as to aid the State and local organizations, instead of injuring them, as an independent National exhibition, such as was proposed in Chicago in December last, would be almost certain to do.

In this proposed coöperation there seem to be few if any objectionable features. It is not proposed to in any way interfere with or hamper the local organizations, but rather to upon invitation from those associations help them to increase the number of their attractions, and thus add to the attendance of visitors and extend the influence of the exhibitions.

National Agricultural Convention.

In Washington there has been since Tuesday last a large number of the acknowledged leaders in agricultural movements of this country, sent there as representatives of the State agricultural boards, live-stock, and other associations. This National Agricultural Convention was called by the Hon. George B. Loring, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, and the attendance which followed his invitation gave ample and very suggestive proof that the present Commissioner has been able to enlist the sympathy and secure the coöperation of these bodies quite generally throughout the country.

Those who care more for the real prosperity of the country than they do for the furtherance of their own personal or local interests, will rejoice to see this harmony and hearty sympathy with the purposes of the Department of Agriculture. It indicates that the people understand the aims of and realize the importance of sustaining that department in its work; it also indicates that Commissioner Loring has been fortunate enough to enlist the leading minds in agricultural pursuits in all parts of the land. The ability to do this may be taken as evidence that the agricultural interests of the whole country recognize Commissioner Loring as eminently fitted for the office he occupies.

The Butter Belt of the United States.

It is the opinion of those who have given much study to the subject that the successful dairying of the future will be done in a belt reaching across the continent from east to west, and extending from the northern boundary of the United States south to about the latitude of Southern Iowa. This would cover what may be called the ice belt of the country. It is here that the inventions of recent years may make it possible to make ice artificially and profitably, even in the tropics, but it is thought that the conditions under which the cows exist in the districts mentioned are, for the production of butter and cheese of high quality and for the profitable disposition of the products, much more favorable than are the conditions in areas outside of the belt described. The difference is so great that the dairymen of this belt will have in the future little if any more reason than they now have to fear competition from outlying country.

It is true that in many especially favored parts of the country outside of this belt butter of superior quality may be made, but these form but a small area as compared with the grand belt described, and some of these labor under disadvantages of some kind which lessen, if they do not entirely counteract, the naturally favorable conditions. Chief among the obstacles in some of these naturally favored districts is the distance from, or the difficulty in reaching, market. In some, if not in most of these places, time may yet remove all the difficulties and place dairymen upon an equal footing in these respects with those who are now certainly more favored by their natural and their artificial surroundings.

The McCracken Blackberry.

A reader of THE TRIBUNE writes to say that in the summer of 1869 William McCracken found, growing wild in the woods of Fulton County, Illinois, the blackberry which bears his name. He says of his discovery: "It first attracted my attention by its early ripening and the abundance and fine quality of its fruit. I was convinced that it was a valuable berry, and after closely observing it for three years, during which it annually produced an abundance of fruit, I became convinced that it was well worthy of cultivation." In 1872 he took some of the plants to Kansas, where they bore a heavy crop in 1874 and every year since, although there have been in the intervening years partial and even entire failures of the Lawton, Kitattinny, and Snyder blackberry crops. He has no hesitation about declaring that the new berry is superior to any of the sorts mentioned in hardiness and in productiveness, all others having been winter-killed to some degree, while the McCracken canes have been uninjured. The berry is described as of medium size and of fine flavor, and as having no core like that of the Kitattinny. It ripens a week earlier than the last-named berry, and the fruit may be picked before fully ripe.

It is reported that the McCracken berry has been tried in Illinois and other States to such an extent as to establish its reputation in various localities as being superior in hardiness to all others tried.

Orange-Culture—Magnitude and Profitableness of the Business in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 24.—[To the Editor.]—Your correspondent, in his letter from Crystal Springs, Miss., dated Dec. 27, 1882, mentioned orange-culture in Louisiana; but, owing to the fact that at the time he was here the orange-crop had been nearly all gathered and sent to market, I think he was not able to form a very correct idea of the magnitude of the crop grown in this State. And, thinking that a few facts relating to the New Orleans fruit-trade, and the culture of oranges in this State in particular, may be of interest to some of the many readers of your paper, I will endeavor to tell them something about what is done here in this branch of business.

The season of 1882 has been a very fair one so far as the orange-crop is concerned, although the crop has not been so large a one as that of 1881. The fruit has been better this year than it was last year, and has netted the growers more money, I think. The average price paid has been about $2.50 per hundred; and there have been about 30,000 barrels shipped from this city. About two-thirds of this quantity has been shipped by the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad; and Chicago has received the largest portion of these shipments. One grower sold his crop on the trees for $7,000; and I presume that there are other growers who have done fully as well as this one.

There is scarcely a garden in the lower part of the State which does not contain more or less bearing trees; but I think, from what I have seen and what the fruit-men tell me, that nearly all who grow oranges grow other crops.

Since reading what your correspondent wrote, I have talked with several of the largest fruit-concerns here; and they tell me that it is very doubtful if any other State in the Union raises more oranges than Louisiana when all conditions are favorable. A full crop in this State is fully 100,000 barrels; and no finer fruit is grown anywhere.

The most of the fruit is Central American grafted upon the native sour stock. The season opens about the middle of September, and closes about the 25th of December.

The oranges are brought to market in luggers. These boats go up and down the bayous and along the coast, and pick the oranges up at the different plantations, and bring them to the landing near the French market, where they are unloaded and packed into barrels for shipment. And to a Northener it is a very interesting sight to see the piles of rich yellow fruit as it lies in the holds of the boats, or heaped up in the stalls of the market. The business is carried on chiefly by Italians. There are four or five large houses that control nearly all of this trade. One can scarcely believe he is in America while he is in the crowd at the landing; it seems more like some one of the Italian towns along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

There is no limit to the quantity of oranges that can be grown in this State with proper attention to their culture; but the planters hereabouts can think of nothing but sugar-cane, and consider orange-growing too small work to waste time upon.

There are thousands of acres of land within twenty miles of New Orleans which can be bought for less than $10 an acre, which, if set with orange and mandarin trees, would insure the owner a competency inside of ten years. All kinds of garden-truck can be grown upon the land while the trees are growing; and this would more than pay the cost of all the outlay for the orchard. But Florida has "got the bulge" on this State, and everybody who is attacked with the orange-fever goes there to raise them, and one hears but little about this section.

I have no particular interest in this business—no land for sale, nor anything of the sort—but, having been acquainted with the fruit-trade in your city and in this for a good many years, I should advise all who are thinking of going South to raise oranges and vegetables to stop here and look over the ground before going farther.

The railroads centering here offer extra inducements to shippers, and the Illinois Central (Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans) offer such facilities for the shipment of fruit and vegetables as can be found nowhere else.

In a future letter I will endeavor to tell your readers something about the foreign-fruit trade, which has assumed very large proportions here within the last four or five years. B. K.

Agricultural Notes.

Thorough drainage is essential to the construction of permanently good roads, but it is not the only essential.

The American Pomological Society is to hold its next annual meeting in September, beginning on the 12th, in Philadelphia.

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society is to meet in Madison Feb. 5, the sessions to last until the close of the 9th. The program is a good one.

The recent severe cold snap will cause great suffering among domestic animals not properly sheltered, and vast loss to the owners of such stock.

Already the Department of Agriculture at Washington has issued its annual report for 1881. Such promptness is a startling innovation upon old-time ways, and utterly unprecedented in that department.

The Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, having analyzed glucose, declares that, aside from its use by brewers, there seems to be no reason why it should not be a harmless article of diet if used moderately.

In New Jersey experience has shown that by crushing or mangling cornstalks, and then cutting them into minute pieces, as by an ordinary stalk-cutter, cattle can be led to eat all the stalk as well as the leaves. Under this treatment a ton of stalks, cut when the grain begins to become glazed, will have almost as much nutritive value as clover-hay possesses. It is believed that the grain cut when in this stage matures fully as well, and in dry seasons even better than when the stalks are allowed to stand until the grain is fully matured. When cut the stalks should be so set up that there will be some circulation of air through the shock, which should be larger than is usually put up. In the Western States millions of tons of stalks are each year suffered to stand on the spot where they grew, to have the nutriment beaten out of them by the weather, and thus an immense quantity of good food for stock is annually wasted.

LIVE-STOCK.

A Decline in the Calf Trade Between the East and West.

Some Characteristics of the Hog of the Future in the West.

Some Valuable and Timely Suggestions to Breeders of Live-Stock.

Goats as a Source of Supply of Milk—General Items of News.

Western Traffic in Eastern Calves.

In the record of the movement of cattle and of calves at the Chicago Union Stock-Yards during the twelve months next following Nov. 1, 1881, when Gov. Cullom's proclamation gave effect to the act of the Assembly of the State of Illinois for protecting Western cattle from pluero-pneumonia, it is shown that the total number of cattle brought to Chicago from States east of Illinois was 29,620. Of these 11,831 were calves, and 17,789 were matured cattle. Since no separate account of the number of calves received in 1880 was kept, there are now no means by which a comparison can be correctly made between receipts of calves during the twelve months ended with October last and those of the twelve months next preceding that period.

In that part of the year 1882 preceding Nov. 1 receipts of cattle at the Chicago Stock-Yards from sources mentioned were 12,725, and of calves 8,559, while for the corresponding ten months of 1881 receipts of cattle were 16,730 and of calves 31,191. This shows a decrease of 22,632 in receipts of calves, while the falling off in receipts of more matured cattle was only 4,005. This very marked falling off in this traffic, which threatened with great injury if not with total destruction the herds of those parts of the country into which the calves from the East find their way, may be ascribed to any one of several causes, one of which is the strong influence which has been brought to bear by the publication through the newspapers of facts regarding this traffic and its attendant dangers. Such publications awakened the people to a sense of the risks incurred, and undoubtedly greatly reduced the demand for such stock.

Another potent influence has been in the fact that the young animals brought from the East have, in many if not in most cases, been a very unprofitable investment. In some instances losses resulting indirectly from the hardships of the journey have exceeded 50 per cent of the number bought by the farmer; it is believed that the average loss has not been less than 40 per cent of the entire number thus put upon Western farms. *Strongylus micrurus*, or lung worms, have caused the death of a large percentage of the delicate young animals thus brought to the West. This parasite was comparatively unknown in the West until introduced by this young stock.

The spread of knowledge regarding the facts noted above having greatly curtailed the demand, speculators found very little profit in bringing calves from the East to the West. It is probable that the average price paid for these young animals in the Chicago market last year was about $13 per head, or less than that paid in 1881 for similar stock. At the same time an advance in price was demanded by farmers in the Eastern States, and it is therefore not unlikely that the speculators were warranted in their assertions that they found no profit in their ventures.

Estimating the average selling price of these Eastern store calves at $13 each, it appears that the West paid to the farmers of the East some $300,000 less in the first ten months of 1882 than it paid in the corresponding ten months of 1881 for delicate calves, suffering from the hardships incident to the long trip from New York or from Pennsylvania—the change from succulent grasses and abundant pure water, supplemented in many it not in most cases by a liberal supply of milk, to the crowded stock-car, in which there was long confinement and cruel trampling; to dry hay in stock-yards on the way; to changes of water, which causes matured cattle to scour and to shrink in weight; and, finally, to the unaccustomed grasses and treatment of their new homes in the West.

Estimating the average cost of these calves at $13 each, the cost of taking them from Chicago to their new homes on Western farms at $1, and the losses from death at 40 per cent of the whole, it will appear that each of these calves which will be carried through the winter successfully will have cost $19.50, in addition to whatever value may be properly assigned to the food and care necessary to take them successfully through the winter and early spring until the pastures shall be ready to receive them. The last item of cost varies so greatly with differences in locality and circumstances that no estimate of value can be easily made.

Shipments of cattle over the roads leading to the country south, west, and northwest from Chicago cannot be accepted as showing accurately the distribution of these Eastern cattle. Most of the cattle shipped from Chicago over the Western railroads are intended for grazing and for final fattening for this market; but many of them are brought in by those Western railroads, goodly numbers coming from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Northern Iowa. Still an approximate idea may be gained of the distribution from the figures given in the subjoined table, which shows that shipments were as follows during the ten months ended with Oct. 31, 1882:

	Cattle.	Calves.
Chicago & Alton	7,330	1,006
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	6,610	1,975
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	3,836	334
Milwaukee & St. Paul	12,708	953
Chicago & Northwestern	17,173	2,081
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	20,374	2,497
Illinois Central	8,428	1,799
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	3,430	777
Totals	79,889	10,522

Shipments in detail of cattle and of calves from Chicago Union Stock-Yards during the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1882, over railroads west of Indiana have been as below:

MONTHS.	CHICAGO & ALTON.		C., B. & QUINCY.		C. & E. ILLINOIS		MIL. & ST. PAUL.		NORTH-WESTERN.		ROCK ISLAND.		ILLINOIS CENTRAL		WABASH	
	Cattle..	Calves..	Cattle..	Calves..	Cattle..	Calves..	Cattle..	Calves..	Cattle..	Calves..	Cattle..	Calves..	Cattle..	Calves..	Cattle..	Calves..
November	1,227	159	1,407	348	552	......	585	11	1,058	252	2,715	1,076	1,007	524	613	295
December	1,327	105	923	94	233	172	392	......	788	105	925	141	653	92	742	......
January	583	......	221	50	95	47	691	11	474	10	896	41	308	35	261	......
February	225	39	244	43	128	......	292	8	240	192	740	108	316	33	165	......
March	430	......	422	307	271	......	525	209	1,045	188	533	44	1,164	1	323	28
April	415	......	390	181	238	1	394	51	1,211	11	934	105	418	2	208	115
May	829	1	784	51	13	......	851	24	2,044	25	2,029	188	558	43	27	......
June	457	......	403	91	37	1	2,496	32	2,303	172	2,180	236	531	......	621	11
July	475	......	414	1	......	......	1,768	26	2,105	63	1,725	......	135	......	66	......
August	119	373	470	103	......	......	1,476	160	1,617	434	1,295	57	240	125	67	273
September	500	50	482	289	1,063	54	1,380	362	2,633	337	4,380	323	392	333	129	55
October	743	279	450	417	1,206	59	1,858	59	1,655	292	2,022	178	2,736	611	208	......
Totals	7,330	1,006	6,610	1,975	3,836	334	12,708	953	17,173	2,081	20,374	2,497	8,428	1,799	3,430	777

Of pure-bred cattle brought from the East for breeding purposes few if any appear upon the books of the Stock-Yards Company. Such animals are received usually at the railroad stations in the city when they are destined for places in or near Chicago, or passed through the city without being taken from the cars in which they came.

Early in the year the attention of the managers and of the general agents of the several railroad and express companies was called to the danger which threatened the herds of the West through the movement of cattle from the disease-infected regions of the East, and they were asked to use such means as might be at their command to aid the Illinois State Veterinary Department in its efforts to guard against such danger. The parties addressed have generally recognized the importance of the case, and have issued orders to their employés to receive no cattle from the districts scheduled as infected, except when such cattle were accompanied by proper certificates from duly-accredited veterinarians, showing that the animals received for shipment were free from all symptoms of, and had not in the three months next preceding the date of the certificates, been exposed to contagion or infection by contagious pleuro-pneumonia or lung plague. The employés of the express and of the railroad companies have been ordered to require of the shipers a copy of such certificate, to accompany the bill of lading of the animal or animals to Chicago, there to be delivered to the State Veterinary Department.

To guard the herds of Illinois against so great loss as constantly threatens from the importation of cattle from infected districts means should be provided by which all points along the eastern border of the State of Illinois may be watched more efficiently than will be possible with the means now at command. It may be doubted if any one agricultural interest in the West is of greater need of protection, not from competition by rivals, but from a great danger from a cause for the existence of which there is not a single reasonable excuse.

The Hog of the West.

Before the National Convention in Washington this week, Dr. Ezra Stetson, of Neponset, Ill., long one of the most successful of the breeders of swine in the West, read a paper upon "The Hog of the West," of which the following is a part:

All intelligent breeders know how easy it is at this day to mold the size, shape, color, and fattening qualities of swine. From the *sus Indicus* we get the streak of fat, and from the *sus Apis* the streak of lean. The blending of the blood of these two species has revolutionized the swine of our day, as well as the market for their products.

The hog of the West must be black, or very nearly so, to present anything like a cleanly appearance, as well as to guard against mange or other diseases of the skin which are inseparable from our climate. He must also be well coated with hair to withstand the rigors of our latitude. He should have hardiness of constitution, with an aptitude to take on flesh and fat at any age. Furthermore he should possess a peaceful and quiet disposition. Even a hog has a disposition, and, breed out as many devils as we may a hog he is and a hog he will always remain.

In the West all of the breeds of improved white hogs of England have had their advocates, have been thoroughly tried, and discarded. The same may be said of the white breeds said to have originated in America, as the Chester-Whites of Pennsylvania and the Victorias of Indiana. The Jefferson County hog of New York is simply the improved Chesnire of England. All of these have had their day, but cut no figure now at our great packing establishments.

Of the English black breeds the improved Essex and the Berkshire have been widely disseminated and have found hearty admirers. All mankind are lovers of the symmetrical, and, when well bred and well fed, the Berkshire is the beau ideal of the esthetic (no allusion to Oscar Wilde) swine fancier. Stripped of two of their most objectionable features this breed of swine would stand at the head of hogdom. Their restless disposition and proneness to reversion is acknowledged by all who have proved them, except it be parties who laud them for sinister purposes. We all remember Peter Pindar's razors, which were made only to sell, and then not on the open market. The Berkshire breed has been improved by crossing with the Essex, and the Essex improved by crossing with the Neapolitan, and the Neapolitan in turn by the Turkish. Unless most carefully bred, as well as fed, the Berkshire will in a few generations revert to the Neapolitan, with no hair and no wool. The disposition of the Grand Turk never has been and never can be eradicated.

America has on her Atlantic border a little State, fossiliferous if not fossil, which is now trying to come to the fore with its red hogs. They are genuine descendants of the old Tamworths or Berkshires of a time long gone. No claim has ever been or ever can be made that this breed has been improved—this can be brought about only by their extermination. They are a relic of a bygone age, and an exemplification of the old truth that history repeats itself. In my boyhood days these hogs were not uncommon, and they look to me like an untimely resurrection.

The swine of the West at the present time and, it is reasonable to predict, also of the future, are very largely of the breed now known as Poland-China—a name as uncouth and outlandish as can well be imagined; but if, as the poet tells us, a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, a hog may be none the worse because he is called by a bad name.

In the light of modern science, as well as of practical swine-growing, the origin of this breed is perfectly plain. At the beginning of this century, when the inhabitants of the fertile Valley of the Ohio and its tributaries found they could raise corn (maize) in such vast quantities and so little labor they set themselves to work on a new factor for the utilization of their surplus grain. Converting this corn into whisky and then drinking the whisky was scarcely in consonance with the principles or religious tenets of a community of Shakers on the Miami River, at Union Valley, in Butler County, Ohio. As early as 1816 a hog known by them as the Big China was taken by them from Philadelphia, and crossed on their then existing breeds. This is the first instance of which we have evidence of the *sus Indicus* blood being taken west of the Allegheny Mountains. At that time, and for some years after, Cincinnati was known as Porkopolis. The nearness of the market gave an impetus to swine-breeding, and urged the hog-breeder to seek to produce a breed which would make the greatest possible number of pounds of pork to the bushel of corn. It was soon learned that the Butler County hog, as he was originally called, filled the bill.

Suggestive to Breeders.

In this country the very general habit among farmers has been to so manage as to have cows drop their calves, mares their foals, and sows and sheep their young in the springtime, after the warm and bright days have brought forth the fresh and juicy grass to feed the dam, and later to tempt the young things to eat. This plan may be the best, in fact the only plan which the farmers in new districts can profitably follow. The difficulty those living in such place or condition that they cannot afford proper housing for their animals have to meet is so great that they cannot reasonably hope to profitably raise young animals born in winter.

But there are some reasons for managing so that the domestic animals may drop their young in the cold weather of autumn, winter, or early spring. If they are born in autumn their dams have the benefit of grass, free exercise, and water in the pasture, the young animal has the benefit of a free supply of milk and is tempted to eat of the grass which may still be green and succulent, and neither are annoyed by flies. With comfortable stables in which to spend the cold days and nights of winter, the young animal, supported by the milk of its dam or fed carefully and liberally, will have a ready appetite and will grow continuously. When fresh grass shall come the next spring it will be ready to eat heartily and grow rapidly, until when it shall have reached its twelfth month it will not infrequently be in every way equal to the animal of like breeding born three to five months earlier.

Animals born in mid-winter and housed comfortably may be so fed and cared for that as soon as the grass becomes advanced enough in the spring to warrant turning the stock upon it they will be ready and able to take full advantage of the new food, yet be old enough to be in a measure independent of the natural supply of food from its dam and in some degree insensible to the attacks of flies.

Born with the coming of grass in the spring the young animals have to meet at a very tender age the chilling air of spring nights, the attacks of myriads of insects, the burning heats of mid-summer, and not infrequently a short supply of milk and succulent food consequent upon the drying of the pastures. The growth is retarded at a critical period of the young animal's life and injury done from which it will require weeks or months to fully recover. Many a farmer knows from experience that animals born in winter are not infrequently in every respect as good beeves, sheep, colts, or pigs when one year old, as are those kept under like circumstances but born from three to six months earlier.

Milk for Poor People.

Occasionally an item has appeared in THE TRIBUNE about the value of goats as a source of supply of milk for various uses, chiefly for invalids and for babes. In response to inquiries upon this subject Mr. J. S. Goe, of Pennsylvania, writes that some years ago Mr. Van Amberg imported a pair of Assyrian goats, the only pair ever in America. The male died, and the ewe or doe passed into the possession of Mr. Goe, who at the time owned a number of Angoras. The Assyrian ewe was bred to the Angora bucks, and dropped from two to three kids each time. Her flow of milk was so great as to be troublesome, since she gave half a gallon of rich milk per day for some time after having raised and weaned two or three kids, although efforts were made to dry her flow of milk.

The does from the pure Assyrian were large milkers, but as their large flow was an objectionable feature rather than otherwise, since the object of their owner was to obtain fleece rather than milk, they were disposed of to showmen and to parties from the plains of the Far West, who wanted them for crossing with the Mexican goats. There was no inducement to continue breeding for milk, as, although many men inquired for milking goats, they were never willing to pay for them as good prices as the showmen would give. The result has been that animals from which a very valuable breed might have been formed have been widely scattered. By most Americans the idea of keeping goats for milk is received with amusement if not with that ridicule which many are inclined to welcome matters of which they are ignorant. The fact is that even in so modern and thoroughly American a city as Chicago hundreds of goats are kept to supply milk for those who could not, but for these animals, afford such a luxury. Physicians in this as well as in other lands have repeatedly declared that the milk of the goat is, for the use of infants and invalids, very superior to that from the cow, while for healthy adults it is certainly fully as good. It may, however, be as well to admit frankly that although the males usually make good butters, the milk does not yield good butter.

Live-Stock Items.

Some 200 patent stock-cars for the humane transportation of stock from the West to the East are building.

During the last two years Mr. Bailey, of Lander County, Nevada, has sold $30,000 worth of Angora goats.

In 1882 there were shipped from Middlebury (Vt.) station, 7,709 merinos, distributed as follows: To Texas, 2,550; Ohio, 2,344; Michigan, 910; Maine, 592; Kansas, 325; Colorado, 239; Pennsylvania, 184; Arizona, 131; Indiana, 125; Missouri, 125; Nebraska, 75; Illinois, 68; New York, 50.

In the year 1882 the United States exported 2,243 horses, 2,632 mules, 108,110 cattle, 139,676 sheep, and 36,368 hogs. It is declared by those thoroughly familiar with the trade that every bullock sent alive to Great Britain sells for $15 less than it would bring if our country was free from pleuro-pneumonia.

Last year the United States exported 108,110 cattle. Of these nearly all went to Great Britain. Had there been no pleuro-pneumonia in the United States each of these bullocks might probably have been sold for fully $15 more than was got for him. This would make a difference of $1,600,000 in favor of American cattle-growers.

The Hon. T. N. Conrad, President of the Virginia State Agricultural College, recently bought a fine young inbred Rose of Sharon bull, which he has since named Double Duke. He is from the herd of George W. Palmer, of Kentucky. A bull would probably have been taken from some herd north of Washington had not fear of contagious pleuro-pneumonia prevented.

William H. Brewer, an authority on the laws of breeding, declares that the sole reason of the enormous prices which thoroughbred animals of various kinds bring, a long-proved pedigree, is not because of the superior excellences of those animals themselves as animals of use, but simply because their characters are transmitted, and those of equally good mongrels are not.

HOLDING IT FOR A RISE.

Nebraska Farmers Borrowing Money to Live On Rather than Sell Their Corn.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 18.—There is considerable interest among grain-dealers in this section over the increasing efforts of farmers to hold their corn and wait for a rise. Farmers around Lancaster County say they are determined not to sell, and are doing all they can to force the market up. Last year early sales had the effect of raising prices, and as the very few who held their corn made considerable more than the others, this year everybody is going to the opposite extreme, and immense bins all over the South Platte country are loaded with corn, while farmers are mortgaging everything they have to obtain money for living and to bridge over the months until they can sell. The number of mortgages being recorded every week in the office of the County Clerk of Lancaster County is alarming, and the rate of interest paid and taken out in advance, often 30 cents, is enormous. A member of the Legislature from Franklin County says that the farmers of the Republican Valley are holding as much as possible, but few can borrow at the three or four cents a month rate charged there on money. The eastern slope of Franklin County has a heavy crop, only about one-fourth of which has been moved. The rest is being held until February and March.

A correspondent of the *Sun* also inquired of several prominent members of the Legislature from South Platte. A member from Adams thought there was not as much borrowing there this year as last, though many were renewing their paper. In Sanders County money cannot be borrowed, owing to a scarcity, but farmers are getting their time extended on old debts and holding their corn. The crop is not so heavy there this year, owing to hailstones. Some of these representatives informed the *Sun's* correspondent that they thought corn would be thrown on the market when it reached 30 cents. In Saline, for instance, where there was an immense yield—fifty bushels to the acre—corn was 26 cents yesterday, and farmers still holding and even mortgaging their crops, though more generally their houses and personal property. In Thayer County a different story is told. Farmers have been selling for some time. There were 40,000 bushels shelled before Dec. 1. There is considerable borrowing, but for other purposes.

Mr. Hall, of Cass, gave quite a gloomy account of Cass County, where only the poorer farmers are selling, and the wealthy class, which predominates, will hold, and without necessity of borrowing, as the farmers there, he says, have more money on deposit in the banks than any other class. The representative from Clay says that corn is being held there for 30 cents, but there is no borrowing. About half the farmers are selling and half holding in Gage, and they are generally holding in Pawnee and borrowing at the banks at from 1½ to 3 per cent. Johnson County tells the same story.

IN THE BAY-WINDOW.

For The Chicago Tribune.

In the bay-window, sitting idly there,
The floral background throws her in relief;
Like some old painting, beautiful and rare,
You would not dream she was devoured by grief.

She looks up at the dull December skies,
And thinks how soon the Old Year will be dead.
Could you gaze down in those uplifted eyes,
You would see tears too bitter to be shed—

Tears that are salt with sorrow—and her breast
Heaves silently with tears that make no moan;
The dear Old Year is passing to its rest—
Ah Heaven! ah Heaven! it does not die alone.

Close in its palsied arms, in death's embrace,
Into the Past's dark grave, where all things flow,
It bears the love that lit her life with grace
Only a few brief happy months ago.

A merry New Year will replace the Old,
As full of cheer, with Summer days as fair;
But her young heart is paralyzed and cold,
And no new love can ever enter there.

So now unto her stricken soul it seems;
But wounds heal over with the balm of years,
And her life yet shall glow with Love's bright beams,
All fairer for the rainbow of these tears.

DECEMBER, 1882. ELLA WHEELER.

Burnett's Cocoaine Has Received Universal Endorsement.

No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff. Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian

RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In those diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscyamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

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But as Yet It Is in the Shape of Amendments to Be Offered.

Settlement of Insolvent Estates and the Resignation of Assignees.

The Supreme Court to File an Opinion When It Affirms a Judgment.

Confessions of Judgment—Attachments in Courts of Record—Divorce Shysters.

Below appears a digest of some amendments to laws prepared by Adolph Moses, of this city, and which will be submitted to the General Assembly for adoption. It will be observed that the object of each amendment is to afford officers of trust the legal right to avoid the frauds of the persons whose estates they administer. The Supreme Court has held that it could not be done by these officers, but would have to be done by creditors:

An act to revise the law in relation to

FRAUDS AND PERJURIES

empowers any executor, administrator, Receiver, Assignee, or trustee of any insolvent estate, corporation, partnership, or individuals for the benefit of creditors or others interested in the estate or property to disaffirm and treat as void all transfers and agreements made in fraud of the rights of any creditor, including themselves and others interested in the estate or property held by such trustee.

Sec. 2 makes any person receiving such property, in fraud of the rights of creditors, liable to an action for the value of the property so taken and for damages caused by such acts.

This amendment is copied bodily from the New York statutes, and is regarded by Mr. Moses as absolutely necessary in this State.

The next is an act concerning

VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENTS.

In the old law there is no provision for accepting the resignation of an Assignee. This amendment provides that where an Assignee shall leave the State, or otherwise become incapacitated, or resign, the court may accept such resignation. The wife of any insolvent debtor may be examined like any other witness. There is also a provision to give the insolvent debtor the benefit of the Homestead and Exemption law; also, if it is necessary to restrain any person from doing any harmful act toward the insolvent estate, the court may issue an injunction. It also provides for the citation and examination of persons having knowledge or information of any indebtedness to the estate or any property belonging to it; also for commitment on refusal to answer or surrender property. As the act now stands the examination of the debtors can only take place in open court, which takes up too much time of the court. It provides that an examiner may be appointed by the court to hear the examination. As the law now stands a fraudulent claimant may put the estate to great expense in defeating his claim at the trial. The amendment punishes the fraudulent claimant by taxing the costs against him and disallowing him a dividend upon his just claim. The present law only allows claimants three months to file their claims. The amendment permits the court to receive claims for three months longer, exercising a judicial discretion in the matter. Foreign creditors had not time to file their claims under the old law. The law provides that there shall be no preferences in the assignment, but no power was given to the Assignee or the County Court to avoid preferences made to evade the provisions of the law. The amendment gives such necessary power to the Assignee. It was also found that no provision existed whereby the Assignee could reach assets in the hands of other parties without bringing an action in some court. An additional section now provides that the County Court may have power to summon all persons who have concealed assets and books of account, etc., belonging to the estate, and have a summary trial in the matter; and if the party refuses to answer questions or to deliver property the court may commit such recusant party to jail.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE APPELLATE-COURT ACT

provides among other things that in case any judgment, order, or decree shall be reversed and the case remanded the Appellate Court shall state briefly in writing the reasons for such reversal and file the same in the cause.

Under the present act the court is not obliged to file an opinion when it affirms a judgment; hence members of the bar are at a loss to know the reasons which guided the court. The object of the amendment is to compel the court to state the reasons for affirming judgments, either in writing or orally, as they may see fit.

An act in regard to practice in courts of record contains a new provision as to the manner of inquiring into the

CONFESSIONS OF JUDGMENTS,

in this: It provides that upon the application of any person interested as the creditor defendant may inquire into the validity of the judgment; and for that purpose the court shall have all the powers of a court of equity.

Another amendment provides for

SPECIAL VERDICTS.

This was the law prior to 1872, and was found to work well. The amendment seeks to restore that law. Another amendment reduces the time in which

A WRIT OF ERROR

may be sued out from five to two years. This is the time allowed by the Federal statute, and is thought sufficient for all purposes.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT

permits the Appellate or Supreme Court to reverse the judgment against joint defendants—to reverse in part and to affirm in part.

AN ACT IN REGARD TO ATTACHMENTS IN COURTS OF RECORD.

A new provision is made giving the right to an attachment whether the cause of action is due or not, when or where the debtor has departed from the State with the intention of having his effects removed therefrom; where the debtor is about to remove from the State to the injury of his creditor; where the debtor has within two years preceding the filing of the affidavit fraudulently conveyed, assigned, concealed, or disposed of his property, or where he is about to sell, assign, or otherwise dispose of his property, so as to hinder or delay his creditors, and where the debt has been fraudulently contracted on the part of the debtor. It gives the right of one partner to sign the name of the partnership or each individual thereof to the bond without the power of attorney for that purpose. The officer attaching property shall deliver to the person from whose possession the property is taken an inventory of the attached property; disobedience to such an order is punished as contempt of court. It also provides for the sale of property where the keeping is expensive upon application to the court either in term time or vacation, the money to be deposited with the clerk and stand as liable as the property would be. It also provides for the appointment of a Receiver in attachment cases, who shall take possession of the property attached and control and dispose of the same under the order of the court and have all the powers of a Receiver in chancery.

The last provision is to obviate the expense of custodians and to make a sale of property in season when necessary.

Another section provides for a trial of the attachment issues and the merits of the case at the same time. This makes one trial on the whole question in place of two, which was found to be a great burden.

Another section provides that where writ of attachment is levied upon the interest of one or more partners of a partnership, the others, who are not parties to the action, may release the property by giving security for the use of the plaintiff and all subsequent attachment creditors that he or they will pay and discharge the amount of any judgment rendered against the defendant partner or partners in attachment. It also provides for a reference to a Master in Chancery for the purpose of fixing the amount of the bond.

Under the present law, under an execution against one partner, the Sheriff could take possession of the entire property of the partnership for the purpose of reaching the individual interest of the partner, which was found to be a great injustice.

An act in regard to

GARNISHMENTS

provides that whenever after service upon a garnishee he shall conceal, assign, remove, or dispose of his property with the intent to defraud the attachment of plaintiff, or shall be about to abscond from the State fraudulently, a capias and respondendum may issue against him in accordance with the provisions of an act concerning bail in civil cases; and provides that an attachment may also issue against such garnishee in any such cases. As the law of attachment at present stands, all attachments returnable at one term of court share alike in the proceeds of the property attached, and the diligent creditor who first attached is not rewarded for his diligence, while he takes all the risks of attachment. The amendment proposed by Mr. Moses does away with this law and provides that the writs shall take effect according to their time of service, thus rewarding the diligence of creditors.

OTHER CIVIL LAW AMENDMENTS.

An act to amend the Chancery act in permitting a creditor's bill to be filed in aid of an attachment lien and before judgment.

An act to amend an act providing for bail in civil cases. Judge Gary some time ago ruled that only the affidavit of the plaintiff or his agent could be filed upon which the capias might issue. The amendment provides for the filing of affidavits on the part of other credible persons cognizant of the fraud charged against the defendant. The amendment is regarded as an important one.

CRIMINAL LAW.

There is a well-founded doubt among members of the bar whether perjury committed before a Justice of the Peace or before the clerk of a court by persons going on appeal bonds as sureties can be criminally punished. Mr. Moses has prepared an amendment providing that the phrase "judicial proceeding" used in the perjury section of the criminal code shall include all oaths and affirmations made before clerks, or deputy clerks, or Justices of the Peace when swearing as to their sufficiency as surety. This is designed to put an end to the "straw-bail" business.

No law has at any time existed in this State providing for the punishment of larceny or embezzlement by one partner from his copartner. Mr. Moses has drafted a bill which covers such defect, and which makes such larceny or embezzlement a crime.

An amendment has been framed to prevent the divorce lawyers from evading the law forbidding the publication of divorce advertisements. It reads as follows:

"In all prosecutions under this act it shall be competent to admit in evidence all advertisements of the accused, whether the word 'divorce' appears therein or not, and it shall be a question for the jury in such cases whether such advertisements are intended as an evasion of this act. And it may also be given in evidence upon such trial that the accused specially devotes himself to the procuring of divorces, or has such professional reputation."

Another amendment provides that any person who has been disbarred by the Supreme Court of this State as an attorney or counselor at law who thereafter shall fraudulently hold himself out to the public as such attorney in soliciting professional business shall be liable to be criminally dealt with and punished.

PERE HYACINTHE'S WIFE.

Her Brother Corrects Some Erroneous Statements Made by a French Paper.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—[To the Editor.]—An article has been going the rounds of the press in this country, translated from the Paris *Figaro*, giving a sketch of the life of Père Hyacinthe's wife from her childhood up to the time of marrying the Père, and as it does her great injustice, telling many absolute falsehoods, and as she is a sister of mine, I desire to correct the *Figaro* through THE TRIBUNE. The *Figaro* gives her maiden name as Emilie Jane Bitterfield, whereas it should be Butterfield, and she was not "born in Ohio," as stated, but was taken there when quite young by her parents.

Our father was killed by the falling of timbers while assisting to raise a Methodist meeting-house in the Village of Melmore, O. He was a carriagemaker, and not "a carpenter," as stated. There were eight children in the family, and not "just five."

The *Figaro's* statement that "the family was supported by the town authorities for a while" is false.

My sister did, as the *Figaro* stated, "commence teaching a district school when less than 15 years old." She was married when quite young to a Mr. E. R. Meriman, of Bucyrus, O., the oldest son of Willis W. Meriman, the first President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company. Her husband owned and run a dry-goods store in Bucyrus, O., and not simply "a clerk in a dry-goods store," as the *Figaro* states.

Her husband had a strong appetite for intoxicating drink, and soon after his marriage became so dissipated that he failed in business. When sober he was a fine business man, and he had no difficulty in getting a position as salesman in a large dry-goods house (E. T. Tefft & Co.) of New York at a large salary; and it was this that "induced him to move to New York City," and not "through the influence of his young wife," as stated by the *Figaro*. After moving to New York her husband gradually became more and more dissipated. I was then in the Army of the Potomac, and learning, through a gentleman direct from New York, of my sister's trouble and of her husband's fearful dissipation, I was determined she should spend no more of her life with a drunken husband, and the next day, getting a leave of absence, I started for New York fully determined that she should go back to her friends in Ohio, and live with Meriman no longer, but after reaching there and having a consultation with her and his people we unanimously agreed that it would be better for both of them that she should place the ocean between them, believing that her husband's extreme affection for her and her absence from him would or might be the means of reforming him. She had now spent fourteen years of her life with him, and fourteen years of a continued effort to reclaim him, with the efforts of both hers and his people also, but all in vain.

She soon sailed for Europe, having made arrangements with the *Independent* and several newspapers in this country to correspond for them, and thus pay her way, as she had no other means of support while abroad. When she sailed she said to her husband: "If you will reform and be a man I will return and live with you again, but if you do not I never shall."

This step on her part was sanctioned and advised both by all his and her people, as both loved her dearly. Hence the *Figaro's* statement that "the ambitious young woman had but one desire, and that a sojourn in Europe," was absolutely false, as she sailed for Europe with a heavy heart and not to satisfy a joyful ambition.

She and her husband loved each other dearly. She left her two children, a son and daughter, with his people in Ohio, and soon after sailing her husband began to realize his position, and stopped his dissipation, so that in a few months we thought that he had permanently reformed, and wrote his wife to that effect, and advised her to return home. She took the first steamer and came home; but soon after her return her little daughter died, and soon her husband took to drinking again, and became worse than ever. She determined to give him one more trial, and by the advice of her friends she placed the Atlantic between them again, this time taking her young son with her that she might see to his education personally, and more particularly to get him away from the influence of a drunken father. The *Figaro* says that: "An unlooked-for opportunity soon offered itself for her to return to Europe"; that "Judge Hammal, of Indiana, made her the proposition to accompany his son to France to complete his education." The fact is that Judge Hanna, of Fort Wayne, Ind., a relative of the Meriman family, who succeeded Mr. Meriman Sr. as President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, sent both his son and daughter with my sister the second time she went to Europe. She had not been in Europe long the second time before her husband died in an inebriate asylum in Chicago. The *Figaro's* statement that "she returned to America to obtain a divorce" is false, as she knew before sailing that her husband was dead.

Again the *Figaro* made a false statement when it said that in her application for a divorce "she pleaded that her husband was unable to support her and her child," as she never asked for a divorce, notwithstanding her friends insisted upon her doing so. The *Figaro* states that "she treated her husband as her inferior," which is false, as her husband was well educated, a magnificent business man, and one of the finest looking men that ever lived, and was kind-hearted, and to know him was to love him.

That her cup of sorrow was drained to the dregs in early life all who knew her will testify. But she was possessed of great courage, had an indomitable will, and was a thorough student, applying herself closely to her studies to fit herself to battle with life, as she evidently now saw she would have to to support herself and child.

F. W. BUTTERFIELD.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution at Taylorville, Ill., of Geo. W. Traughber for Killing Joseph McKinney.

History of the Crime as Related by the Doomed Man—Biographical Sketch.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—At one minute past 12 o'clock today the trap upon which George W. Traughber had been placed was sprung, and he plunged into eternity. The drop was seven feet. His neck was broken, and his death was instantaneous. Nine minutes after his fall he was pronounced dead, and eleven minutes later his body was cut down and placed in a coffin and given to his brother. The inclosure in which the scaffold was erected was surrounded by the Taylorville Guards, which had been formed into a picket line to keep the crowd away. There were no ceremonies on the scaffold, and it was one of the quickest executions on record. Twenty minutes before 12 Deputy-Sheriff Hammil opened the door of the inclosure and called the jury that had been selected to witness the execution. When they had entered and been stationed, the physicians were admitted, followed by representatives of the press, visiting Sheriffs, and others, in all about sixty. They had hardly taken a second glance at the instrument of death when the doors again opened and Sheriff Haines walked in, followed by Traughber, supported by the Rev. Messrs. McBride and Van Dyke. These mounted the steps to the platform from which Traughber was to hang. The doomed man then stepped forward, and in a very slightly tremulous voice bade good-by to those present, saying also that he had no feelings towards any one. One of the guards then pinioned his arms and legs. Sheriff Haines adjusted the black cap and noose, stepped to one side, and sprung the trap, and Traughber swung into eternity. It was just three minutes from the time they entered the inclosure until the work had been accomplished. Traughber's death was perfectly easy. He fell straight down, swung half way round, and remained in that position until moved by the physicians. There was not the slightest quiver of a muscle perceptible. He has said all along that he would meet death like a man, but there were many who predicted that he would break down; but this prediction didn't prove true.

HIS LAST HOURS.

Thursday afternoon he was informed that the Supreme Court would not interfere, and he then began to show some signs of weakness. He kept in his cell all day, and only answered a few of the many questions that were put to him. After 4 o'clock in the afternoon none but newspaper-men were allowed to visit him. When darkness settled down he asked to be let out in the hall to walk. His request was granted, and he paced the floor the entire night. At 6 o'clock this morning he went to bed and slept three hours. He then arose and dressed himself, putting on a neat black suit of clothes and a pair of black velvet slippers. He did not eat any breakfast, but began to walk the floor again, which he kept up almost incessantly until the hour of his death arrived. His spiritual advisors came to the jail about 10 o'clock, and remained there until after the body had been taken down. When the militia marched into the jail-yard Traughber stepped to a window, and, with a smile on his face, watched them clear the yard. There were several hundred people in town, and the walks around the jail were literally lined with anxious people. When the remains were placed in the sleigh which was to convey them to a burying-ground in Prairieton Township the morbid crowd gathered around it and followed it almost to the eastern limits of the city.

TRAUGHBER'S CRIME.

The crime for which George W. Traughber was today executed was committed on the evening of the 28th of October, 1881, and was one of the most brutal and unprovoked murders that have ever found their way into the public prints. Traughber and his brother-in-law, Charles Myers, were great admirers of Frank and Jesse James, and longed to enjoy a reputation as widespread and terrible as the bandit brothers. They did not care to steal, but wished to imbrue their hands in human gore. On the day mentioned above they left their homes in Prairieton Township and went to Moweaqua, Shelby County, and there spent several hours in drinking and carousing. During the day they were lamenting the fact that they could not join the James boys, but left Moweaqua saying that they could have some fun on their way home. After starting on their homeward journey, they concluded that, as they could not join the bandit brothers, they would build up a reputation of their own. Accordingly they agreed to curse and abuse every one they met, in the hope of getting a quarrel out of some one that would furnish a pretext for committing murder. In this, however, they failed, and, in order to satisfy their thirst for blood, were compelled to deliberately shoot from his horse Joseph McKinney, one of the most quiet, inoffensive farmers in the county. Mr. McKinney had left his home in the afternoon to go in search of help to carry on his farm work, telling his wife he might possibly go to his father's and remain over night, and that she need not feel uneasy if he should not return. He secured the necessary help, however, and started back home, when he was overtaken by Traughber and Myers. As they rode up to McKinney, Myers asked him if he wanted to trade horses, to which McKinney said no, whereupon Myers cursed and abused McKinney in a terrible manner. The would-be murderers then rode on ahead for about half a mile, when they stopped and waited for McKinney to overtake them. This time Traughber accosted McKinney in the same manner that Myers had, but to which McKinney paid no attention, and was called several hard names by Traughber, who immediately pulled his revolver and fired four shots, two of which took effect in McKinney's body, one entering his neck, the other just below the left shoulder, passing through the left lung and downward through the liver, it is supposed killing him instantly. As soon as they had committed their hellish work they turned about and went home, not going near their victim to see who it was or whether they had killed him or not. Next morning Mrs. McKinney found the horse her husband had ridden away in the barn lot, saddled and bridled, which filled her with alarm. She immediately mounted it and started over the road on which her husband should have returned, and, after going about a mile, came upon the body lying in the road. She aroused the neighborhood at once, and every man in that section, except the murderers, went to the scene of the crime.

A CLEW TO THE MURDERERS.

A short distance from the body and at the side of the traveled track of the road some peculiarly-marked horse-tracks were noticed. These were measured and followed back the lane about a quarter of a mile, where they entered a gate, and were tracked to the respective stables of Traughber and Myers. The search party then obtained a description of the horses used by the murderers the day before. The animals were found, their feet measured, and on comparing their tracks with those the vigilantes had been following they were found to be exactly alike. Warrants were issued, and the parties arrested and brought to trial two days later. At the time of their arrest they maintained their innocence, and did so until some time in March last, when Traughber, in the presence of Myers, confessed to Constable Robertson that he did the shooting while under the influence of liquor and at the suggestion of his brother-in-law. From his confession it further appears that they did not know nor care at whom they were shooting, that they did not kill the man with the intention of robbing him, but simply to gratify a morbid desire to kill some one in order to emulate the example of the James boys, the newspaper accounts of whose exploits they had been carefully reading.

THE TRIAL.

Their trial, which was to have taken place at the March term, was postponed until November, at which time they pleaded not guilty and asked for a change of venue. The change of venue not being granted, Traughber withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty as charged in the indictment. Judgment was not pronounced, however, until after the evidence against Myers had been taken. After the jury that was trying Myers retired Traughber was brought into court and the sentence of death passed upon him. Myers, his associate and guide, was found guilty and sentenced to ninety-nine years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

INDIFFERENT TO HIS FATE.

During his imprisonment he maintained a stolid indifference to his fate, viewing the preparations for his death with a calmness that was really astounding. His appetite has been exceedingly good and his sleep undisturbed. He has been taken from his cell every day and allowed to walk up and down the hall for exercise. His habits were regular, and he seemed to have been the happiest man in jail. In all the various phases of this case, the fact that Traughber was simply a tool for Myers has forced itself upon the minds of the people. Consequently, the more charitable ones circulated a petition setting forth that fact, which was numerously signed and presented to Gov. Cullom, asking for a commutation of the sentence, which he refused to grant.

THE INSTRUMENT OF DEATH.

The scaffold on which George W. Traughber expiated his crime was brought from Peoria, and had been used on five previous occasions in the execution of criminals. Notable among them was the hanging of Patsey Devine. The rope from which Patsey dangled was offered to Sheriff Haines, but he preferred to procure one especially for this occasion. The inclosure in which the scaffold is erected is about twenty feet from the south door of the jail, and is reached by a walk on each side of which is a high board fence. The inclosure is 16x20 feet on the ground and 24 feet high.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The following statement was obtained from George W. Traughber for THE TRIBUNE:

I was born on a farm in the northeastern part of the county in April, 1861. My father was a farmer, and as such I was raised. The only schooling I received, which was very little, was at a winter school that I attended some four or five sessions. During my attendance at school I learned to read and write, but could do neither very successfully. I cared very little for books, and seldom looked at a newspaper. During the early years of my life I was kept pretty close at home, and was never twenty miles away from home until after I became 18 years old. I was not quarrelsome, and never had but one fight in my life; that was when I was in my 11th year. At the age of 17 I became acquainted with Charley Myers, and from that time to the present he has wielded a powerful influence over me. It was under his persuasion that I learned to drink. From the time I began drinking he and I were together on many occasions, and Charley would tell me about the James boys, and finally persuaded me to buy a copy of their history, which I did, and read it very carefully. I was fascinated with the book. The more I read of their daring deeds the more I wanted to read. I admired their recklessness, and wanted to be like them.

When I became 19 I married Leddie Myers, Charley's sister, and from this time on I almost invariably did everything Charley wanted me to, especially when I was drinking.

Shortly after I got married Charley wanted me to go with him and rob a Mr. Shafer, one of my neighbors, who was supposed to have about $1,000 at his house. We were to disguise ourselves and try to scare him into giving us the money, but if that was unsuccessful we were to kill him and take it. I was sober, and refused.

From this time up to the killing of McKinney there is nothing to relate that would be of interest to the public. On the morning of Oct. 28, 1881, Myers came to my house asked me to go with him to Moaweqna, but as it was raining I at first refused. He insisted, however, and I finally consented. When we arrived in town Charley purchased some whisky, and we commenced drinking and carousing around, which we kept up until between 3 and 4 o'clock, when we started home. After we had started we began to talk about the James boys, and thought we would like to have some of their notoriety. In this way we rode on for some miles, when Charley said, "If Bowman was here I would shoot the ——— ———." Just at this time McKinney overtook us and rode past. When he was about thirty feet in front Charley said to me, "Try your revolver on the ——— ———," but I did not. We went on for a quarter of a mile. We stopped and waited for the man to come up. While we were waiting Charley told me I was a coward, and abused me considerably. When McKinney road past us again Charley said: "Now is your chance, shoot him; but if you are too much of a coward to do it give me the revolver and I will." Then I pulled out the pistol and shot three or four times. After I had shot we turned round and rode back a short distance and stopped. Charley wanted me to go back and get the man's money, but I would not. I told him to take my pistol and go and get it himself, but he said he was afraid to, as he heard some one hallooing down the road. We then went home, neither of us going to the body, and we did not know who it was until after we were arrested. On the road home from the murder I said to Charley: "That man will never tell who shot him, and if it ever becomes known I will kill you."

AN EXECUTION AT TEXARKANA, ARK.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Jan. 26.—Ed Garrett, colored, who murdered his wife, was hanged today. He confessed the crime on the gallows, delivered a religious exhortation, expressed repentance, and met his fate bravely.

A GAMBLER'S STORY.

How $100,000 Changed Hands in One Night.

[Denver *Tribune*.]—As a reporter for the *Tribune* had just finished his 11 o'clock repast at the Bon-Ton restaurant last evening his attention was attracted by the words of a gentleman who sat at an adjoining table. He was addressing a companion, who seemed much interested in the conversation. The gentleman speaking appeared to be past the meridian of life, but still full of vigor and animation. He was well dressed, and would have passed anywhere for a solid business-man of any large commercial city. His companion was much younger, but his face showed signs of days and nights spent in reckless dissipation. He had the look of a high-born gentleman and of one incapable of stooping to any mean little act.

After presenting his card and making known the object of his importunity, the reporter asked: "Would you object to giving me some incidents connected with this famous gambling-house?"

"Certainly not; but have a stew with us first. Here, Ed," turning to the ever-obliging waiter, "bring this gentleman a stew, and take this for your trouble." The denomination of the coin was not seen by the reporter, but from the quality of the stew it is surmised that it was of good size. "Well," said the gentleman, "we used to have some very exciting times in Leadville a few years ago. When the Texas House was first started, gambling was at its hight. I was dealing there one night when Clint Roudebush was playing. He was interested in a big mine, and had an income of many thousands a month. He was a heavy player, and won and lost with equal nonchalance. The night in question he had been winning. He was playing $25 chips, and during the game one of the boys from the telegraph office came in with a message for him. Clint threw him a chip and he had it cashed. About an hour afterward Clint was broke and had to borrow a fiver. The next day he got a draft for $15,000 and lost $9,000 of it at one sitting.

"O there were lots of big games there. I've seen $100,000 change hands many a night. But the funniest snap that I ever saw was in St. Louis. I was hard up, and got to dealing brace. What? Don't know what a brace is? Well, the old-fashioned brace faro-box is so arranged that when it is unlocked you can slip two cards out at once. The cards have to be sandpapered to make them stick together, though. Well, the top card is shoved a little to one side, so that the dealer can see the next one under it. Now, if a player has a coppered bet on the king and you see that the king is going to lose, why it's the easiest thing in the world to slip both cards out, and the king that would have lost money for the house don't show up. The case-keeper, of course, has to be posted, and marks the cases accordingly. The newest invention, though, is what they call the 'put-back' box. This is the safest and most ingenious device that I know of. There is an apparatus so arranged that when the dealer pulls out two cards he can hold one of them in his left hand—that is, if he is slick—and put it back in the bottom of the box. In this way the cases are always kept straight, and no one is likely to get on to the racket."

"What was that funny snap you were about to relate?" asked the reporter.

"O yes, I almost forgot that. Well, as I was saying, I was dealing a brace in St. Louis, when one day a 'bounty-jumper' came in and began to play. He was pretty flush, and after he had lost about a hundred he said: 'Say, mister, ain't it funny, every time you pull two cards I lose.' I couldn't keep a straight face, the idea of this greenhorn getting on to the brace, and then not knowing enough to tumble. He played till he was busted and left. I've never seen him since, but I saw just such a chump out in Sacramento. It was during the gold-fever there, and $10, $20, and $50 gold-pieces were used in place of chips. A big-hearted, simple-minded fellow named Bill Taylor had struck it rich a day or two before, and he had over a thousand dollars in his pocket. He had one $10 gold-piece that was counterfeit, it having been passed on him that day. He wanted to play bank at a certain place, but I objected, telling him it was a brace game, and that he stood no show for his money. He persisted, however, and I waited in a neighboring saloon. In about half an hour he came in, tickled to death. He was laughing so hard that his fat sides fairly shook. When he had sufficiently recovered he burst out with: 'Well, Tom, I got the best of them that time.'

"'How's that?' I asked.

"'Passed that counterfeit tenner on 'em,' and then he went off into another fit of laughter that shook the building. When quiet was restored once more I asked:

"'Well, how did you come out on the play?'

"'O, I lost the roll, but I got even with 'em; yes, I got even with 'em; passed the tenner on 'em, you know.' And then he exploded again. Such chumps are numerous.

"But, talking about big games, I never want to see any bigger game than I had at Virginia City. Doc Brunsen had just struck it rich, and he came into my place one night and asked what limit I would give him.

"I was pretty well heeled myself then, and I told him he could bet $750 to cases. He accepted, and before morning I had $80,000 of his money. About the most exciting time ever I saw in Virginia City was when old Cox, now in Leadville, got into a scrap with Hall. Hall was running a gambling-house there, and Cox came in one night pretty well filled up, and began to raise a row at once. Hall, who by the way is in Leadville too, was not a man to be trifled with, and, after trying ineffectually to quiet Cox, he picked up his revolver and cracked him over the head. Cox went out of the place swearing vengeance against Hall. Cox was known as a hard man, and everybody expected to see bloodshed. Hall armed himself with a shotgun and sat in the doorway for two days. The second day he saw a man coming down the street with a handkerchief bound around his head. Suspecting that it was Cox coming to get revenge for his broken head, Hall blazed away and keeled his man over. It turned out to be a mistake, however, but fortunately the man recovered. Cox heard of this, and came around the next day and threw up the sponge. They shook hands and are still on good terms. Well, my son, I must attend to some business now. If you come around again I'll give you some more."

CAVING IN.

Continued Alarm at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Over the Recent Disaster—Suffering and Fear of More.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—A thorough inspection today of that portion of this city which threatens to fall apart at any moment shows that the worst apprehensions as to the future exist. Careful mining engineers have driven over the grounds since morning, and while they cannot tell just how dangerous matters are at present, they shake their heads ominously when questioned, and hesitate to give an opinion. The threatened district lies mostly on a sloping hillside which runs gradually down towards the Susquehanna River. It is dotted with all manner of residences, many of which were vacated by their occupants today. Until a thorough underground inspection is made no one can tell whether the surface will be sundered again or not. When the earth cracked on Wednesday morning the water pipes were torn apart, and the needful supply was at once shut off, and as there is no means of obtaining water save by going to the river, a mile and a half away, the situation of those who still remain in their houses is made more distressing. One of the greatest troubles is the inability of inhabitants who have deserted their dwellings to obtain shelter, as houses and tenements are scarce in the vicinity, and even in the city all are crowded to their fullest capacity.

While wandering around among the battered houses this morning a reporter ran across numerous scenes of excitement and distress. There were women who had evidently not slept since the shock of Wednesday morning drove them from their homes, and who had been subsisting entirely upon smoked herring, crackers, and raw onions, purchased at the groceries. Everybody fears to light the fires, and, as the weather is intensely cold, those who still remain in the ward—and they number hundreds—sit day and night bundled up in bedclothes and blankets, and huddled about little fires built in the centre of the street. The men are not so greatly alarmed as the women and children, and yet the agonies of the latter inspire the fathers, husbands, and brothers with a nervousness almost akin to fear.

While great numbers of people have been going in the direction of the scenes of the disaster since it occurred, only the boldest have nerve enough to cross the first gap which extends across the main street. In consequence, great crowds stand at the boundaries like lines of battle. The middle of the thoroughfares are selected by the venturesome who step beyond as the safest path, as it is not pleasant to feel that the house you are passing may topple over on you without warning. It should be understood that the threatened district forms a suburb of the city, and that no mines run under Wilkesbarre proper. Even if they did coal could not be reached at a less depth than 900 feet, and the best engineers say that such a depth insures against all such disasters as the one in the Second Ward.

The mine inspector says the pillars under the cracked surface have never been harmed by fire. Flames have been raging for many years in a portion of the worked-out chambers of the same colliery, but at a great distance from where the accident occurred. Tonight many temporary booths erected today will be open for the reception of fugitives who have no other place to go to. The distress of the women and little children is being alleviated as rapidly as possible. The severity of the weather adds greatly to the terrors of the homeless, who have been forced to leave comfortable firesides in midwinter. It cannot be ascertained whether the Delaware & Hudson Company, which owns the mines, has done anything towards making a subterranean examination or not. Until that is done there can be no cessation of the present frightful condition of things. A very close surface examination made today shows that the cracks do not reach the vicinity of any of the railroads running through this city, and that no alarm is felt concerning their safety. The miners who still stay in the ward with their families have organized watch reliefs and patrols, and signals have been arranged to be given upon the least appearance or sign of any supplementary disaster. The watch-fires of the watchers are burning brightly tonight along the hilltops and down the slopes.

A BROKEN DAM.

Its Restoration Prevented by a Mob at Akron, O.

AKRON, O., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—This city has again been made the scene of a scandalous piece of work at the hands of a mob. A day or two ago Judge Jones, of the District Court, allowed an injunction restraining the Middleburg Coal Company and the Akron Straw-Board Company from interfering with the Akron Canal & Hydraulic Company in their efforts to restore their dam and reopen their race, filled up by a mob in July last. Today workmen were sent to the scene of last summer's conflict, under charge of Mr. Ferdinand Schumacher, to replace the dam and reopen the race. A house that had been built over the race was moved off and workmen put to work digging up the earth and broken sewer-pipe that had been filled in, when a mob of about 100 men and boys, mostly the latter, urged on by the former, compelled the workmen to desist by getting in their way and making other demonstrations towards the men. After the work had been stopped the mob began to throw back the earth that had been taken from the race. When Mr. Schumacher saw that it was useless to attempt to proceed without proper protection from the officers of the law, an affidavit was filed in the Common Pleas Court reciting the State of facts found, and appealing to Judge Tibbalo for aid in the enforcement of the decrees of the court. Judge Tibbalo took the matter under advisement, and finally announced that he did not conceive it to be his duty to leave the bench to protect the decrees, as he would have to do in this instance, and that therefore he could take no action in the premises. By this time the mob had learned that some sort of action was being taken at the court-house, when they desisted from any further disturbance for today. It is probable that warrants will issue for the arrest of all parties concerned in the riotous proceedings tomorrow.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

SKINNER SCHOOL, CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—[To the Editor.]—When one gives to a public school that which will be a source of pleasure and a benefit to the pupils he is a public benefactor.

The Skinner School wishes to recognize through THE TRIBUNE a generous friend. Today a fine piano was presented to our school. The donor was Mark Skinner.

E. F. YOUNG, Principal.

Cetewayo is a gentle savage and plays the flute; he also uses Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for a Cough.

THE ALASKA FUR COMPANY.

A Vigorous Defense of Its Doings—Denial of the Charge that It Is a Monopoly.

A Californian, who is a stockholder in the Alaska Fur Company, writes complaining of a short article in THE TRIBUNE a fortnight ago which said that well-informed persons in California believe that the actual catch of seals to be over half a million instead of one hundred thousand, the limit fixed in the contract with the Government made thirteen years ago, etc. The writer assures us that his company strictly observes and fulfills the agreement not to kill more than 100,000 seals a year, and all the other stipulations contained therein. But the better way is to let the writer speak for himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—[To the Editor.]—My attention has been called to an article in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 14th inst. entitled "A Silent Monopoly." There are several errors therein which should be corrected:

First, in respect to the contract. The act of July 1, 1870, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to lease the Priboloo Isles in Alaska for twenty years from May 1, 1870, to proper and responsible parties for the purpose of taking seals under certain regulations and restrictions provided for in the act of Congress. The lease was made to the Alaska Commercial Company in accordance with the act. The number of seals to be taken each year is limited to 100,000. The tax on each skin is $2.62½, and in addition the annual rent is $55,000 per annum. It is not true that the company has taken more than 100,000 seals in any year. No "well-informed person" has ever so alleged. The statement that 500,000 have been taken in a year is absurd. The company has kept its faith and performed all the conditions of its lease. It has paid into the United States Treasury for this account $3,700,000 and over. The wisdom of the act of July 1, 1870, has been vindicated. To have pursued any other policy in respect to the seal fisheries the Government would never have realized anything, and if the fisheries had been left open to all or to the management of the Aleuts, as suggested in this article, the fisheries would have been destroyed. Under the conservative management of the company the number of seals has increased nearly 50 per cent and its conduct of the business has enhanced the value of the seal fisheries at least $4,000,000. When the company took the lease those islands could not have been sold for a million dollars. The Government has received an income of 3 per cent (which is about the rate of Government bonds) upon a value of $10,000,000. The fisheries have increased in value as a result of the good management and conduct of the business, and the increased value has not resulted from any other cause. The fling in the article at Senator Miller is not in good taste, to say the least. The contract with the Government does not expire until 1890, whereas his term in the Senate ends in 1887. Consequently it will not be in his power as a Senator to influence a renewal of the lease, even if he would do such a thing, something which those who know him well would never believe him capable of doing. The renewal will be made under the act to the parties who will offer the best terms to the Government. It is not a matter which a Senator can influence. His connection with the company as an officer ceased in November, 1880, although he still holds some shares of the stock of the company. The company does a general business in furs not only in Alaska but in Kamchatka and other regions. It operates the Russian seal fisheries of the Komandor Islands, where it takes 45,000 seals per annum. The Alaska seal fisheries furnish not one-half of the business of the company. I assert that the business of the company has everywhere been conducted upon a policy of the highest commercial honor: that it has never violated in any particular the terms of its lease from the United States; that it has not only performed all the conditions of the contract honestly and faithfully, but that it has expended large sums of money for the benefit of the natives of the Priboloo Islands not required by the terms of the contract. I will not pursue this subject further, but will content myself by saying that there is no question in respect to continuance of this lease until May 1, 1890. None but men of wealth could have taken the risks which that company took. The United States risked nothing, and has gained much. Whatever money the company has made in its business is its own as much as the money which you have made by THE TRIBUNE is yours, and it has been made by good business management, and every dollar of it honestly.

A STOCKHOLDER.

MISREPRESENTATION.

A Little Talk About Gen. Henderson's Bad Votes.

KEWANEE, Ill., Jan. 25.—[To the Editor.]—Illinois seems to be feebly represented in the Lower House of Congress and in several respects misrepresented. Where are our members found when voting is required on questions of taxation? Where have they been found when efforts to strike off annoying internal-revenue taxes were before Congress? Who can tell how they will vote in respect to stamps on drafts, checks, matches, proprietary medicines, and the like? How will they vote upon the amount of tax on distilled and fermented liquors, and whether the tax shall be paid as now, or whether its collection shall be delayed for years, and in consequence of a large quantity accumulated in bond make it impossible or probable that the enormous amount of taxes due thereon shall serve as an inducement or be employed as a means to corrupt Congress and have these taxes abated?

Agriculture is the leading interest in Illinois, and employs far more labor than all others combined. The real enemies of the farmer and the smaller manufacturers seem to aim at remitting the income from the whisky and tobacco tax for the purpose of making a high tariff perpetually necessary, in order to raise the current expenses of the Government. On the other hand, there seems to be no desire manifested to lessen any kind of expenditures. Protective tariffites seem anxious to add to these in order to create a demand for an increased tariff.

Who can tell us how Illinois Representatives stand on the two-cent postage question? They seem to have a happy knack of dodging votes and being silent or absent when important measures are voted upon. I often look over the yeas and nays, but it is rare that Illinois is found speaking but by a fraction. This is noticeably true of Gen. Henderson. It is difficult to find either by his votes or his speeches where he stands upon the questions above referred to. Now, I for one would be better pleased to know that he was in his place at work, rather than being buttonholed by officeseekers and saying flattering things to nobodies whose votes he may need in the future.

In several things Gen. Henderson does not represent, but does misrepresent, his constituents of his old and new districts (and he is not alone in this). He is an honest man, but he is not a statesman. In both districts he represents an agricultural constituency. There is no mining interest except coal. There is no manufacturing interest which can be protected by tariff "protection," and the great agricultural interest cannot be "protected." No tariff could do this. There are a few small iron foundries and a large manufacturing interest at Moline and Rock Island, where plows, tubs, pails, chairs, etc., are made, and a good deal of furniture and agricultural machinery are made at Sterling. At Kewanee the Haxtun Steam Heater Company is doing a large business in its special line and in the manufacture of engines and boilers, employing on an average over 150 hands. The rest of the towns in these districts have no manufactories worth the mention.

Now, it will be observed that a tariff on the lumber used at Moline and Sterling cannot help their manufacturers, but if the cost of the lumber is increased, that increased cost is paid by the farmer and mechanic who buys their wares. No protection is needed by these manufacturers. Again, the iron, steel, and brass used by the foundries, machine-shops, and heater works are not manufactured by them, but the higher the tariff on these materials the more they cost the manufacturer before he begins work on them. But this increased cost does not directly affect him. He pays it and charges the amount to the purchaser of his wares, the farmer, mechanic, and merchant. Indirectly these manufacturers are themselves affected; they cannot sell as much of their wares because of the increased cost, occasioned by the "protection" given to Pennsylvania iron and steel monopolists. Hence our manufacturers cannot extend their business and so employ more hands. And this injures the mechanic. This is true of nearly or quite every district in the State.

Now, why does Gen. Henderson persist in his high protective tariff notions? He certainly does not represent the true interests of his district. I can conceive no explanation of his course except that he belongs to that class of ghostly figures still lingering on earth who never hear the name of Henry Clay mentioned but they immediately cross themselves and daily recite his tariff sophisms, using them as a creed, which it would be sinful to add a word to or take from it the dot of an i or the crossing of a t. A new idea is to them rank heresy. He will doubtless vote to increase the protection which those great ringmasters, Kelley and Randall, demand for iron and steel and sugar and lumber. It will be nothing to Gen. Henderson and other Illinois members that they will thereby add largely to the cost of wire fences and plows, wagons, reapers, and agricultural machinery, and wooden fences and buildings. They think the farmer will not perceive this, and he will remain ignorant and contented. They count largely on the ignorance of the mechanic and the general indifference about public affairs, the vis inertia being the strongest ally of governmental abuse. But one of these days they will find their mistake. Something may be learned by little great men in high places.

Gen. Henderson had the power in his hands to have defeated the villainous River and Harbor bill by sustaining the President's veto. If I remember rightly, a single yea changed to nay would have tied the vote and defeated the bill. He didn't dodge when this question was voted upon. He crossed himself, prayed to Henry Clay, and voted—wrong—for the "internal improvement" swindle, and didn't even get a crumb for his own district. In so doing he voted five or six millions for leveeing the Mississippi, contrary to what his views were supposed to be. This is an absurdity not more than equaled by an attempt to convey the waters of that river to the Gulf in an aqueduct resting on trestle-work, and will cost, before such Congressmen discover its folly, as much as all the Nation now owes its creditors, and will then be abandoned for some plan like that proposed by Capt. Cowdon. Such legislation as this is called "representing Illinois"!

But local newspapers were silent, commercial men, and farmers, and mechanics were busy, and caucuses were pliant tools, and the General and others like him were renominated and elected. In 1870 a Republican Congressman residing in Peoria, previously elected by 6,000 majority, was defeated by an unknown Democrat for a much less cause than Gen. Henderson has given. He would do well to notice the signs of the times. But he does not stand alone in his peculiar kind of statesmanship. Illinois and Iowa—even Chicago—have some of the same sort, and they misrepresent their constituents.

All THE TRIBUNE has said about the villainous policy of the Kelley-Randall bill now pending I heartily approve of, and this I can say without being opposed to a wise revenue tariff.

LEVI NORTH.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Italy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—[To the Editor.]—To decide a bet, would you please, through your paper, inform me which of the two, Germany or Italy, has the best and largest ships, and oblige

AN OLD READER OF THE TRIBUNE.

A Legal Nuisance.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—[To the Editor.]—Walter McDonald, City Sealer, claims his office to be worth from $1,800 and $2,200 a year; but he knows better, and so does every grocer in Chicago. He would not sell his office for $20,000 a year. Only a few days ago Walter (and his servants) paid his annual visit to my store, and in less than ten minutes' time a bill was handed to me for $2.40 for stamping such measures as had been stamped a dozen times before. If the Mayor and Aldermen knew what little value Walter's office amounted to—except to fill his pockets by the sweat of those who are compelled to hand out the cash—the office would surely be abolished.

A NORTH SIDE GROCER.

The Old Puzzle.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—To the Editor.]—In your issue of a few days ago I notice your answer to a correspondent stating that this is the eighty-third year of the nineteenth century. If 1883 is the eighty-third year, 1801 must have been the first [It was.—ED. TRIBUNE], and 1899 will be the ninety-ninth. [It will be.] Allow me to ask, if such is the case, what year of the nineteenth century was 1800 and when will the hundredth year occur?

HARINGTON BEARD.

[1800 was the last year of the eighteenth century, and 1900 will be the one hundredth year of the nineteenth century.

Coal Transportation Rates.

BATAVIA, Ill., Jan. 24.—[To the Editor.]—I wish to ask through the columns of THE TRIBUNE how the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners justify their late action in advancing the railroad tariff for transportation of coal in this State. The old rate was about one and one-quarter cents per ton per mile; the present advance is about 20 per cent. The rate for transportation of coal on Eastern roads is about one cent per ton per mile; why should it be any more in this prairie country, where coal is cheap in cost to railroad companies and where railroads can be operated cheaper than in the East?

One cent per ton per mile is all Illinois railroads are entitled to, and it is all manufacturers can pay or should be obliged to pay for transportation of coal. I would make thirty-five miles as a basis of tariff, charging one cent per ton per mile for thirty-five miles or over.

MANUFACTURER.

A $500 License Fee.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—[To the Editor.]—I notice in your paper a proposition made by the saloon-keepers of the city to the Common Council to tax all saloons whose receipts amount to $10,000 or less annually at the rate of $52 per annum. It might properly be termed "an ordinance to perpetuate the lease of all the low groggeries of the city and throw the burden of taxation on the industrial classes." I will venture to assert that nine-tenths of the crime committed in this city proceeds from this grade of saloons, and it is to exterminate these dens of iniquity that the Citizens' Committee propose a uniform license fee of $500. If we are to be cursed with the rum traffic it is our plain duty to lessen its influence as far as possible and mitigate the evils resulting from it. Justice demands it, the voice of the people demands it, and the wailing cry of thousands of innocent victims calls for protection. By all means let us have the $500 license.

JUSTICE.

Double-Decked Street-Cars.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—[To the Editor.]—To prepare seats in the cable-cars on the South Side for fifty passengers instead of twenty, it does not necessarily follow that the cars should be made larger. To make them two stories high would answer as well, provided the cars were built strong enough. The upper story could be made as convenient and elegant as the lower one, open in summer and closed in winter, the same as the one-story cars are now, and the entrance to the upper story could easily be made as convenient as stairs in a private residence. Where steam-power is used, it is not the question to make cars light enough for one or two pair of horses to draw; safety, solidity, and comfort should be the aim. To gratify the almost unanimous and very just demand of the public for a seat they have to pay for, but seldom receive, should, it seems to me, find no opposition, even at the risk of reducing heavy dividends to stockholders for the time being.

G. F. BERGHOLTZ.

Wabash Night-Cars.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—[To the Editor.]—Until recently the last car on Wabash avenue (previous to the 1 o'clock night-car) left Lake street at some time between 12:15 and 12:20 a. m.; but now, for some unexplained reason, the last car leaves at 12:05, or a minute or so before—one or two of the trips previously made being now omitted. Considering that the only other cars on Wabash avenue are those starting from the north end at 1, 3, and 5 a. m., this recent contraction of accommodations is extremely inconvenient. After midnight now, a person living east of State street has got to wait from one to two hours for a Wabash avenue car, or else go up State street in a packed car, many of the inmates of which are exceedingly undesirable neighbors, and then walk, perhaps a long distance, to his home. Instead of curtailing the car accommodations at night, they should have been increased. What was reasonable a few years ago is utterly insufficient now.

It is extremely provoking to South-Siders to stand on the corner of Madison and State streets late at night and wait for a car for from forty-five minutes to two hours, when a West Side car is leaving the same corner every twenty minutes all the night through.

A SUFFERER.

The Worthy Suffering Poor.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—[To the editor.]—In view of the fact that there is now an unusual amount of destitution and suffering among the worthy poor of this city I would like to ask if it would not be well for some of our ministers who receive five, six, or eight thousand dollars a year to dispense with ordinary church meetings for a time and try personally to relieve to what extent they can the want and distress in Chicago? A good way would be for the ministers to meet together, map out the city in districts, and each one thoroughly canvass his district, liberally dispensing to the worthy cases food, clothing, and cash. Why should so much work and expense of this kind fall upon Ald. Jonas? Let the pastors help with their fat salaries. They are not tied to their desks in an office like professional men on small salaries, but with time and means, the ministers with inclination could accomplish great good.

Another thing. In this great city there is no clean, respectable lodging-house for the poor. It is a perfect shame! There should be a place where good, nice lodgings could be obtained at 25 cents per night. There are worthy poor people with perhaps a little money, who are neither tramps nor villains, who need and deserve frequently accommodations at reasonable rates. A short time ago a poor, friendless, destitute old man applied at the Y. M. C. A. of this city for a night's lodging—the Home of the Friendless, being full, having advised him to apply there. The old man was turned away; they refused to do anything for him, intimating that they were not in that kind of business. The paper issued by the Home of the Friendless, in commenting afterwards upon this action, said that if the Y. M. C. A. of this city could not see that a poor, friendless old man was supplied with a night's lodging a new association had better be formed at once. And so says yours truly,

J. H. M.

RAILROADS.

Proposed Extension of the Southern Pacific System to New Orleans.

Inception and Progress of the Northwestern Road in the State of Illinois.

Its First Effort Was to Run One Train a Day to the Desplaines River and Back.

One-Fourth of the New Mileage of the Country North and East of the Ohio and Mississippi.

The Extension of the Southern Pacific Railway System to New Orleans—The Illinois Central to Strike Hands with It There.

Mr. A. N. Towne, General Manager of the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads, whose jurisdiction has just been extended over the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio, Texas & New Orleans, and Louisiana Western Railroads, has just issued the following circular notice:

"Arrangements having been effected by the various railway companies interested for the unification of their joint administration as a continuous line between the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico with a view both to economy and celerity in the dispatch of business the following announcements are made to take effect Feb. 1, 1883: The Hon. J. F. Crosby, Vice-President, having retired from the position of General Manager of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad and the Louisiana Western Railroad, the undersigned has been appointed to fill the vacancy. The duties pertaining to the office of Vice-President of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad Company will hereafter be defined. Maj. James Converse having resigned the position of General Superintendent of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway, this office, together with those of Assistant Superintendent and Master of Transportation, are abolished."

The line from El Paso, Tex., to Vermilionville, La., will be known as the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway System, over which the officers of the executive, transportation, and accounting departments of the Southern Pacific Railroad will exercise general supervision, and for which the following changes and appointments are announced:

E. G. Thompson, Superintendent; Maj. James Converse will retain charge of the construction work and as Chief Engineer of the El Paso, San Antonio & Houston Divisions; C. C. Gibbs, General Freight Agent; T. W. Peirce Jr., General Passenger Agent; D. A. Sullivan, General Baggage Agent, headquarters at Houston. The line between El Paso and Sanderson will be known as the El Paso Division, of which James Campbell is appointed Superintendent and J. L. Bonner Master Mechanic, headquarters at El Paso. The line between Sanderson and San Antonio, including branch to Eagle Pass, will be known as the San Antonio Division, of which W. G. Van Vleck is appointed Superintendent, and J. J. Ryan Master Mechanic, headquarters at San Antonio. The line between San Antonio and Houston, including branches, will be known as the Houston Division, of which H. Flanders is appointed Superintendent, headquarters at Columbus, and D. T. Davis Master Mechanic, headquarters at Harrisburg. The line between Houston and Vermilionville will be known as the Louisiana Division, of which W. Irvin is appointed Superintendent and D. C. Smith Master Mechanic, headquarters at Houston. N. R. Olcott, Chief Engineer, will remain in charge of buildings and bridges on the Louisiana Division, headquarters at Houston. All other officers and agents are continued."

The Southern Pacific now controls

A DIRECT LINE

from San Francisco to Vermilionville, but in order to reach New Orleans it will yet have to acquire the Morgan Line from Vermilionville to New Orleans, a distance of eighty-five miles. There is a fight for the control of this line between the Southern Pacific (Huntington interest) and Jay Gould, who also has a line from New Orleans to Shreveport, where he connects with his Texas Pacific for El Paso. If Gould could get control of the Morgan Line he would be able to keep the Southern Pacific out of New Orleans and could force the business from New Orleans to El Paso over his lines. It is the general opinion, however, that Gould will not succeed in this, and that the Southern Pacific has an understanding with the Morgan interest for the use of their lines. The Morgan interest also has a line from Galveston to Houston, connecting there with the Southern Pacific system, and it is therefore more to

THE INTEREST OF THE MORGAN PEOPLE

to work in harmony with the Southern Pacific people than with Jay Gould.

Mr. J. F. Tucker, who accompanies Mr. W. H. Osborn and party to New Orleans, and thence via the Southern Pacific to California, is not making the trip for pleasure, but to meet General-Manager Towne, of the Southern Pacific, and other officers of this road, and perfect an arrangement for a direct interchange of business between the Illinois Central and Southern Pacific systems, or, in other words, to form a line from Chicago to San Francisco via New Orleans, which line it is believed can get considerable business during the winter months.

Early History of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—[To the Editor.]—In illustration of the rapid growth of the State of Illinois in early days, perhaps there could be nothing more interesting than a history of its pioneer railroad, from its earliest inception in 1836 to the completion of the road in this State in 1857. Jan. 16, 1836, the Governor of the State of Illinois approved an act of the Legislature entitled "An act to incorporate the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company," giving authority to construct a railroad with single or double track from the Town of Galena to the Town of Chicago; capital stock $100,000, with power to increase to $1,000,000. William Bennet, Thomas Drummond, J. C. Goodhue, Peter Semple, J. W. Turner, and J. B. Thomas Jr. were by the act appointed Commissioners to solicit subscriptions. On March 4, 1837, an amendatory act was approved which provided for the increase of the capital stock to $1,000,000, and authorized connection with the State Central Railroad at such points as were deemed most practicable.

On Feb. 24, 1847, a further amendatory act was approved providing that right of way be granted through public lands, and authorizing an increase of the capital stock to $3,000,000.

THE FIRST BOARD OF DIRECTORS

for 1847 consisted of William B. Ogden, Walter L. Newberry, Charles Walker, J. Young Scammon, James H. Collins, William H. Brown, John B. Turner, Thomas Dyer, B. W. Raymond, of Chicago; William Noble Davis, of Au Sable Grove; Charles S. Hempstead and Thomas Drummond, of Galena; Allen Robbins, of New York; W. B. Ogden, President, and Francis Howe, Secretary and Treasurer.

Immediately after the act of 1847 had been approved, the Directors employed Richard P. Morgan to make a survey of the route, which he did, and reported thereon in a report submitted to the Directors in 1847.

Soon after this the work of construction was commenced, and from a report dated March 5, 1849, made by John Van Nortwick, who had been appointed Chief Engineer of the road, we find that in December, 1848, ten miles of the road from Chicago to Desplaines had been completed; that the seventeen and a half miles from Desplaines to the west of Du Page River were nearly ready for the superstructure; and that the fourteen and three-fourths miles from there to Elgin was under contract to responsible parties. The engineer estimated the cost of construction of this the first division of the road at $8,500 per mile. In the report of the President, he alludes to the fact that the Michigan Central Railroad would be completed to New Buffalo during the next month (April, 1849), that two daily lines of steamers would be put in operation to make communication with Chicago, and the ordinary time of travel from New York and Boston to Chicago would be reduced to two and a half days. The names of the Directors prefixed to this report are the same as those to the report of 1847, adding thereto Thomas D. Robertson, of Rockford. We next come to the report of Mr. Van Nortwick, dated March 5, 1849. At this time the road to the west of the Du Page River had been completed, and considerable progress made in the work between there and Elgin. It was expected that the whole would be completed by July 1.

The whole of the rails used in constructing this part of the road were what were called

STRAP-RAILS,

and were laid on longitudinal sleepers made of timbers 6x6. A wooden building, 30x60, had been constructed on the North Branch of the Chicago River as a temporary engine-house and workshop. An engine, the old Pioneer, which had previously worked on the New York Central, had been purchased. This engine is still kept in the company's shops at Junction as a sacred relic. Another engine of fifteen tons, made by Norris Brothers, of Philadelphia, was expected to be delivered at the opening of navigation.

The rolling-stock March 5, 1849, consisted of one engine, six four-wheeled cars, six eight-wheeled platform cars, four eight-wheeled freight cars, two hand-cars, and four gravel cars. In addition to these there were under contract three eight-wheeled covered freight cars and one passenger car.

One trip per day was made from Chicago to the Desplaines River and back "for the conveyance of passengers and freight." A wharf 150 feet in length was to be constructed on the North Branch, which would greatly facilitate the receiving and forwarding of materials used in construction.

It was estimated that the investment would pay 19 to 22 per cent per annum, as calculated by the Chief Engineer.

The next report we come to is one made by the President, dated June 5, 1850. The road had then been completed to Elgin at a cost of $405,382, including the cost of depot-grounds and sundry other matters, which had made the total expense about 12 per cent above the original estimate.

According to the report of the Chief Engineer, dated May 1, 1850, there had at that time been constructed forty-four miles of road.

During the year there had also been constructed a building 50x150 at the corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, Chicago, as a depot; an engine-house and blacksmith-shop, with an addition 18x60; and a temporary building 26x90 for a car-shop.

In January, 1850, the

SURVEY OF THE SECOND DIVISION

of the road from Elgin to Rockford was commenced, and afterward an estimate was made as to the cost of construction from Elgin to Belvidere. This estimate was $465,000 if laid with strap rails, and $530,000 if laid with T rails. The road was eventually laid with T rails weighing fifty-six pounds per yard, which were purchased from English houses at £4 12s 6d per ton. They were laid under the superintendence of J. D. Perkins, now Train-Master of the road, who is entitled to the distinction of having laid the first T rail in a Western State.

The fourth annual report is dated June 3, 1851, from which it appears that the officers of the company then elected were: John B. Turner, President and Superintendent; John Van Hartwick, Chief Engineer; W. M. Larrabee, Secretary; W. H. Brown, Treasurer. From the Secretary's report it appears that the earnings of the road for the preceding year had been $127,685.78; the expenses of operating, $48,904.24; net earnings, $78,781.54; surplus earnings up to May 1, 1850, $1,152.92; net earnings, $79,934.46. In November, 1850, and May, 1851, dividends amounting to 15 per cent had been declared, and after paying these a surplus was still left of $12,854.98. During the year the Directors had purchased Block 1 in the Original Town of Chicago for depot purposes, having a frontage of 320 feet on the Chicago River, and a drawbridge was being constructed and tracks being laid on North Water street to this depot.

The report of the Chief Engineer showed that the number of passengers carried between Chicago and Elgin during the year was 69,782, and that the movement of freight had been: Westbound, 28,244 tons; east-bound, 23,875 tons. The estimated cost of constructing the portion of the road from Belvidere to Rockford was given as $270,000. On June 9, 1851, the laying of the rails of the second division was commenced by Mr. Perkins at Elgin, and the road was run into Belvidere Dec. 3, 1851. A length to Cherry Valley, six miles further, was completed March 10, 1852.

The fifth report is dated May 3, 1852, from which it is learned that contracts for the construction of the third and last division of the road in Illinois had been let, and it was expected that the road would be completed during the year.

During this year depot grounds had been purchased in Chicago, and machine-shops and a car-shop built at the corner of Union street, close to the track. On Block 1, Original Town, there had been erected a freight-house of brick and stone; a drawbridge had been constructed over the North Branch of the Chicago River, and about two miles of track laid on North Water street.

THE TOTAL EARNINGS

of the first and second divisions for the year were $211,310.55, and the expenses were $87,360.67. The equipment of the road consisted of 9 locomotives, 11 passenger-cars, and 164 freight and other cars.

From the sixth annual report of President Turner, dated June 1, 1853, it appears that the road had been completed to Rockford, a distance of ninety-two miles, since Aug. 2, 1852; it was expected that the line would be completed to Freeport by Aug. 1, 1853, and the branch to Beloit, Wis., in October, 1853. The first and second divisions of the road had been consolidated. It was considered advisable to construct a double track from Chicago to Cottage Hill, sixteen miles, to facilitate the handling of the rapidly-increasing business of the road. June 7, 1854, is the date of the seventh annual report. The President states that the road to Freeport, 121 miles, was completed Sept. 1, 1853, the Beloit Branch opened for business Nov. 14, 1853, and forty-five miles of the Dixon & Iowa Central Line was opened May 1, 1854.

The road was then operating that portion of the Illinois Central Railroad which was completed from Freeport to Warren, twenty-five miles, and it was expected that the Illinois Central would be completed to Galena by the autumn of 1854, over which line the Chicago & Northwestern would run.

The rolling-stock of the road at this time consisted of thirty locomotives, thirty-four passenger and baggage cars, 307 box cars, ninety-six flat cars, and 132 gravel and hand cars, and it was expected that by September there would be added thereto nine locomotives and 125 freight and flat cars. The additional expense of equipment for the year was estimated at $200,000.

At the date of the eighth annual report, dated June 6, 1855, the following

OFFICERS WERE ELECTED:

John B. Turner, President and Superintendent; Philip A. Hall, Assistant Superintendent; John P. Lisley, Chief Engineer; William M. Larrabee, Secretary; Samuel Howe, Treasurer.

The report of the Chief Engineer states that the whole length of road at that time was 249 miles, of which 211½ were in operation, and thirty-seven and one-half miles in process of construction. He further states that a new freight-house, 75x340, had been completed, and a grain-house, 60x250, put in such a state of forwardness as to insure its completion by Sept. 1, 1855. "This," the report stated, "when finished, will be the most perfect building of its kind in Chicago, capable of storing at least 400,000 bushels of grain, which, together with private elevating-houses already finished on the line of the track in the city, will furnish room for the storing of at least 1,500,000 bushels, and afford facilities for the unloading of at least 400 cars of grain per day."

The equipment of the road at this time consisted of forty-four locomotives and 732 cars, thirty-nine of which were passenger-cars.

The ninth annual report is dated Jan. 4, 1856. At this time officers were elected as follows: John B. Turner, President; William H. Brown, Vice-President; P. A. Hall, Acting Superintendent; H. M. Larrabee, Secretary; Henry Tucker, Treasurer. Dividends had been declared during the year amounting to 22 per cent. The whole of the road in Illinois, including what is now known as the Air-Line Road to Fulton and the Beloit Branch, had been completed. The equipment of the road consisted of fifty-two locomotives and 1,020 cars.

From the tenth annual report, dated June 31, 1857, we find that the officers for the ensuing year were: John B. Turner, President; W. H. Brown, Vice-President; W. J. McAlpine, Assistant President and Chief Engineer; P. A. Hall, Superintendent; W. M. Larrabee, Secretary; H. Turner, Treasurer. The equipment of the road consisted of fifty-six locomotives and 1,200 cars.

At the preceding annual meeting Mr. Lisley had resigned his position as Chief Engineer, and recommended W. S. Pope as his successor. Mr. Pope acted in this capacity from June, 1856, to June, 1857, and from his report we gather that the total expense of construction and equipment at that time had been $8,293,294.62.

Having thus sketched the history of this road in our own State, it only remains to say that since the period to which this sketch refers expired

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY HAS ELAPSED,

and so rapid has been its progress, so great its enterprise, that now in the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota there is a complete network of this road and its branches, while it is reaching out across the Territory of Dakota, and will soon reach the Black Hills.

Of all its first Board of Directors all have passed away but J. Young Scammon, B. W. Raymond, and Thomas Drummond. The Secretary and Treasurer, Francis Howe, is no more, but the great engineer under whose genius the line grew so rapidly and grandly, John Van Hartwick, is still living at Batavia, Ill., hale and hearty, though more than 80 years of age.

How vast the advance from its one ten-ton engine and twenty-two cars in 1849 to its fifty-six locomotives of large power and 1,200 cars in 1857, and from that to the many hundreds of locomotives and the 15,000 or 20,000 cars of today; from the one trip per day to the Desplaines River and return made in 1849, to the vast number of trains traveling over this road today; from the old depot at the corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, constructed in 1849-'50 and demolished in 1882, to the palatial depot and offices now occupied by the company on North Wells street in this city!

Granger Legislation Hostile to the Railroads Threatened in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—There has been a singular local revival of the old Granger legislative craze in Minnesota this winter. Every other member of the Legislature seems to have a bill in his pocket for the disciplining of the railroad companies. Five bills have already been introduced in the House for the regulation of passenger and freight charges and the prevention of discrimination, besides two or three more making employés criminally liable for injuries caused by accidents and for damage to freight or personal baggage resulting from neglect or carelessness. One of the most remarkable of these minor bills makes baggage-smashing a misdemeanor punishable by fine. Nearly all these bills and all relating to rates and discrimination come from the House. The Senate is still to hear from. The active popular sentiment demanding State interference in the management of railroads is the culmination of the discontent of years. In the grain-growing sections particularly farmers have complained for a long time not only of excessive freight charges, but of discrimination in favor of certain localities against others, and in favor of certain corporations and firms engaged in the business of grain-buying. Nearly all the roads control the elevators on their lines, and it is claimed that such privileges are granted to favored grain-buyers as to establish a monopoly in the business, and enable them to fix their own prices without regard to those in St. Paul and Minneapolis. In the northern part of the State there are practically only two grain-buyers—the Minneapolis Millers' Association on the Manitoba Road and the Northern Pacific elevators, controlled by a few firms; and it is charged that these habitually combine to fix the price of wheat at a rate lower than that a free competition would establish. The farmers' hostility and jealousy of the Millers' Association is an old affair, and has cut a figure in two or three political campaigns. In the southern part of the State it is alleged that similar exclusive privileges are granted to elevator firms in La Crosse and other cities. The discontent has been aggravated by the fact that the poor quality of the wheat grown in 1881 caused it to be graded very low—the farmers claim unjustly—with the effect of a further reduction of price.

The five railroad bills which deal with rates and discriminations are fathered by Mr. Rabilly, of Wabasha; Mr. John Peterson, of Dodge; Mr. Frank, of Mower; Mr. Thayer, of Fillmore, and Mr. Thompson, of Fillmore. Mr. Thompson alone attempts to deal with the subject of passenger tariffs. Mr. Thompson's bill is aimed simply at unjust discriminations and unequal charges. The other three bills are very similar in scope and character, while differing in detail, and all presume to make either fixed or maximum rates.

In addition to their common features, the bills are alike somewhat in other respects. The Rabilly, the Peterson, and the Frank bills all provide that side-tracks leading to any warehouse shall be constructed when demanded, and that depots, stations, and buildings for the storage of freight shall be provided; but the Peterson bill goes further, and provides that warehouses and side-tracks shall be built, or permitted to be built, at the crossings of all navigable streams, and side-tracks and switches at the crossings of all roads of like gage, so as to admit of the ready and convenient transfer of cars, and makes it the duty of the railroads to build sidings for warehouses and elevators built by outside parties without delay. The Peterson and the Rabilly bills both make the acts of an employé the acts of the road. Mr. Frank's bill also contains the provision that if freight is transported for a rate less than prescribed in the act, that the company shall transport freight of the same description at the same rate thereafter and be liable to every shipper and receiver of freight during the continuance of such reduced rates and such discrimination practiced.

The Northern Pacific and the Manitoba Roads are those at which the bills are chiefly aimed. These roads penetrate an exclusive grain region and have in the main very long hauls. Their freight rates are the highest shown in the tables, and they will suffer the greatest reduction by the legislation contemplated, which cuts charges for long hauls down to the lowest point. Probably either of these bills would reduce the average on these two roads more than half. The other provisions of the bills would bear most severely upon these roads, too. Another fact shown by the Railroad Commissioner's tables, which explains the hostility against these roads, is the fact that while they have reduced their rates, like other roads, below those of several years ago, their earnings per ton have increased, while those of other roads have diminished. Of course this is the natural result of the development of the country, but the average granger doesn't like it.

It is a little too early in the session to discuss the prospect of the passage of these bills. It is as certain as possible that some railroad bill will pass, and that it will be stringent in its provisions. The popular sentiment demands it; the question was made an issue in the fall elections, and many of the members are committed or instructed. The Railroad Commissioner has recommended a bill fixing maximum rates, and the Governor gave a quasi indorsement to his recommendation in his message. But it is believed that the stringent provisions of these House bills, either of which would wipe out the net profits of all the railroads in the State, will be modified. All the bills have been referred to the Railroad Committee, in spite of the efforts of the Granger element to have a special committee appointed, and that committee is rather conservatively made up. The railroad managers, who are naturally uneasy, express confidence in the good sense and fairness of the committee if it is not overruled by the House. The Senate, which is more conservative, has not taken action in this matter yet. It is believed by some that the Railroad bill which will become a law is to originate hereafter in the Senate and will be much milder in its requirements.

Old Relics Pertaining to Railway Building and Operation to Be a Feature of the National Exposition of Railway Appliances.

Mr. E. H. Talbott, Secretary of the National Exposition of Railway Appliances, has just issued the following circular:

It is deemed very important that the National Exposition of Railway Appliances, to be held in Chicago from May 24 to June 23 of the present year, shall contain among its other special features as full a collection of old articles pertaining to railway building and operation, which shall represent by contrast with their modern successors the improvement of the last fifty years as it is possible to obtain. An earnest effort will be made to secure such a collection of "old curiosities" representing every department of railway building and operation, and it is hoped that all receiving this circular who possesses information of the existence of any article or articles of this nature will at once communicate with the undersigned.

In no way can the various stages or degrees of progress which have marked the railway history of this country and of the world be more satisfactorily illustrated or the instructive features of this exposition be made more valuable to railway men of every class and interesting to the general public than through such a collection.

It is believed that, in the older sections of the country especially, there exist many railway appliances which have long ago outlived all usefulness, except as historical landmarks, showing the progress of later years, and it is hoped that this request may serve to bring them to light, and add a most interesting and valuable feature to an exposition which promises to be a very important contribution to the practical and technical knowledge of this eventful century. Arrangements will be made for the transportation of all such articles to Chicago and return.

The Transcontinental Lines.

[Denver Correspondence Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*.]—Transcontinental travel will soon have a great variety of routes from which to choose, each with its peculiar claims for scenic grandeur, and differing widely in their characteristics. The Southern Pacific and the new line into Louisiana gives the California corporation an outlet independent of the Union Pacific or the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. The St. Louis & San Francisco Road is striving to reach Albuquerque, N. M., where it will connect with the Atlantic & Pacific Road, which has about 400 miles of track, reaching nearly to Prescott, Ari. The Guaymas line from Benson, Ari., to Guaymas, on the Lower Gulf coast, 352 miles distant, is running regular trains, and hopes for a steamship connection to the Pacific islands. The Rio Grande will be open to Salt Lake City within sixty days, and then claim a position among the great through lines. To the northward the Union Pacific is endeavoring to contest with the Northern Pacific for the Oregon trade, by pushing the Oregon Short Line as rapidly as possible. This line leaves the Union Pacific at Granger, about 300 miles west of Cheyenne, and follows a general northwesterly line, joining the Utah & Northern at McCammon Junction. Following this line for twenty-two miles to Pocatello, it there branches to the westward, crosses the Great Snake River at the American Falls, and then follows an air-line across the lava beds to Boise Valley, and thence to Baker City, Ore., where a junction will be formed with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and a new line will be open to Portland and Puget Sound. It is expected that the track-layers will reach Shoshone, 315 miles from Granger, before Feb. 1, and be in Boise City, 150 miles further west, by Sept. 1, and through to Baker City, Ore., 110 miles beyond Boise City, by the close of the present year. This route will be from 150 to 200 miles shorter than the northern route from Chicago to Portland, and be its principal competitor.

Twenty years ago last July Congress loaned the Nation's credit in encouraging the building of one line of railway from the Missouri River to the Pacific. Twenty years ago this month of January work was commenced on the California end. Eighteen months later the construction began from Omaha westward. It is less than fourteen years since the last rail was laid connecting the oceans, and the end of the present year will find half a dozen different routes open to the traveler.

A Survey Reveals Important Secrets.

[Pittsburg *Times*.]—As is well known, the Pennsylvania Company holds the Fort Wayne Road under a ninety-nine-year lease. Leased roads are a burden, the lessee having not only to keep them in repair, but pay the interest on outstanding bonds, etc., which makes the margin for profit much smaller than it otherwise would be. The value of a possession of the Fort Wayne is fully appreciated by the Pennsylvania Company, and for several years it is said to have been perfecting a scheme by which it would be enabled to own, absolutely, a route between this city and Fort Wayne which should be equal in value to, and wholly independent of, the leased property.

The new Constitution wisely provides that a special act to give right of way through a borough, city, or private property only cannot be passed. But it also provides that a right of way through the State, or a large portion of it, may be obtained by special legislation. Several years ago the Pennsylvania Company went before the Legislature and secured the passage of an act giving it right of way through from Pittsburg westward to the Ohio State line, and according to the privilege to locate the line at will which accompanies such grants, a route was surveyed within a hundred feet of the centre of the Fort Wayne track north. About a year ago the company began making excavations on what is known as the "Narrows," between Superior Station and Dixmont, for the purpose, it was said, of laying another track. Surveyors are now at work running a line on the south side of the centre track, and within a hundred feet, for the purpose, one of the surveyors states, of laying this additional track. This line is being run to the Ohio State line, and this additional track is to be laid for that distance. If this surveyor is to be believed, there is more in the laying of this fourth track than appears on the surface. According to his story, intimated, not told, the laying of this track means a road to Fort Wayne, independent of the leased line, which it is the intention to get rid of as soon as this fourth rail is laid. The Fort Wayne road as an independent road has very little strength, and cannot exist in face of such competition as the Pennsylvania Company would be able to pit against it. The certain result would be a sale of the road to the Pennsylvania Company at a much reduced valuation. The ninety-nine year lease is not considered an obstacle in the way of carrying the scheme to a successful termination, because it will then be in its power to so damage the traffic of the Fort Wayne that the stockholders will be only too glad to part with it.

If it is true that the Pennsylvania Company is carrying out this plan it must be admitted that the scheme is a deep laid one, and what is more, is the offspring of master minds.

The Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Will Build Another Line.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Company have narrow-gage lines running from Toledo to Cincinnati and from Toledo to St. Louis. These two lines form two sides of a triangle, and to complete the system the company now propose to continue the third side—that is, a line from here to St. Louis. The proposed line will run west from this city to Lawrenceburg, thence south of the Ohio & Mississippi Road between Versailles and Vevay, to Seymour, where it will cross the Ohio & Mississippi, and continue west to Bedford, Ind., where it will join the Springfield, Effingham & Bedford Narrow Gage, which is in operation from Bedford to Ramsey, Ill., through which place the main line from Toledo to St. Paul passes. It would seem from a glance at the map to make a short route between this city and the Mississippi River, and will require the construction of not over 115 miles of road. The company was incorporated about a year ago, but not until recently was it agreed upon to begin operations. Mr. Netter, of this city, is of the impression this line will be constructed soon. The Boston parties, Messrs. Phillips, Ballou, and Hyde, who were here a few days ago, it is said feel warranted in carrying out the contemplated construction.

The Virginia Midland Purchased by the Richmond & West Point Terminal Company.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—A private dispatch from New York this afternoon announces that the Richmond & West Point Terminal Company today settled in full with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for the Virginia Midland Railway, and have received all the securities carrying the ownership of the Virginia Midland from the former company. President John W. Garrett and Robert Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, are in New York attending to the transfer. A prominent party identified with the Virginia Midland stated to your representative that the payment made today places the Virginia Midland Company under the control of the Richmond & Danville people, or Clyde syndicate, as they control the Richmond & West Point Terminal Company, who were the purchasers. This will of course oust the Directors recently voted in by the Baltimore & Ohio interests, for, although they were elected for a year, under the laws of Virginia the new stockholders can elect a new Board of Directors.

Denver & New Orleans vs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The arguments on the final hearing of the suit of the Denver & New Orleans Railway against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway to compel it to make such passenger and freight arrangements as exist between the defendants and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway were closed tonight before Justices McCrary and Hallett, of the United States Court. The arguments were exhaustive, and continued into the night. The defendant cited authorities from four or five States in support of its position. The complainant claims that the discrimination of the Atchison Road is illegal and opposed to public policy. The case has been taken under advisement and no intimation given as to the time when a decision will be given.

One Dollar Damages.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—A suit of great importance to railway travelers as well as to railway managers themselves was decided in the Circuit Court in Fort Smith. W. B. Hughes, a passenger on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway, had been put off a train between stations on the line by Conductor Cain for refusing to pay full fare. He brought suit against the company for $6,000 damages. The jury awarded him $1 damages and the costs to be paid by the railway company.

Progress of the Iowa Central Railroad in This State.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The Iowa Central Railway, formerly the Peoria & Farmington, reached here with tracklaying yesterday, and brought their train to the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway today, which they will cross on Sunday. The road is now built from Peoria to this place and will be continued to Keithsburg. The principal offices of this branch are located here.

Railway Extension.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 26.—The Memphis extension of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad is now completed, and regular trains running to West Plains, Howell County, Mo., 315 miles from Kansas City. The line will reach Augusta, Oregon County, Mo., about Feb. 20, and will be completed and open for business to Memphis, Tenn., about June 1.

C. G. Eddy Appointed General Eastern Agent of the Gould Roads.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—C. G. Eddy, formerly General Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern, has been appointed General Eastern Agent, with headquarters in New York, of all the Gould roads, vice L. H. Nutting, assigned to other duties. Mr. Eddy is here, but will probably leave for New York tomorrow.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Michigan Central yesterday brought here two car-loads of European emigrants, and the Lake Shore one car-load.

Mr. F. C. Nims, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, is in the city on business connected with his department of the road.

The Illinois Central Road expects to put on several "express trains" the coming spring, which are to run between Chicago and Pullman, and by stopping at only a few points make much better time than is made at present.

The Chicago & Alton yesterday commenced to sell Mardi-Gras tickets to New Orleans for $25 for the round trip and $23 to Mobile and return. These tickets will be on sale until Feb. 4, and will be good to return until March 1.

George W. Ristine, General Manager; George W. Prescott, Chief Engineer; and George W. Lilley, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Texas & St. Louis Railroad, were in the city yesterday on business connected with the road.

Mr. Ben Kimball, formerly Western Passenger Agent of the Canada Southern in Chicago, has been appointed Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central at Milwaukee in place of W. E. Wiley, who was killed at the Newhall House fire.

Work on the "Nickel-Plate" shops at Stony Island progresses rapidly in spite of the inclement weather. The buildings are looming up, and present a handsome and commodious appearance. They are mostly completed and in process of roofing.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the third week in January were $152,522.84, against $152,284.54; increase, $238.30. Considering the embarrassments the roads suffered on account of the snow and cold during part of that week the statement is a most favorable one.

Mr. France Chandler, Chairman of the St. Louis Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, has called a meeting of that association to be held in St. Louis Jan. 30 to adopt a baggage agreement similar to the one recently adopted by the Chicago roads, and which goes into effect Feb. 1.

Mr. Milton C. Roach, Northern Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central, has removed his office from Detroit to St. Thomas. Mr. E. H. Hughes, late General Western Passenger Agent of the Canada Southern in this city, has been appointed Northern Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central, with headquarters at Detroit.

The Pennsylvania Company has just purchased of the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, for $15,000, a large piece of ground on Anthony avenue, near Commercial avenue, in South Chicago, where a handsome passenger and freight depot will be erected during the coming season for the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Road.

Mr. James Charlton, of the Chicago & Alton, informs ticket agents of connecting lines that, in order to accommodate the present large and increasing travel between Chicago and Kansas City, his company is now running two palace reclining-chair cars on its Denver express. No charge is made for seats in these elegant and comfortable cars.

The forthcoming number of the *Railway Age* presents a list of roads on which track was laid in the five great Western States north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River. The increase of mileage has aggregated 2,077 miles, or nearly 26 per cent of the total new mileage of the entire country, a remarkable proportion considering the fact that these States already contained about 26 per cent of the total mileage of the country, and that three of them average about one mile of railway to every six miles of area, while vast regions west of the Mississippi are still totally unsupplied with steam roads. The total miles of track laid in the five great Western States was as follows: Ohio, 501 miles; Michigan, 278¾ miles; Indiana, 545 miles; Illinois, 383 miles, and Wisconsin 371 miles.

Mr. J. E. Lockwood, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, announces that the Memphis extension of his line is now completed, and regular trains running to West Plains, Howell County, Mo., 315 miles from Kansas City. The line will reach Augusta, Oregon County, Mo., about Feb. 20, and will be completed and open for business to Memphis, Tenn., about June 1, 1883.

Mr. William H. Reed, the well-known General Western Agent of the Chicago & Alton Railway, it is reliably reported, has resigned that position, his resignation to take effect Feb. 1. Mr. Reed has been tendered the general agency of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and will in all probability accept. The duties of the general Western agency of the Chicago & Alton, it is understood, will be assumed by Mr. Fred S. Doggett, the present General Agent of that company.

THE NEWHALL HOUSE.

Fragments of Human Remains Recovered—The Coroner's Inquiry—Precautions Against Fire.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The work of removing the débris of the Newhall House, which had to be suspended during the fore part of the week on account of the intensely cold weather, was resumed this morning, and a large force of men and several teams are at work today. The piles of brick, mortar, and dirt on the three sides of the square where once stood the ill-fated Newhall are slowly disappearing. The work of tearing down the walls still standing will be commenced next week. An architect is engaged on the plans for the new hotel which is to be built on the site of the Newhall. Work on the new structure will be commenced as soon as the site is cleared, which will take several weeks yet. The workmen today discovered fragments of the remains of another of the lost. Fragments of a portion of the billiard balls, which it has been alleged Scheller, the suspected incendiary, removed before the fire, were found today. The alleged removal of the billiard balls has been held to be one of the strongest points against Scheller.

THE INQUEST.

During the inquest today an important point was developed concerning the old bell which hung in the court of the hotel. It has been all along stated in some of the newspapers that this bell was intended to be used as an alarm in case of a fire, and it has been charged that Landlord Antisdel allowed the rope to rot off so that the bell could not be used at the time of the fire. Today's testimony showed that the bell was originally used to call the porter, but that it proved such a nuisance to guests that it had not been used in years; that it had never been intended as a fire-alarm bell; and that it could only have been used for that purpose by some one familiar with the premises climbing on a low roof and rigging it by hand—a process held to be practically impossible under the circumstances.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

The investigation of public and private buildings by the city officials, which has been brought about by the Newhall calamity, is continued, and will result in making the larger buildings in the city more safe in case of fire. About twenty buildings have been examined and many improvements recommended. Commissioner Martin has a list of between thirty and forty buildings yet to be examined. This morning Health-Commissioner Martin, Dr. Stearns, and Commissioners O'Connor and Blodgett, of the Board of Public Works, visited the High-School and made a thorough examination of the building. Iron balconies will be ordered placed under the windows of the second and third stories. Notice was this morning served on H. M. Mendel, President of the Milwaukee Musical Society, owners of the Academy of Music Building, to make the improvements recommended by the commission. H. Benson, proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, has been notified to place iron balconies, connected by iron stairways, around his building on each floor above the second. George Burnham, owner of the Axtell House, was given the same order. Similar notices have also been served on Hermann Nunnemacher, owner of the Grand Central Hotel, and Jacob Best, owner of the Pfleger House. The improvements are required to be completed within thirty days.

BRUTAL TREATMENT.

Distressing Story of the Victim of a Vessel-Captain's Inhumanity.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—There are a number of cases of brutal treatment of sailors and others employed on the various oyster-dredging schooners in the Chesapeake Bay reported here every winter, some of the Captain's of these vessels being inhuman wretches. One of the most distressing of these cases came to light today. The victim was Charles Jenkins, who shipped as a "greeny" about a week ago. When he went aboard the vessel he only had a scanty supply of clothing. His feet and legs became terribly frost-bitten, and he states that while thus disabled, when his feet were so swollen that he could not wear his shoes without suffering intense pain, the Captain compelled him to work by threatening to throw him overboard. While sick and unable to protect himself, the Captain, he alleges, also beat and kicked him about like a dog. When he wanted to go to Baltimore for treatment, the Captain would not bring him nor put him on any vessel coming into port. Charles West, the Captain, has been arrested and the case placed in the hands of the United States authorities. The man is now at the hospital, his feet so badly frozen that he is unable to stand.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Arrest of a Woman on a Charge of Kidnaping Her Own Child.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. Adeline Protaski, the variety actress, whose stage name is Adeline Elliott, was arrested last week on a telegraphic dispatch from Cleveland on a charge of kidnaping her own child. She was discharged, but was again arrested this morning and taken before the Probate Court. According to her story, her husband became angry at her refusal to support him, and stole her 5-year-old daughter from her while she was performing on the stage at Shelby, Ill. He traveled on foot with the child to Chicago. He then went to Cleveland, and the wife followed, regained possession of the child, and came here. Hearing that she was here, the husband got even with her by procuring her arrest by telegraph. The child is an attractive little thing of 5 years. In the Probate Court today the mother gave $500 bail for her appearance for trial.

SMALL-POX.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Advices reached here today detailing the fearful ravages committed by small-pox, which recently broke out in a most malignant form, on Cabin Creek, Indian Territory, and, but for the energy and determination of the physician sent to stamp it out, a clean sweep of the inhabitants might have resulted. About forty-five or fifty fatal cases occurred before he arrived, and sixty or seventy cases requiring treatment were reported to him. He established a hospital, quarantined the infected district, keeping patients and members of families in which it had occurred confined to their own premises, and compelled outsiders to remain out of the lines. He was thus enabled to control and check the disease, and now the deaths are rare. About sixty deaths have occurred from it, but now no further loss of life is apprehended, though many are still suffering from the disease.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 26.—A gentleman who has just returned from a trip to the logging-camps in Itasca County, north of Aitken, reports considerable anxiety among the lumbermen on account of the prevalence of small-pox in the camps on one branch of the Rainy Lake River, near the northern boundary of the State. The situation is serious, and, so far as could be learned, ten deaths from the contagion had already occurred in the locality mentioned.

PHILADELPHIA GAS TRUST.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 26.—Smith, one of the accused gas-trust clerks, denies all the charges made against him, and declares that he can prove his innocence. He is the owner of a printing-office, and has large contracts for printing from the city.

THE COURTS.

A Dearborn Street Property-Owner Gets into the United States Court.

It Is Not Improbable that the Entire Condemnation Proceedings May Go There.

End of the Sturges Case—The Judge Orders the Jury to Acquit the Defendant.

The Dearborn Street Condemnation Case.

Judge Drummond yesterday morning decided the petition of Jane E. Martin, one of the defendants in the Dearborn street condemnation case, to have the case, or at least so much of it as relates to her property, transferred to the United States Circuit Court. Mrs. Martin is a resident of Michigan, and owns a lot along the proposed street extension. Judge Smith some time ago, and just before the condemnation case was called for trial, refused to allow Mrs. Martin's petition on the ground that the case was not divisible. The record was then made up and taken to the Federal courts, and leave was asked to file it. Judge Drummond yesterday said he would at that time only decide two questions, one as to whether the case could properly be removed under the act of 1875, the other as to whether the application to remove was made in apt time. He held in the affirmative on both points. The allegation of Mrs. Martin, that she was a non-resident, and hence had not been able to learn of the existence of the suit, or when it was ready for trial, was a sufficient reason why she should be heard. The suit was such a controversy between the city and petitioner that it could be separated so as to have her interest passed upon by itself, and could be removed. The only question was whether her property could be condemned, and if so, what it was worth. The Judge also held that her application for removal was made in apt time, although the original petition to condemn was filed in February, 1882. She was only made defendant as an "unknown owner" by publication. The case was first set for trial Dec. 6, 1882, and she came into court personally Jan. 2 for the first time and was made a defendant. The next day she filed her petition for removal, and it was in sufficient time, as that was the first time she had had an opportunity to present it. As to the question whether a removal of a part of the case removed all the other controversies between the city and the various property-owners on the ground that Mrs. Martin's case and those of all the other parties constituted "a suit within the meaning of the act of Congress," the Judge said he would not give an opinion then, but would leave it open for future arguments. He would, however, allow the record in the present application to be filed and the case docketed.

Mr. Winston, on behalf of the city, said that he desired to make a motion to remand, and it was finally agreed this question should be argued this morning.

The announcement of Judge Drummond's decision caused a sensation in Judge Smith's court-room, where the hearing of the Dearborn street condemnation is in progress, and the court did not assemble until 11 o'clock, as the jury had been out to view the ground. When the jury came back the Judge inquired of Corporation-Counsel Adams what Judge Drummond's decision had been. Mr. Adams said the Judge had decided to take jurisdiction.

Judge Smith said he thought the evidence might better be concluded, as it was not yet decided whether the whole case had been transferred or not.

Half a dozen lawyers then began talking at once, trying to be heard, and there was considerable confusion for a few minutes.

Mr. Adams was strongly in favor of going on with the case, as he thought if a judgment was obtained in the State court it would ultimately be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

The remaining evidence was then introduced, only a few witnesses being examined, and Judge Smith then adjourned the case to Monday morning so that Judge Drummond could give his decision on the arguments today as to whether the whole case should be removed.

End of the Sturges Trial—A Verdict of Not Guilty.

In the Sturges case, on trial before Judge Williamson and a jury in the Criminal Court, the prosecution received a most violent set-back in the arguments of Thursday afternoon. Yesterday the successes of the defense were continued, and the prosecution finally settled down to an attempt to show whether the defendant, who was in the habit of issuing warehouse receipts for the Keokuk Elevator Company, had issued the receipt in question for 10,000 bushels of oats upon a day when no such receipt was recorded. The court held that no evidence had been adduced to show that the receipt was so issued, and upon motion of Leonard Swett, representing the defense, the jury were instructed to bring in a verdict finding the defendant not guilty. They so found, and in this manner a case which bade fair to consume weeks of attention in the Criminal Court was summarily decided, greatly to the dissatisfaction of the individual who had been instrumental in bringing about the prosecution on the part of the people.

During the forenoon session the chief prosecuting witness, Francis J. Kennett, of the defunct commission firm of Kennett, Hewitt & Co., testified that he repeatedly demanded of the Keokuk Elevator Company, not personally but by letter, the grain due upon the receipt in question dated Nov. 29. The question was asked, "Did you demand the grain upon that receipt?"

Witness—Repeatedly.

Col. McClanahan—Of whom?

Witness—Of the Keokuk Elevator Company, not personally but by letter.

The witness then acknowledged that he did not remember having had the receipt in his possession when he met Sturges in Keokuk, and that he did not remember as to this particular receipt except that he had never received any grain or any other equivalent with which to take up the receipt.

Mr. Kennett was then withdrawn to give place to certain witnesses from Iowa who were anxious to return home, and E. F. Brownell, the Cashier of the Keokuk National Bank; P. V. Miller, and W. L. May testified as to various points in the case tending, as the prosecution thought, towards the conviction of the defendant.

At the afternoon session Thomas J. Codiny was called by the prosecution. He was in charge of the Keokuk elevator from August, 1880, to June, 1881, and testified as to certain occurrences between Sturges, by whom he was then employed, and Kennett & May upon an occasion when they came on to Keokuk to find out about Sturges and his transactions.

Sturges, after leaving the office, ordered witness to go back and get rid of Kennett and May, who were in his office, and who had been abusing him, and after getting rid of them to take charge of the books. Afterwards at his order a portion of the books were removed to witness' house. Sturges issued all the warehouse receipts.

Col. McClanahan—Did you ever know of a warehouse receipt being made or issued there without grain behind it?

Objected to by Mr. Swett.

The court inquired of the prosecution whether if a man was charged with stealing a horse it was competent to show that he stole a horse a month ago.

Col. McClanahan read a number of authorities, notably under the head of forged papers, to which he claimed the case on trial was precisely similar.

The court interrupted him several times and finally sustained the objection.

Col. McClanahan, after a short consultation with Assistant State's-Attorney Thomson and E. W. Russell, the attorney for the Illinois Trust & Savings Company, which is interested in the prosecution of Sturges, here rested. The decisions of the court had shut out so much of the evidence for the prosecution that it was deemed entirely useless to continue any farther.

Leonard Swett, for the defense, after hinting that Mr. Kennett might be produced for cross-examination, which the prosecution readily assented to by sending for Mr. Kennett, made a motion that the jury be instructed to discharge his client. He claimed that the receipt was never presented at the elevator; that it was like a bad bill, which to be redeemed must first be presented for redemption. No evidence had been adduced showing that no grain had been received when the receipt was issued, and there had been no evidence of any duplication of receipts. The fact that there was no grain there in the June following, as shown by some of the witnesses, proved nothing. He claimed that Kennett & Co. had made no proper demand for the grain, nor had they proved that no grain was received there on the day the receipt was issued. The question to his mind was, "Would the court, if the jury went out and found him guilty, sustain the verdict?" The receipt entitled them, upon the indorsement of the same and payment of charges, to the receipt of the grain up to May 1, but no such proof was made. The prosecution was an utter, bald failure, and he did not see why the defendant should be subjected to making any defense. Mr. Swett then drew a distinction between the words "make or utter" in the statute and "make or utter" in the indictment, and afterwards drifted off into an argument as to venue, which question was not actually at issue.

After listening to arguments by Messrs. Thomson and McClanahan the court decided, in accordance with the decision of yesterday, that no evidence had been introduced by the prosecution tending to show that on Nov. 29 grain was not received for the receipt on that day issued, and the jury were thereupon instructed to bring in a verdict finding the defendant not guilty.

Just prior to the instructions being given to the jury Mr. Thomson made an endeavor to enter a nolle prosequi, but the court holding that the result was the same issued the instruction. The jury retired, and after a short absence returned a verdict of not guilty. The defendant shook hands with all of the jury save one, who absolutely refused to shake with him.

The Teutonic Life-Insurance Company.

Elmer Washburn, Receiver of the Teutonic Life-Insurance Company, yesterday filed before Judge Tuley his annual report of his doings as such Receiver from Dec. 31, 1881, to Jan. 18, 1883, which is substantially as follows:

ASSETS.	
Bills receivable	$1,364
Real estate	381
Expense	1,897
Cash in bank	3,880
Judgments	1,747
Unpaid assessments	711
Profit and loss	8,080
	$18,608

LIABILITIES.	
Litigants	$11,778
Unpaid policies	2,952
Unpaid death claims	530
Bismarck Bund	391
National Life-Insurance Co.	300
Hay & Krispel	95
J. Van Hoorbecke	25
J. Lene	66
Milwaukee *Seebote*	54
Evansville *Democrat*	18
Dr. Theo. Wild	18
Harris Safe Co.	45
Taxes of 1873 and 1874	2,208
Interest	233—$18,608

The usual reference to the Master in Chancery was made.

Items.

In the case of the Valley Pulp against the Marseilles Paper Company a default was taken yesterday, before Judge Jameson, against the defendant. The Receiver was directed to go on and wind the company's business up, examining all the intervening petitions that have been or may be filed, to the intent that no illegal claims may be allowed or paid.

Divorces.

Lucy A. Straubal filed a bill yesterday asking for a divorce from her husband, John W. Straubal, on the ground of drunkenness and cruelty.

United States Courts.

Darius A. Goodyear and others commenced a suit yesterday for $30,000 against James A. Waterman.

State Courts.

Joseph Elson, administrator of the estate of William Elson, deceased, commenced an action in trespass yesterday against the Union Stock-Yard & Transit Company and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company to recover $10,000 damages.

De Lancey Lloyd Jones filed a bill against Henrietta and Thomas F. Rooney and H. H. Bacon, Trustee, to foreclose a trust deed for $2,500 on Lot 4, Block 30, in School Section Addition to Chicago.

C. E. Durand and others began an attachment suit against Fay & Conkey to recover $1,535.

Osceola C. Green brought suit for $2,500 against Levi P. Wright.

Samuel P. Farrington and others commenced a replevin suit against William H. Fredman and N. C. Sherlock, to recover a large quantity of groceries valued at $1,128.02.

N. C. Hudgins and P. J. Talty sued the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, and the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company for $1,000.

Herman Zerst sued William Runde for $1,000.

C. C. McClure commenced an action in trespass against the Central Warehouse Company, laying damages at $10,000.

C. G. Longyear began a suit for $1,000 against H. H. Hill & Co.

The American Button-Hole Overseaming & Sewing Machine Company brought a suit to recover $1,500 of Jabez B. Conant.

D. H. Tolman commenced a suit against Palmer C. Gabie, claiming $2,000.

The Riverdale Distilling Company began a replevin suit against Leopold Weil to recover possession of fifty barrels of rectified liquors valued at $2,000.

Ivar Mop commenced an action in trespass against Charles and John Camberg, laying damages at $10,000.

Louis and Moses L. Cohn commenced a suit by capias against Frank E. Hooker to recover $10,000.

The Peoria Sugar Refinery began a suit for $5,000 against the Central Pacific Fire-Insurance Company.

The Criminal Court.

In Judge Tuley's branch of the Criminal Court John McNamara and James O'Meara, tried for burglary, were found not guilty by a jury.

William Murphy was convicted of larceny and sentenced to ten months in the County Jail.

James Crowley, convicted of burglary, got three years in the penitentiary.

George Seymour, the colored man who pleaded guilty to stealing Miss Doane's diamonds, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Charles Johnson, 14 years of age, was tried by the court for larceny, found guilty, and sent to the Reform-School for five years.

Joseph Abbitt, for selling liquor without a license in the Town of Lyons, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs.

Frank Steinbach was tried for the same offense—the testimony being similar to that in the case of Abbitt—and the jury found him not guilty.

Sarah Jennings, charged with petit larceny, withdrew her plea of not guilty, pleaded guilty, and was given seven days in jail.

The case against Sprague, for contempt of court in threatening a witness before the grand jury, was set for Monday morning.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Patrick E. Lamb, deceased, letters were issued to Ann Lamb, under bond for $5,000.

County Court.

In the matter of the alleged insanity of John Coyne the order remanding him to the custody of his brother was rescinded and an order for his arrest was issued.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Arguments on motion to remand in the Dearborn street condemnation cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Concluding arguments in the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes case.

JUDGE BUNN—74, 75, 77, 80, 84, 85, [illegible], 87, [illegible], 94, 100, 101, 102, 104, 106, 108, 109, 111, 112. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions for new trial in Nos. 7,717, 7,787, and 5,679.

JUDGE SMITH—Motions.

JUDGE JAMESON—General business.

JUDGE ROGERS—Submitted cases.

JUDGE BARNUM—Motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Divorce cases.

JUDGE TULEY—Motions in his chancery room.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions and examination of official bonds.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE BUNN—Call of United States Circuit Court law calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—21 to 50 inclusive. No. 14, Libby vs. Gibbs, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists Judge Gary. No. 7,829, Moran vs. Shedd, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—The Dearborn street condemnation case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call, [illegible], 641, 642, 645, 645½, 648. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, [illegible], 298, and 280. No. 341, Kearns vs. Haerle, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—403, 459, 476, 515, 544½, [illegible], and 561. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Set cases Nos. [illegible] and 1,062, and Nos. 131 to 149 inclusive, except Nos. 135 and 137.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 33, 34, 38, [illegible], 369, 406, 407, and 204.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 746, 747, 748, 750, [illegible], 756, 757, 801, 802, 807, 808, 811, 812, 813, [illegible], and 901.

Judgments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Needah Lumber Company vs. Benjamin B. Fay and Lucius W. Conkey, $1,417.50.—D. C. Adams vs. same, $1,859.14.—J. L. Dobbins vs. same, $882.—Merchants' National Bank vs. same, [illegible] 508.97.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—H. P. Ide vs. Henry Graham, $1,107.—J. V. Farwell & Co. vs. J. B. Demmis, $241.15.

JUDGE GARY—T. S. Wild et al. vs. Bruce L. Caroline G. and John W. Prussing, [illegible].—A. Hutchings vs. Adolph S. Lowenthal, [illegible].—F. S. Harson vs. O. L. Mann, $400.68.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Lavinia A. Herrick et al. vs. Marshall Field and L. Z. Leiter; verdict, $2,541.66, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—H. G. Abbott vs. John S. Brown; verdict, $206.

Proceedings in the Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The following proceedings were had in the Supreme Court today, after which an adjournment was had:

No. 40. Court in course.

No. 48. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Watson et al.; motion to dismiss appeal allowed; opinion filed; leave given to withdraw record, abstracts, and briefs.

No. 67. The People ex rel. vs. Charles S. [illegible]; mandamus allowed.

No. 2. The People ex rel. vs. Thistlewood; continued.

No. 28. The People ex rel. vs. McCormick; taken under advisement.

No. 1. People's docket. The People, etc., vs. Whitaker; motion to set aside verdict, and motion for new trial allowed.

THE OLD TANK LOT.

Thomas Mackin Is the Man Who Will Pay $360,000 for It.

The Mayor and the Aldermen Given an Opportunity to Express Opinions.

Mr. Thomas Mackin was at the "rookery" yesterday, and stated to several Aldermen that he would give $360,000 for the property. This is $2,000 a foot on either Adams or La Salle streets, as the lot is 180 feet square. The price, however, was considered too low, in view of the understood fact that $2,500 a foot had been offered and refused for the lot on the west side of La Salle street, having the same frontage.

The opinion that, as the lot belongs to the water fund, the proceeds of its sale would have to go into that fund, is generally prevalent among the Aldermen, who, however, since the city wants money badly, and has in sight in this property $400,000, if not more, are disposed to find out if the city could not borrow the money and pay it back when better off financially. Ald. Geohegan is the leader of the movement, and preliminary action will doubtless be taken by the Council Monday night.

Interviews with the Aldermen seen yesterday are subjoined:

"I am in favor of selling the lot," said

ALD. SWEENEY,

"if we can get enough for it."

"And using it to complete the City-Hall?"

"There are improvements that the city wants. I am interested in the construction of the Chicago avenue viaduct. I would be willing to have the money used for improvements of that kind."

"And not for the City-Hall?"

"Not so much for that. We can get along with the hall we have."

"Suppose the money had to go into the water fund?"

"I wouldn't vote to sell the lot."

"I would vote to sell the lot," said

ALD. RIORDAN,

"if we could get what it is worth. But I am not willing to let it go if the money is to be put into the water fund. If it could be used to complete the City-Hall I should say sell."

"Look up the history of the water lot on the corner of Monroe and Morgan streets, on which the West Division High School stands," said

ALD. CULLERTON

to the reporter. "That lot was sold to the Board of Education in 1879. See if the money received went into the water fund."

The reporter called on Frank Barrett, Chief Clerk in the Controller's office, for the facts.

"I recollect the transaction," said he. "The city got $5,000, and the understanding was that if the property was ever used for any other than school purposes it was to revert to the water fund."

"What became of the money?"

"It went into the water fund."

Mr. Barrett went to the vault and produced the receipt of W. C. Seipp, showing that the $5,000 was placed to the credit of the water fund Oct. 31, 1879.

"I am in favor of selling it," said

ALD. BURKE.

"What would you do with the money?"

"I don't know. I am told it would belong to the water fund."

"Why sell it, then?"

"What is the use of keeping it? It is of no benefit to the city."

"If we could get half a million for the lot," said

ALD. SHERIDAN,

"I would be in favor of selling it; but I wouldn't vote to let it go for less. It is worth that much. As to using the money on the City-Hall, Grinnell says it can't be done. He is a law officer of the city, and ought to know."

"As a business proposition," said

ALD. PURCELL,

"I think the lot ought to be sold; but, if the money can't be used for the City-Hall, I am not in favor of it."

"The suggestion that the lot be sold and the proceeds used to take up water bonds,"

SAID THE MAYOR,

"is absurd. Say we sold it for $400,000; we would have to pay $121 for the bonds, and that would bring the price down to $320,000. That isn't business."

"I am not in favor of selling it," said

CONTROLLER GURNEY.

"The city ought to keep it for a central police station and fire department headquarters. It won't be long before the county will require the City-Hall for its business, and where will the city go? The money anyhow should not be spent on the new building."

"Could it be so used?"

"I suppose that the Council could appropriate the city's money for any corporate purpose, but as the Law Department holds that the money would belong to the water fund my opinion isn't worth anything."

"My recollection is," said John Moody,

THE DEPUTY CITY CLERK,

"that the rookery lot was bought with money raised by selling water bonds, and if that be so the proceeds would have to go into that fund."

TRIPLE MURDER.

A Series of Collisions in North Carolina Ended in the Killing of Three Men.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—News of one of the most sensational incidents which has recently occurred in the State has just been received here. The place is Madison County, on the extreme western border of the State, on the Tennessee line, and the occurrence a triple murder. On Little Creek, a wild stream which rushes through the mountain gorge, lived Nick Horton. He had a carouse, in which orgie he was assisted by Henry Metcalf and Clingman Metcalf, of Buncombe County, North Carolina, MacBoone, of Madison County, and Ezekiel Briggs, of Tennessee. Between the latter four a quarrel began, and hunting-knives were freely used. Briggs was literally cut to pieces, and died. The Metcalfs disappeared, and it was thought had fled the State. MacBoone was arrested. Last Monday the Metcalfs made their appearance at a whisky-dealer's store on Little Creek, within a mile of the scene of the former murder. They drank until crazed with liquor, and chased away the proprietor of the place and helped themselves. The brothers quarreled at a harsh word used by one. Henry Metcalf drew a pistol and Cling his knife. There were three reports in quick succession, and Cling dropped, shot through the heart and lungs; but in the brief space his knife had done its work, and Henry was disemboweled and stabbed in the chest, dying of his wounds in a brief space. The terrified liquor-seller saw the ending of the terrible scene from a place where he had secreted himself in the bushes.

GOING AWAY.

For The Chicago Tribune.

You are going away with the sunshine
That brightened the dull round of years;
I must stay all alone in the darkness,
And watch while the light disappears.

I shall stand by the window at twilight,
As the deepening gloom fills apace,
And list for the sound of your footstep,
And wait for the sight of your face.

But here, in the chair close beside me,
Or there, in the half-open door,
Or hastening up through the shadows,
O child! I shall see you no more.

And yet, in that holy of holies
The soul shrouds away from the light,
How oft I shall dream, my beloved,
And look at your face in the night!

JULIA H. THAYER.

The Biggest Bag Ever Made.

[London Vanity Fair]—The largest individual bag ever made, or at least officially recorded, was made by the present Lord Walsingham on the 30th of August, 1872, when he killed 842 grouse to his own gun. Sir Frederick Milbank and Lord De Grey have slaughtered vast numbers of grouse in one day, but their scores are inferior to Lord Walsingham's.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.

123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.

CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

38 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.

402 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.

502 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.

641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

124 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

573 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.

340 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.

720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

1003 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

625 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Still, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.

675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

PULLMAN.

ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, 16TH, between Groveland Park-av. and McVicker's Theatre, a pair of opera-glasses. Also Saturday afternoon, between theatre and Groveland Park-av., a gold bangle knotted bracelet. Liberal reward paid for either by J. MABBETT BROWN, Room 20, 153 La Salle-st.

LOST—$15 REWARD—SMALL GOLD watch; name of donor and recipient on inside cap; between Washington and Randolph on Halsted-st., or from corner State and Randolph to Madison-st. Return to La Pierre House, Halsted and Washington-sts.

LOST—IN GOING FROM 2541 INDIANA-av. to 39 Twenty-second-st., a small leather bag, containing a small sum of money and articles of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to 2541 Indiana-av.

LOST—PROBABLY NEAR CORNER Centre-av. and Madison-st., one gold ring with pink and white cameo setting. Finder will kindly return to 74 and 76 Randolph-st. and receive reward.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARGAIN—WILL SELL CHEAP—A coal and wood yard, one double and two single teams. 128 Blue Island-av.

A YOUNG MAN WITH $600 CASH will make $100 profit within two months and find remunerative office-work during that time; security unexceptional. References required. Address C 17, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR cash; on State-st., south of Twenty-second; well stocked; fine store. Address O K 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IN A good live town, stock clothing, $12,000; dry goods and carpets, $18,000; store, $12,000; double brick store, 44x80, $12,000; will sell each stock with or without stores; ill-health cause of selling; will take one-third cash, balance improved city real estate. Address S. K. LINDLEY, Union City, Mich.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PAtent for light manufacturing on sewing-machines; goods already partly introduced. Address SMITH, C 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE; CHEAP rent; good location; price $1,500. Address C 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, IN A good, live town, a stock of general merchandise, also creamery outfit—churns, cream vat, cans, etc.; 80 miles from Chicago. Address W. F. A., Ransom, Ill., Box 42.

FOR SALE—LARGE HOTEL ON WEST Side; bargain; building, land, and furniture, all complete; will take part property in trade; all clear; $125,000. B. A. ULRICH, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—AN ELegant stock of toys, varieties, and ladies' furnishing goods in one of the largest cities of Missouri; invoice $7,000; best retail location; low rent; proprietor going to Europe. For particulars address OTTO IHL, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY MACHINE-shop and foundry now doing good business; also hardware store and implement trade. Address J. B., 716 North Second-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—GENERAL STORE; ALSO hardware store, in live town 70 miles from Chicago, established 30 years; junction of two railroads; annual sales $60,000. This is a great chance for right man; good reasons for selling. Address J. M. TYNER, Tyner City, Ind.

FURNITURE BUSINESS FOR SALE—Established 1879; machinery, fixtures, etc., cheap; located in central part of the city; five floors, 75x40; engine 75 horse power. Address C 40, Tribune office.

LONG-ESTABLISHED MILLINERY business for sale; in good locality; splendid chance for person with small capital. Address C 37, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF BUSINESS and wanting to get into a first-class, profitable, and lasting business in other cities or states on small capital can do so by calling on H. W. KING, at 175 Jackson-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1209 WABASH-AV. — NICELY-FURnished warm rooms for four young ladies; also for three gentlemen, with good board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $5 to $12.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—$2 per day; good rooms for permanent boarders. Day-boarders wanted. Central location.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY A YOUNG lady in private family on the South Side, at a sum not exceeding $5 per week. References given and required. C 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—(FIRST-CLASS) AND 2 FURnished rooms for 4 persons, or location near restaurant. References. W. C., No. 9 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A WIDOWER OF 40, A gentleman every way, engaged in a profitable mercantile trade in a Western city, worth $30,000, wishes to marry a woman in similar circumstances everyway, from 25 to 35 years old; must be of good family. Address WIDOWER, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—I WILL DELIVER MY lectures, "Chicago by Gas-Light" and "The Effect of the Rum Traffic Upon the Nation," or "What Will the Harvest Be?" on liberal terms. WM. L. MITCHELL.

PERSONAL — PROF. T. H. BRAND, business manager for the Slayton Ideals, is in the city arranging for the series of entertainments to be given in the city. Mr. Brand is a professional teacher of vocal culture, and is complimented as a very gentlemanly manager by the Boston and Philadelphia press. The Ideals are acknowledged to be the best company of the character on the road.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST ASSORTment of new and second-hand sleighs and cutters in Chicago and the cheapest. Prices from $15 to $50. Horses and cutters to let cheap. Robes, blankets, etc.; trucks, new and second-hand; a large stock of grocery and express wagons; all kinds of harness; a car-load of horses, $75 up. All trial given. Will sell on monthly payments or will exchange. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—DELIVERY wagons, sleighs, and harness. Carriages on own price to make room. 24 Archer-av. C. J. HULL.

WANTED—SEVERAL MARES FOR breeding purposes. Address C 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT P. OLFF & CO.'S, 95 South Jefferson-st., 75 cheap horses and mares to ship West; must be good workers and fair size; those horses must be shipped by Tuesday next; come early. JNO. MITCHELL.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made, increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE of a 7-room flat on Clark-st., near Webster-av. Must leave city, and will sell cheap. Address C 71, Tribune office.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 and 505 ...

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE ...

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR GARDENING— ...

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NO. 2 TYPEwriter ...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

Walnut-st., near Paulina, good 8-room house, 37½-foot lot and barn; $6,500.

Irving-place, near Van Buren-st., brick house and lot; $4,000.

278 Campbell-av., 9-room brick, lot 37x125, corner Congress-st.; cheap.

592 Hubbard-st., now rented for $300 a year; $2,500.

Robey-st., near Twelfth, 10-room brick; $4,000.

Blue Island-av., near Fifteenth-st., store, dwelling above, $7,000.

May-st., near Madison, large frame, 35-foot lot; $7,800.

Sangamon-st., near Van Buren, 11-room house, in fine order, 35-foot lot.

Lincoln-st., near Hubbard, house and lot; $3,500; rent $540.

Newberry-av., near Taylor-st., large house and lot.

Fulton-st., near Hoyne, good 8-room frame house.

Madison-st., near Desplaines, frame and 20-foot lot.

Ferdinand-st., near Noble, house and lot; $600.

West Chicago-av., near Ashland-av., store and dwelling; $4,500.

VACANT

Lot, 25x130, at 456 North Paulina-st.

Chicago-av., near Lincoln, 25x125.

Indiana-st., near Hoyne, 25x100.

Milwaukee-av., near Noble-st., 30x110.

Milwaukee-av., near Paulina-st., 24x100.

Milwaukee-av., near Evergreen, 25x107.

Hubbard-st., near Noble, 110x150.

Lake-st., near Ada, 50x108.

Division-st., near Ashland-av., two 25-foot lots.

Mather-st., near Jefferson, 25x116.

BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL Life-Insurance Company. Apply to H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:

VACANT FOR IMPROVEMENT.

STATE-ST.—86x148, northeast corner State and Eighteenth-sts. Splendid corner for stores and flats, as stores will rent readily on Eighteenth-st., as well as State-st.

VINCENNES-AV.—153 feet, northwest corner of Oak. This is very desirable for a block of residences.

WEBSTER-AV.—166x112, only one block west of Clark-st. and two blocks from entrance to Lincoln Park. Choice for flats or residences.

ELLIS-AV.—75x164, near Thirty-seventh-st. East front.

DEARBORN-ST.—100 feet near Thirty-first-st.

PRAIRIE-AV.—100 feet northwest corner of Thirty-seventh-st.

Very favorable terms will be given on all of the above property, with privilege of paying notes before maturity if desired.

FOR SALE—

GOOD DWELLINGS—WEST SIDE.

$10,000—Corner Paulina and Adams-st., 3-story brick house and barn.

$8,500 each—3 good stone-front houses on Park-av., near Paulina-st.

$4,500—2-story and basement brick house and lot on Park-av., near Hoyne.

$7,500—2-story frame house and 60-foot lot on Park-av., near Hoyne.

Three good houses and lots on West Jackson-st., between Sangamon and Throop, $5,000 to $5,500 each.

A No. 1 house and 27-foot lot on Fulton-st., near Ashland-av., for $5,000.

739 West Washington-st., a good house and lot for $6,250.

And a fine list of others by
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-sts., 2-story and basement marble-front house; $12,500.

PRAIRIE-AV., between Sixteenth and Seventeenth-sts., elegant 3-story and basement stone-front; parlor, dining-room, library, and butler's pantry on main story; bed-rooms have dressing-rooms attached. Is in perfect order, has all modern conveniences, and is in every respect a perfect home.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:

LARGE FINE HOUSE—With fine large grounds, improvements cost $127,000; lot is now worth $60,000; price of house and lot, $100,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Very elegant new and modern house, $35,000.

NEW BRICK HOUSE—With corner lot 48x172 feet, and brick barn; one of Burnham & Root's best modern plans; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $30,000.

A WELL-BUILT HOUSE—With corner lot 44x157 feet, on one of the avenues south of Twenty-second-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $12,000 if sold immediately.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

PRAIRIE-AV.—$16,500—Between Sixteenth and Seventeenth-sts., 2-story, basement, and mansard roof brick house, with all modern conveniences; lot 25⅓ feet front and over 160 deep; a bargain.

WABASH-AV., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., 3-story, basement, and mansard roof stone-front house, 3 rooms deep; all modern conveniences; lot 22x180 feet; cheap.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front, near Eighteenth-st., 25 feet wide, 3 rooms deep, heated by steam.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone front, near Twenty-first-st., 26 feet wide and 4 rooms deep.

CALUMET-AV.—Stone front, near Twentieth-st., 25 feet wide and 3 rooms deep.

INDIANA-AV.—New brick house, 25 feet wide and 4 rooms deep; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $14,000.

WABASH-AV.—Two elegant stone-front houses, one for $18,000 and one for $25,000; both have dining-room on parlor floor.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front near Nineteenth-st.; detached on both sides; $22,500.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS—

Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50x125; $90.

Calumet-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 100x125; $90.

South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50x125; $95.

Forest-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 50x125; $70.

Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., 50x185; very cheap.

Calumet-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., 25x180; $125.

State-st., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., east front; $127.

Corner Thirty-fifth-st. and Stanton-av., 100x145; $100.

BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—

VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY

in the heart of the city's commerce. The finest dock property on the South Branch. The most property now occupied by the United States Rolling-Stock Company, being a tract of nearly twelve acres at Blue Island and Hoyne-avs. and Robey-st., having a dock frontage of about 1,400 feet, is offered for sale. Has the best of railroad connections. Possession given May 1, 1883. Apply to

BOGUE & HOYT,
Successors to Geo. M. Bogue,
170 Dearborn-st., northwest corner Monroe.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. HOUSES—

Near Thirtieth-st., 2-story house, 2-story brick barn, lot 25x114; $6,500.

Near Thirtieth-st., 4-story stone front, lot 20x114; $8,500.

Near Thirty-third-st., 3-story stone front, 2-story brick barn; $7,000.

Corner Thirty-third-st. and Wabash-av., 3-story stone front, 2-story brick barn; $8,000.

Corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Wabash-av., 4-story stone front, 2-story brick barn; $10,000.

BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

A BARGAIN—63x190 feet to 16-foot alley on Park-av., between Leavitt and Oakley.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARly—West Madison-st., 100x195, with building; fine location; growing rapidly; I am authorized to sell this now at $16,500; it is an elegant piece; secure it at once.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

VERNON-AV.—Between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., 50x124 feet.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS—

West Madison-st., 40x125, cheap, only $125 per foot.

West Madison-st., three-story brick store and brick barn; rents $1,200; price $12,000.

West Madison-st., 24x125, good location; rents $1,300; $12,000.

West Madison-st., improved and vacant; some of the best investments in the market not advertised.

H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

LAKE-AV.—Near Thirty-seventh-st., 10-room brick house, splendidly built, two stories and good cellar, lot 34x150 feet.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500 — BRICK STORE, near corner Polk and Laflin-sts., with brick building in rear, renting for $65 per month. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN VICINITY AND WEST of Lincoln Park, an octagon brick, 10 rooms, large lot, brick barn, $6,500; 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, near Lincoln Park, $5,000; one-third cash. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-eighth, 2 frame stores, with lots.
F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUYERS OF REAL ESTATE (call) or send address and receive copy of the House and Lot Monthly, containing our list of property for sale. Mailed free.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—$5,000 — WEST MADISON-st.—Two-story frame store and lot; rents for $600. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE PROPerty near Madison-st., West Side; 122 feet; this will pay well to improve. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH CLARK-ST.—Four-story brick building, renting for $2,000; price $18,000. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.—Lot on Michigan-av., near Twenty-seventh-st., on easy terms; a choice lot.

FOR SALE—$3,500—A COTTAGE ON Honore-st., near Jackson; 7 rooms; lot 25x125 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — WILMOTT-AV., NEAR Leavitt-st., 2-story frame, 10 rooms, good order, one block from Milwaukee-av. horse cars; $1,800. FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 152 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:

WARREN-AV.—60 feet on the south side of Warren-av., east of Ashland-av.; cheap.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., NEAR SEEley-av., octagon-front brick house, with barn; $5,000. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS LOT at a bargain, owing to a division of interests. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A VACANT LOT ...

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., ...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

BARGAINS.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, with brick residence, $16,501.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., vacant 25 feet, east front.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Fifty-second-st., 341 feet, with cottage, green-house, fruit-trees, shade-trees, etc.

MILWAUKEE-AV.—Near Evergreen-st., 3-story basement and garret brick; $14,000.

WEBSTER-AV.—A brick residence on corner.

LINCOLN-AV.—A cozy cottage of 8 rooms and large lot.

NORTH-AV.—Corner Halsted-st., 57x125 feet, improved; $12,000.

NORTH WELLS-ST.—Near Schiller, 2-story and basement brick; $6,000.

INDIANA-ST.—Near State, 3-story and basement brick; 30-foot lot; $10,000.

ONTARIO-ST.—Near La Salle, modern flats; $28,000.

CLYBOURN-AV.—Double building paying 14 per cent; $7,500.

WEST SUPERIOR-ST.—Near Noble, business and residence property; rents at $1,380 per year; $8,000.

ERNST PRUSSING,
10 Borden Block, northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—BY F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.:

$6,000—Indiana-av., 2-story brick house, 3 rooms deep; barn; lot, 25x130 feet.

$5,500—Wells-st., near Lincoln Park; octagon-front brick house, 10 rooms.

$4,500—Grant Place, 2-story frame house, with modern conveniences; lot, 24x124 feet.

$6,500—Washington-st., near Union Park, frame house, 10 rooms; lot, 30x125 feet.

$7,000—Van Buren-st., near Lincoln, stone-front house, with dining-room, etc., on first floor; 12 rooms.

$6,000—Monroe-st., near Aberdeen, frame house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences; barn; lot, 25 x120.

$4,000—Walnut-st., frame house, 8 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 38x130 feet.

FOR SALE—

Elegant lots on North State-st., cheap.

Great bargains on Clark-st., near Van Buren.

The only lot on Drexel-boulevard, full depth, at $100 a foot.

Those three brown-stone fronts on Grand-boulevard at half cost.

2,664 feet on Madison, Monroe, Adams, and Jackson, only $5 a foot; will sell for $10 a foot when spring opens.

See my list of acres. NELSON THOMASSON,
85 Washington, Room 3.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

LA SALLE-ST.—Corner, south of Division-st., south and east light, 2-story brick house, built for a home; dining-room, parlor, and library on main floor; lot 31 feet front, full depth; price $15,000.

MOHAWK-ST.—Between Garfield-av. and Centre-st., cottage containing 11 rooms, suitable for two families; lot 25x124 feet; price, $3,400.

ASTOR-ST.—South of Scott, 25x114 feet.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

MANUFACTURING SITES.

50-foot lot on Elston road, running through to river; over 500 feet deep.

100 feet corner North Halsted-st. and Chicago-av.

200 to 500 feet on the Northwestern Railroad, near Armitage road.

100x100 corner Carroll-av. and Sangamon-st.

56x125 corner Canal and Halsted-sts.

And other pieces by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—

RUSH-ST.—Near Ohio, very desirable 3-story and basement stone-front houses, in perfect order, having all modern conveniences; these houses rent for $1,200 per year to prompt-paying tenants, and will be sold with the lots on which they stand, separately or together, for much less than the houses cost alone.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, 170 Dearborn-st., successors to George M. Bogue: VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY on the South Branch near Eighteenth-st., adjoining the main track of Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railway, and also having railway connections with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY BRICK; 14 rooms; modern improvements; with 25 or 50 feet; south front; a corner on Belden-av., near Lincoln Park. FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 152 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—SEND FOR COPY OF THE House and Lot Monthly, containing our list of property for sale. Mailed free. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

ADAMS-ST.—Elegant 2-story and mansard brick house, all modern improvements; lot 25x125 feet; good brick barn; near Laflin-st.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON nearly all streets on the South Side at prices from $1,200 to $5,000. FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 152 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—THE PARKER BUILDING, Nos. 95 and 97 Washington-st. See advertisement on first page.

FOR SALE—$4,000—VAN BUREN-ST., near Lincoln, cottage with 7 rooms.
F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CHAMBER OF Commerce, valuable ground lease, fronting Clark-st. and Pacific-av.; low fixed rental for entire term (99 years); will be worth a fortune in a few years. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—124 FEET CORNER FULton-st. and Ashland-av.; cheap; this is a fine corner to build up in flats. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., NEAR POLK, 20x162 feet, with 2-story frame store.
F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK, 106 FEET FRONTage, 365 feet deep, North Branch, south of Division-st. H. A. STREETER, 80 and 82 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS CORner, $60,000; $10,000 inside vacant lot taken as part payment; rented for four years. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LAKE VIEW—ALPHONSVILLE.

Opposite and within one block from Alphonsus' Church and school;

Lots on Lincoln-av., $700 to $800; lake water in street.

Lots on Southport-av., $575 and upwards.

Lots on George-st., $575; 26 feet front.

Lots on Wolfram-st., $525; all on easy terms.

Splendid corner: Sheffield and Wellington-avs., 105x125 feet, $3,000.

Fine residence lot: Barry-av., near Lake-Shore Drive, 50x166 feet, with brick barn, $3,500.

Corner lot, with cottage: 36x122 feet, corner Sheffield and Montana-avs., a very pleasant place, $2,200.

Wrightwood-av., near Halsted-st., brick cottage and 2-story brick residence.

All easy of access by street cars; title perfect; terms easy; prices advancing.

ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block,
Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

TWO BLOCKS—In the neighborhood of the upper South Park, near Vincennes-av.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—60 feet, full depth, just south of Forty-third-st.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

LAKE VIEW PROPERTY.

To parties wishing to build next spring I will sell at a bargain:

LOTS ON HALSTED-ST.—Between Clark-st. and Belmont-av.

LOTS ON BELMONT-AV.—East of Halsted-st.

Fine grounds, improved street, sewers, and lake water.

ERNST PRUSSING,
10 Borden Block, northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—ACRES—

5 acres—Thirty-second and Stubbs-sts.

20 acres—Thirty-first-st., near Kedzie-av.

20 acres—Fifty-first and Robey-sts.

20 acres—Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-seventh-st.

2 acres—Western and North-avs.

1 acre—Milwaukee and North-avs.

FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 152 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, 170 Dearborn-st., successors to George M. Bogue: CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS on Lake-av., near Forty-third-st. station; these lots are offered very low, and are a decided bargain.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TAKE them while cheap—Lots on Chestnut-st., $12 per foot; Sixty-second-st., $10 per foot; 2 and 4 blocks from depot. Houses $4, 69 Dearborn-st. Fare to city 5 cents. E. S. HULBURD.

FOR SALE—

10 acres on South Halsted and Fifty-fifth-sts.

20 acres on California-av., north of Twelfth-st.

6 acres on South Halsted, near Fifty-third-st.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM HOUSE, 50X175 feet, near Forty-third-st. Station I. C. R. R., for $3,000. B. F. HEAD, 43 Major Block.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENcoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. R. BROWNE,
41 South Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—

EVANSTON PROPERTY.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—CHOICE lots and residence property on easy payments. C. W. RICHMOND, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: 320 acres adjoining Hammond: the only large tract for sale near Hammond.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE lots at Desplaines and cash for cheap houses. St., 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GENEVA, ILL.—2-STORY stone house; barn, fruit-trees, and small fruit; 2½ acres of land; will exchange for farm or Chicago property. Also 7 acres land within three minutes' walk of depot. O. W. HERRICK, Room 21, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 58 Washington-st., Room 24. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — SPECIAL OFFER—1,400 acres of Illinois lands, improved and unimproved, for $12.00 cash. For the purpose of closing up an estate we offer for a limited time 1,400 acres of land in Iroquois County, Illinois, for $12,000 cash. These lands are worth over $16,000. Map and catalogue furnished on application.

C. A. WILSON & CO., Bankers,
Chatsworth, Livingston Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD: Farm near Beloit, Wis., about 160 acres good land; fair improvements, orchard, etc., all in good state of cultivation. E. L. CANFIELD,
164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR TERM OF years—10 acres with good improvements at Morgan Park; 70 acres adjoining to lease. St., 161 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE of Gen. E. D. Callender, deceased—1,250 acres of fine farming land on the east bank of Rock River, 90 miles from Chicago, and two miles from Oregon, the county-seat of Ogle County, Illinois. The property consists of two farms; on one farm elegant stone house with barns, sheds, etc. On the other large frame house, almost new, splendid barns, etc.; 500 acres plow land, balance pasturage; plenty of wood and water. Stock and farm implements for sale. For price and terms address B. M. CALLENDER, Administrator, Oregon, Ogle Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—40,000-ACRE STOCK ranch, with 3,000 fine-bred cattle, in Clay County, Texas, the most excellent land in the State, price $125,000.

42,000 acres in body on T. P. R. R., $1.50 per acre.

6,400 acres near San Antonio, $3,000 cash.

108 alternate sections in Tom Green County, at $1.15 per acre.

30,000 acres in Pecos County, $1.20 per acre.

Must be sold for cash only. E. A. LINN,
58 Washington-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A WELL-improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres; good house, good barns, fences, etc. D. J. WREN, 137 Madison-st., Room 14.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WEST SIDE IMPROVED and unimproved property. We are now making up our spring lists. Owners wishing to realize will please call or drop us a line giving location and price.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
West Side Real-Estate Brokers,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO STORES ON South Water or Lake-sts. for an investment, between Wabash and Fifth-avs. Apply at JACOB WEIL & CO.'S, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND lot not exceeding $7,000 in cost, east of State-st. and north of Thirty-ninth. Address C 61, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

A PARTY WITH CAPITAL WOULD like to correspond with one having established business and needing more capital; either city or country. Address C 26, Tribune office.

ANY PARTY HAVING CAPITAL TO invest in breeding high-bred farm stock within an hour or two of Chicago, with or without knowledge of the business, can address C 38, Tribune office.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

LOANS ON FURNITURE LONG AS desired; no removal or delay; reasonable rates. SPEAR, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED city and suburban property at lowest rates.
ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block,
Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates. Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates.
WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Indiana and Illinois in sums of $2,000 and upwards at lowest market rates. N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers, 176 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply at Union-Trust Co., 135 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THREE YEARS at 7 per cent, no commission, on 100 feet east front on Grand-boulevard, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Address X 4:1, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON Grand boulevard property at 6 per cent; will pay 2½ commission; security ample and title perfect. Address X 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS AT 7 per cent, no commissions, on real estate near Forty-sixth-st., 300 feet fronting on Grand-boulevard and 300 feet on Calumet-av. X 231, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent on sums over $10,000. JOSEPH DONNERSBERGER, Room 24, 162 Washington-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT

The warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL CO., corner State and Adams-sts., can be found a full stock of the following well-known makes of instruments:

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos.
Emerson Co.'s pianos.
W. W. Kimball's pianos.
W. W. Kimball's organs.
Shoninger Co.'s organs.

A FINE HALLET & CUMSTON PIANO at a great bargain; cash or monthly payments of $10 to $20. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A FINE CHICKERING PIANO IN PERfect order for sale at a very low price; cash or monthly payments of $10 to $20. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS AND ORGANS. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

A SPLENDID REED & SONS PIANO in perfect order; bargain; cash or monthly payments of $10 to $20. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A SPLENDID KNABE PIANO, BUT little used, will be sold at low price; cash or monthly payments of $10 to $20. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

STECKS UNEQUALED PIANOS. | WAREROOMS 238 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PIANOS sold on $10 monthly payments; prices lower than any house in town; great bargains in second-hand pianos. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

THE POPULAR KIMBALL ORGAN, New design of case.

We control the sale of the celebrated HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS.

UPRIGHTS. GRANDS. SQUARE GRANDS.

A fine assortment now on hand.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams.

YOU CAN SAVE $100 — WEBER, Chickering and Decker pianos half price; sold for storage charges. Chicago Piano Storage Company, 39 East Van Buren-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISER WANTS TO BUY A good house on the West Side for removal this spring. J. J. P., 1182 Wilcox-av.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 13 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done, and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 71 and 93 West Washington-st.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good work guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, 151 West Randolph-st., Arnold Block.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN FAVORable to the founding of a literary weekly newspaper to be published in Chicago and willing to assist the same by contributions from their pens will please address as below. Printers who will tender to furnish and set up bourgeois type matter for an 8-page paper, 23x31, will also address the advertiser. A 12, Tribune office.

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
DRAW YOUR DIVIDENDS.

All depositors in the State Savings Institution who have not drawn the six dividends, amounting to 45 per cent, heretofore declared, are required to draw the same on or before Feb. 1, 1883, or be cut off from the final dividend. L. B. OTIS, Receiver,
Room 1, up-stairs, 143 La Salle-st.

TYPEWRITER COPYING OF ALL DEscriptions carefully and accurately done at Room 23, 89 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NO. 4 TYPEwriter for one month. C 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—FRAME BUILDING THAT must be moved this spring; have a number of applicants who want same. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS—500 PIECES OF DIAMOND jewelry of every description, 25 gold presentation watches, very latest style, Elgin, Waltham, and Howard; 3 repeaters, 4 chronographs, 300 watches assorted, 100 opera-glasses, medium and fine; 4,000 solid gold chains; $75,000 worth of fine jewelry and watches at the only first-class fine jewelry bargain house west of New York. A. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family or business troubles. Always at home.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, MAGNETIC treatment. 255 West Madison-st., 1 to 8 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL.

FOR LEGAL ADVICE AND FREE CONsultation, also notice to those not prepared to advance costs and attorneys' fees, call on CORNELL & SPENCER, 164 and 166 Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE — THREE STORY brick house on West Adams-st. for business property; will assume or pay cash. F. H. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, 500 Marshfield-av.; immediate possession. BOGUE & HOYT, successors to George M. Bogue, 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—744 CONGRESS-ST., CORner Robey, house of 8 rooms. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS OF BRICK dwelling, Orchard-st. and Garfield-av., $30 per month. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—2811 CALUMET-AV.—VERY desirable two-story and basement brick; immediate possession given. BOGUE & HOYT, 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED HOUSES—First-class houses and flats, large rooming and boarding houses, Michigan and Wabash-avs. and vicinity; elegant furniture for sale; hotels, large houses, business centre. BURNHAM & FISH, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed stone-front on Michigan-av., to private family only, $250. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

HOUSES—WEST SIDE.

1425 Fulton-st., 2-story brick, 10 rooms.

159 Park-av., 2-story frame, 10 rooms.

89 North Ada-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms.

SOUTH SIDE.

4620 State-st., cottage of 6 rooms.

80 Oakwood-boulevard, 2-story and basement brick.

FLATS AND ROOMS.

996 West Madison-st., 6-room flat.

480 West Madison-st., 2 suites of 2 rooms each.

511 West Madison-st., 2 suites of rooms.

45 and 47 Third-av., suite of 3 rooms.

SUBURBAN.

Moreland—Flats of 4 rooms each, $10 per month.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AUSTIN—GOOD 7-ROOM house; $12.50 per month. O. W. HERRICK, Room 21, 88 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANTLY FINished flats—three of 4 rooms each and one of 5 rooms; every convenience, and fine location on West Side. 1019 West Madison-st. Apply at 620 Carroll-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 8 ROOMS IN good order; gas fixtures and all modern improvements; janitor in house; nice neighborhood; fronting east near Lincoln Park; rent, $40; furniture and piano for sale; possession given at once. C 54, Tribune office.

South Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS IN Seaverns' Buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply to Room 1, 2238 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—505 CONGRESS-ST., DESIRable first floor flat, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, stone building.

Wabash-av., near Harrison-st., suite of three desirable rooms for light housekeeping.

Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., choice 4-room flat for light housekeeping.

PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ORCHARD-ST., NICE SIX-room flat, basement; usual conveniences; $16; or partly furnished if desired. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM CORNER FLAT and furniture for sale; all new. Address C 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—AT 1228 WABASH-AV., 2 nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, in Seaverns Buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at Room 1, 2238 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2417 PRAIRIE-AV., LOWER part, eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished, or upper part containing six rooms.

TO RENT — NICELY-FURNISHED south front rooms suitable for ladies or gentlemen. 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Room 35.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED front room, large closet, modern improvements suitable for two gentlemen. 2472 South Park-av.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV. —Handsomely furnished rooms; house under new management, and furnished new throughout.

West Side.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, WITH BATH, etc., suitable for housekeeping, in building 541 West Madison-st. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL rent an elegantly furnished front alcove room, all conveniences, furnace and grate, to gentlemen only. References. 19 Loomis-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED FRONT rooms with or without board. No. 182 West Madison-st., top floor.

TO RENT—114 WEST MADISON-ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; $2.50 to $5 per week.

North Side.

TO RENT—$6 PER MONTH, FURnished rooms at corner Elston and Belmont-avs.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—BY F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.:

239 and 241 Fifth-av., 5-story building 44x80 feet; water elevator, good light.

4-story building, Lake-st., near State.

3 lofts, 40x80 feet; good light.

TO RENT—STORES—

2446 Halsted-st.

3400 State-st.

2722 Cottage Grove-av.

BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—STORE 209 WABASH-AV., 25x180 feet, with skylight; also second floor over 209; 25x180 feet and front room 25x80 feet over 207 Wabash-av., with skylight. Apply to HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND LOFTS, WITH steam-power; Nos. 78, 80, and 82 State-st. Apply to JOHN KRANZ, 80 State-st.

TO RENT—FIVE FLOORS, NORTH-west corner State and Jackson-sts., together or separately; water elevator; excellent light. F. B. OTIS, 70 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON Lake-st., near State; fine building and location. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE, 25x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; low rent. Address the owner or call at 620 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—FOUR FLOORS, 155 AND 157 Dearborn-st., 48x125, from April 1; built for printing; will be arranged to suit.
R. H. CHAMBERS,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

Offices.

TO RENT—FIREPROOF
LA SALLE-ST. OFFICES

in the Nixon building, corner Monroe-st.; one on main floor, the best office in market, and one up-stairs; fireproof building; elevator.
ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block,
Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—PART OF A NICELY-FURnished room to physician or surgeon, situated on State-st., near Randolph. Z 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—AN OATMEAL AND FEED mill in running order, with an established trade; one of the best locations in the city; long lease on favorable terms.
BURBANK & CO.,
5 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORAGE 45X80, OLD FARwell Building, 247 and 249 Monroe-st. Apply to JOHN M. LOCKE & CO., third loft.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—
HOUSES,
FLATS,
STORES,
AND LOFTS

For the coming season to rent. Owners who have not already made arrangements for the care of their property will please call, as we are already having many applicants from good tenants who always make an early start. We shall have to offer our own extra inducements to owners looking up good tenants. Having no new list, ours being the largest agency for West Side property (of which we make a specialty), we flatter ourselves that we can make it profitable for owners to give us a trial.

We pay taxes, insurance, make repairs, and look after the special assessments and care of property of non-resident owners. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Real Estate and House-Renting Agents,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—A house of ten rooms, furnished or unfurnished, till May or longer; must be between State and Calumet and between Fifteenth and Thirty-third-sts. O P 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR housekeeping for gent and wife. References exchanged. Address C 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO YOUNG gents desire nice comfortable furnished room with fire on or near West Madison-st.; private family preferred. C 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATEly, a first-class modern residence containing 12 or more rooms, either completely or partially furnished or unfurnished by a careful and prompt tenant; location must be first-class; Dearborn or Michigan-avs. preferred.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OF 3 TO 5 rooms on North Side; state price and location. C 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE building with 10,000 to 50,000 square feet of storage room, on Lake-st. or Wabash-av.; prompt pay. Address C 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH or without board, in a Christian family; Presbyterian preferred; south of Twenty-second-st.; convenient to Hyde Park trains if possible. C 18, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMInent firm, a building here at a liberal rate for 10 to 25 years.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY FAMILY OF three or four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping; must be between Twelfth and Thirty-ninth-sts. and south; state full particulars, rent, etc.; no attention paid. References given and required. Address X 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A CHRISTIAN GENTLEman of good address as salesman. Address C 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT, SMART BOY about 16 years old for office work. Address in own handwriting C 52, Tribune office.

WANTED — A BOOKKEEPER AND salesman; German. Address C 75, Tribune.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER (SECond)—In a law office. Address, stating references and salary, which must be low, C 16, Tribune.

WANTED — A COMPETENT ASSISTant bookkeeper; must be strictly reliable, and furnish unexceptional reference; state salary expected. Address C 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO ASSISTANT BOOKkeepers; young men; must be rapid, plain writers; state where last worked. Address C 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK IN AN INSURANCE office; must write a good hand; salary $30 per month. C 13, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-cutter; state age, experience, wages expected, and references. Address SHELDON, Ashley Block, Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED — TINNERS AND SHEET-iron workers; first-class hands only. E. Smeeth's Copper and Brass Works, Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELers and local agents everywhere in the United States to sell "Warren's Entire Wheat Patent Flour," the only true food flour in the world; covered by patent; business exclusive. Franklin Mills Co., 38 Clark.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; $30 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY, 14 TO 16 years of age, who has had some experience. Apply to Manuska & Craig Furniture Co., 325 South Canal-st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SALESman, to canvass country and city; drug and grocery trade. Address, giving references, former lines employed in, and salary expected, C 24, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GERman boy as fireman in kitchen. Exchange Restaurant, U. S. Yards. Apply to JOHN STEPHENS.

WANTED—BOY IN A REAL-ESTATE office who can give good references. Address, stating wages expected, C 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and ironer; good wages paid; elderly German person preferred. 54 Newberry-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN DOing housework during the day. Must sleep at home. 3124 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—A DISHWASHER FOR A railroad house; best of wages paid for good girl or woman. Call immediately at Billy Rogers' Wabash House, 515 Root-st., near Stock-Yards.

WANTED — A GERMAN OR NORwegian girl for general housework; no Irish. Call at 78 South Throop-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a first-class laundress and cook; two in family; no Irish need apply. Call today. 1323 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT PERSON TO take care of child 18 months old, assist with chamber work, and sewing. Bring references. 333 Warren-av.

WANTED—CLOAK AND SUIT MAKers. All our inside hands to come to work. BEIFELD BROTHERS, 192 and 194 Madison-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG AND prescription clerk, licentiate in pharmacy. Five years' experience. References given. C 46, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — DRUGS — AS assistant; holding a diploma from Ontario and Illinois. Good reference. Address C 48, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged man as bookkeeper and cashier. Has had many years' experience in banking and general business and can give the very best of city references. Address A 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKkeeper or confidential clerk by a live, well educated young man; any trust will not be betrayed. Good references. Address C W M, 222 South Peoria.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKkeeper by one thoroughly competent. Best of references given. Address by letter BOOKKEEPER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG man in the office of a publishing house in this or any other city; thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address C 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class penman; understands bookkeeping; will work cheap and guarantee satisfaction. Address, for two days, C 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man as assistant bookkeeper or to do any kind of clerical work; good and rapid writer. City reference. Address C 21, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A KNIFE cutter on corsets, shirts, or overalls. Can be well recommended for ability and steadiness. Address C 23, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE young man 21 years of age desires an engagement with some first-class machinery manufacturing establishment for a term of three years; is lately from Europe and wishes to learn all about the business; has had 6 months' experience in machinery; will contract with some responsible firm for 3 years; wages no object. Address C 33, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent German girl, in an American family; second work preferred. Best of references given. Call for three days at 3635 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do second work or light housework in a private family. References if required. Call at 213 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE girl for general housework; strong and willing. Call at 319 Twenty-fourth-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEgian girl, in an American family, to do general housework. Call at 247 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT housework or second work, on South Side. Apply at 93 Mulligan-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEkeeper by an American woman fully competent to take entire charge. Address O R 33, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good German and Scandinavian female help supplied, at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady just from California, as copyist or saleslady. Please address E. J., Windsor European Hotel, Room 131.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG GERMAN WILL LEARN A lady or gentleman German if they will teach him English in return. After 6 o'clock in evening. C 53, Tribune office.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 125 Clark-st. Day and evening sessions, or pupils can select particular hours to suit their convenience. Advanced students of phonography trained for speed by a practical verbatim reporter. Instruction and practice on the typewriter without extra charge. Call or send for circular. Office, Room 78.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION—BY A THORough professor; latest English method. Address A 100, Tribune office.

G. A. VINTON, ACTOR AND ELOCUtionist, is now forming his fall and winter classes in elocution and dramatic art at Room 30 Central Music-Hall. Office hours between 7 and 9 p. m.

GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALian, and Russian taught; also every kind of translation at reasonable charges by MARTIN, Prof., 125 North Clark-st., second floor.

MISS MARTIN WILL GIVE A COURSE of weekly lectures at the residence of Mrs. Loring, 2225 Prairie-av., commencing on Feb. 12th. Subject, "Representative Painters."

NOTICE—MR. AND MISS SMART, PROfessors of writing, bookkeeping, etc., will open an academy at Chicago in February, 1883.

SHORTHAND—THOROUGH INDIVIDual instruction in fundamental principles and in best outlines of words and phrases, with drilling, most perfectly insures accuracy and speed. Typewriting courses, $5 or $10. Suite 412 First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. MR. and MISS J. N. HANNA.

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FOR SALE—TWO TUBULAR BOILERS, sixty feet long, 48 3½-inch tubes; one Niagara steam-pump, 14-inch steam and 5-inch water cylinders; one Niagara steam-pump, 6-inch steam and 3½-inch water cylinders; 1 horizontal engine of 6-inch bore and 10-inch stroke; 1 Moler elevator engine; 1 50-light gas machine with 3 tanks; a large lot of box coils, screens, and steam traps; also large lot of plumbers' goods, all warranted in perfect order. ROBERT TARRANT, 56, 60, and 58 Michigan-st.

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YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Gov. Crosby Wants to Know Whether It Is to Be a Public Pleasure Ground or a Cattle Ranch for Rufus Hatch.

The New York *World* of Jan. 6 contains an interview with Mr. Rufus Hatch upon a clause in a recent Senate bill prohibiting leases granting exclusive privileges in Yellowstone Park. The purpose of the framers is frankly avowed to be antagonistic to the project with which the name of Mr. Hatch has been recently identified. In the interview Mr. Hatch stated that, although the park was dedicated to National uses in 1872 for ten years—until he took the matter in hand—no effort, either private or Governmental, had been made to make it accessible or convenient. He did not think there was much money to be made by keeping hotels out in Wyoming, but he thought he might run some cattle ranches in connection with the hotel enterprise on some property near the park in Montana, Dakota, or Wyoming. But no sooner was this known than a hue and cry was started that a monopolist was going to grab the park and use it for a cattle ranch, and now Gen. Sheridan, without any knowledge of the extent or character of the lease attacked it, and provoked an inquiry into its character by a Committee of the Senate. More than two months ago, Mr. Hatch said, he had asked the Secretary of the Interior to use his utmost influence with Congress to preserve the park. He pointed out that great damage had been done to the park, not only by tourists, but by United States troops, by which he meant, although he did not mention, Gen. Sheridan's escort in August last, which burnt over from 10,000 to 45,000 acres of timber lands, and destroyed geyser cones to procure crystals as souvenirs of the trip. He asserted that there was a military ring which was lusting after the control of this park. He proposed, however, to proceed with the enterprise, both as an ornamental and patriotic enterprise and as a money-making scheme. He mentioned Gov. Crosby, of Montana, as "posing as a newly-fledged reformer in the interest of the National Park."

To this slur Gov. Crosby replies in a communication to the Senate Committee on Territories, in which he states the issue between himself and Mr. Hatch to be "whether the Yellowstone Park shall be, in the language of the dedicatory statutes, 'a public park and pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people,' or whether it shall be the cattle ranch of Rufus Hatch et al., who propose to start vast 'cattle enterprises close to the park,' and secure unlimited forage and immunity from disturbance in their trespass by controlling the park as hotel monopolists who lease some 4,000 acres, embracing every object of interest to the tourist, and mean to let their cattle obtain free pasture over the remaining millions of acres." Gov. Crosby argues that it would be impossible for Mr. Hatch to operate his ranches close to the park and prevent that domain from being overrun with wild bulls and cowboys. Regarding the charge that Gen. Sheridan's troops despoiled the park last summer, Gov. Crosby intimates that the General, who denies the charge, is worthy of more credence than Mr. Hatch, the General never having attempted to plunder the National domain by extortionate monopoly or stealing forage for his cattle. The Governor denies the existence of the "military ring," and closes by reiterating his conviction that "no person more unfit than Mr. Rufus Hatch to exercise a monopoly in the Yellowstone Park or determine who are or who are not trespassers on the people's pleasure ground is at present visible in the United States."

ON HEARING A BLUEBIRD IN JANUARY.

For The Chicago Tribune.

A ballet-dancer in a churchyard, thou—
A jester in a charnel-house—a gleam
Of sunlight falling on a frozen stream,
Or sapphire shining on an Ethiop's brow!
O bluebird lone, perched on that withered bough,
Come whistle round our doorway, till we dream
That winter-days are over, and the beam
Of jocund Summer glitters on the plow.
The mellow ditties of thy dapper throat
Fill all the icy air with fantom Springs;
And plumaged pipers, with a rush of wings,
Seem swarming hither at thy venturous note.
But ah, brave minstrel! bleaker days must be
Ere blooms the buttercup and hums the bee.

J. N. MATTHEWS.

Is the Princess Beatrice Obstinate.

[London *Vanity Fair.*]—The Queen may recall with some complacency her remarks to the Bishop of Newcastle on Canon Ashwell's death. Her Majesty asked who was going to continue the life of his father. "My eldest brother, Madam," was the reply. "Has he the necessary qualifications?" asked the Queen. "His family think not, Madam." "Then why do you let him do it?" said her Majesty. "Because my brother is obstinate and will have his own way." "Do you hear that?" said her Majesty, turning to the Princess Beatrice.

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Quiet and Steady—Exchange Tame.

Stocks Weak and Generally Dull—Views Which Lack Verification.

A Quiet Day in Produce Circles, and Prices Tended Lower in the Leading Lines.

A Dearth of Outside Orders for Grain and Provisions—The Difficulty About Statistics.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was again reported quiet yesterday. Currency orders continued light, and the supply of loanable funds is liberal, with a fair local demand, 7@8 per cent being the usual rates.

The aggregate clearings by the Chicago banks yesterday were $5,800,000, an increase of $200,000 over those of Thursday.

Eastern exchange was quoted dull and lower at 50@75c discount per $1,000.

Foreign exchange was quiet and unchanged. Sterling was quoted at 483 for sixty days, and at 486½ on demand; actual rates at 482½@486. English documentary at 480@480½ and 483½. Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Bankers' francs, 521¼ and 517½; documentary bills, 525⅝ and 520¾; bankers' marks, 94¾@95½; documentary marks, 93⅞@94.

The New York stock market was weak yesterday after a little strength at the start, and was generally dull. Union Pacific, Nickel Plate, and Alton & Terre Haute were among the weakest on the list, the former being sold heavily by Boston houses.

It is shrewdly guessed by parties here that the Nickel Plate Railroad will be allowed to earn interest on $6,000,000, with operating expenses, and no more—leaving worthless the stock which is not owned by the Lake Shore Road. The interest on that $6,000,000 is $420,000, and the Lake Shore does not assume the payment of that sum, but has arranged to charge the company $420,000 for terminal facilities in Buffalo and Chicago.

The good (and bad) people in Wall street seem to have little else to do just now than to exchange their stock of information as to what prominent operators profess to think about the outlook. The most remarkable thing about it is that all the leaders save one seem to have been pronounced bulls for a week past, and the exception is supposed by some to be doing little either way. The big fish have all been predicting higher prices, but somebody has been selling all the time, and it is painful to think that the wise men above referred to cannot see what the little ones are going to do, much less control them. Of course the top sawyers have not been "daubing up the wall with untempered mortar" simply as a blind. One cannot libel poor human nature so badly as to say they did.

Thursday's advance in Alton & Terre Haute is said to have been partly due to the action of the company in filing a petition asking that their claim of $655,000 for back rent due shall be paid out of the proceeds from the sale of Indianapolis & St. Louis before any distrubution is made to the bondholders.

The earnings of the Missouri Pacific system increased $152,000 the third week in January. Wabash increased $28,000. The Louisville earnings from July 1 to Jan. 21 increased nearly $1,100,000. The gross earnings of Lackawanna last year were 12 3-10 per cent, and for December 11-10 per cent. The aggregate coal transportation of the year increased 169,000 tons.

It is said that the bonds of the Oregon Transcontinental are to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. These bonds have been issued up to $6,000,000, the total authorized issue being $8,000,000. They are secured by $40,000,000 assets in the Treasury and guaranteed by the Northern Pacific. The bond pays 6 per cent and is quoted now at 93½.

It is suspected that Union Pacific has been supported for the purpose of letting some one unload a block of stock. Boston holders are thought to have been selling out secretly, anticipating an arrangement between the Burlington & Denver Roads which would injure the Union Pacific.

The *Wall Street News* says it has good grounds for stating that the coalition formed a few weeks ago to bull the market is substantially at an end, and those who are left with a load are sorry they ever went into it.

Of the effect of the success of the Canadian Pacific Railway in placing its new issue of stock in New York and Europe, the Montreal *Gazette* says:

"The bent of speculation has now unquestionably taken a new turn. The moving lever in the sudden change in the situation has been the negotiation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the sale of a large block of the new issue of stock to foreign capitalists. It is not to be expected that the money market will be affected by this accession of capital so far as rates of interest are concerned, because the development of the Northwest will cause most of it to be drawn off for employment in that field; but the creation of 30 millions of exchange will remove the strain which threatens the settlement of our foreign indebtedness, and avert the danger of an exhaustion of our supply of foreign exchange."

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Hide & Leather	130	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	94¾
Hibernian Banking C	115	Cook County 7s, 1892	118
Illinois Trust & S. B.	150	Cook County 5s, 1899	108
Mer. National Bank	300	Cook County 4½s, 1900	105¾
Mer. Loan & Trst Co.	190	†Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	108
Natnl Bank of Amrica	135	N. C. C. R. 1 mtg 6s, 1900	111
Natnl Bank of Illinois	147½	N. Chi. City Ry. 5-20 6s	104¾
Union Natnl Bank	300	South Park 6s, 1899	105
Union Trust Com.	275	South Park 7s, 1891	108¾
Chicago City 7s, 1884	102¾	W. D. Ry. coup. 5-20 6s	104¾
Chicago City 7s, 1890	114	West Park 7s, 1890	110
Chicago City 7s, 1892	118	West Town 5s, 1899	101
Chi. City 7s, 1895	120	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	100
Chicago City 7s, 1895	123¾	Mut. U. Tel. Co. 6s, 1911	73
Chicago City 7s, 1896	124	Cal. & C. C. & D. Co. C.	29
Chicago City 7s, 1899	126	C. & C. C. & D. C. C. p'f	78
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	106¾	Chi. Gas L. & Coke Co.	162¾
†Chicago City 4s, 1901	100	Inter State Indus. Ex.	35
Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	93	Union Iron & Stl Co.	100

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

1000 N C C'y R5-20 6s..104¾	100 N Y C & St L R R 13¾
2000 C&NWRR—SF 5s 99¾	

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was dull and weak today, and values generally are ⅛ to 2⅞ lower than at the close yesterday. The market opened 1 lower for New York, Chicago & St. Louis preferred and St. Paul & Omaha preferred, and generally a fraction higher for the remainder of the list. There was a further fractional improvement in the early dealings, but in the last hour of business the market was more active and weaker, and prices generally were lower, the decline being led by Union Pacific, which dropped to 98⅞ just before 3 o'clock. This stock was the feature of the day, being the leading cause of the general unsettlement and decline of the market. The net result of the day was a decline of only a fraction on the general list as compared with last night, except in the case of Union Pacific, but the general market closed weak at about the lowest prices of the day. The most active stocks in the final dealings were Union Pacific, St. Paul, Northwestern, Jersey Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, all of which were weak. In the last half-hour Alton and Terre Haute advanced to 60 and 99.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: Whether the Union Pacific's financial condition is worse than represented it is impossible to say, but from the conduct of the stock we would not at all be surprised if at some day in the near future some one touched the spring and the little joker turned out to be—well, a man who bought much under the present prices and sold much above them.

There has been good buying of Texas Pacific this week by people who expect to hold the stock for very much higher prices. Brokers, supposed to be acting for Mr. Gould, bought yesterday and again today. Opdyke & Co. sold Lackawanna at the close. A large short line has been made in the stock within a few days, and raids for the purpose of covering are to be expected. Some of the large shorts in Jersey Central have covered. Bull points on Manitoba were in circulation this afternoon. The rumor is that the stock will be doubled this year. It is said that the syndicate which has Canada Pacific stock will soon offer it for public subscription in this city and in Amsterdam. The stock is likely to be made active and popular on the exchange.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: "The general public is not buying, and the old Wall street stagers assert that the 'shaking-out' process will continue some time yet, and that a substantial improvement may be looked for. This means, if it means anything, that after the reformed bears have been made to drop all the stocks they can be shaken out of, which will naturally fall into the hands of the operators now on the bear side, the latter will then be ready to start an upward movement of prices from the lower level reached, and will do their best to persuade the public to come in and take part in it. If outsiders should come in when the new movement begins they had best get in as near the bottom as possible, for it is within the possibilities that this movement may fizzle out about as badly as the last. Even the shrewdest operators mistake the public temper sometimes and have to pay roundly for their error."

Money was very easy at 3½@4 on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral, closing at 3@3½. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2@3. Time loans and prime mercantile paper are nominally unchanged.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last Jn. 26	Last Jn. 25
Alton & T. H.	1,000	59¼	60	58½	60	59
do pfd	1,000	97	97	97	99	97¾
Am. Cable Co.	145	66¾	66¾	66¾	67	67½
Bank'rs' & M. T'l	100	129	129	129	129	131
Canada Southern	4,200	70¼	70¾	69¾	69¾	70
Cameron Coal	200	17½	17½	17½	17½	......
Central Pacific	1,800	84¼	84¼	83¾	83¾	83¾
Chicago & Alton	100	136	136	136	136	136
C., B. & Q.	870	123¾	123¾	123¼	123¼	123¼
C., C., C. & I.	100	78	78	78	78	78½
C., C. & I. C.	100	20	20	20	20	......
Ches. & O. 1st pfd.	115	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
do 2d pfd.	30	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	......
Cleve. & Pitts.	100	142	142	142	142	......
Denver & Rio G.	30,200	45¾	46	45	45½	45¾
Del. & Hudson	114	108	108	108	108	108½
D., L. & W.	18,600	126¾	127	125¾	125¾	126¾
Erie	7,000	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¾
Erie seconds	......	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
East Tenn. & Ga.	400	9½	9½	9½	9½	......
do pfd	500	16¾	17	16¾	17	17
Fort Wayne	12	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	......
H. & St. Joe	500	43¾	44½	43½	44½	43¾
do pfd	600	83	83	83	83	82
I., B. & W.	100	32	32	32	32	......
Illinois Central	100	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¾
Jersey Central	10,200	72¾	73¼	71¾	71¾	72¾
Kansas & Texas	4,725	33¼	33¾	32¾	32¾	33¼
L. E. & Western	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Lake Shore	12,150	111¼	111¼	110¼	110¼	110¾
Louis. & Nash.	11,600	56	56¼	55¼	55¼	55¾
Manhattan	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	......
do 1st pfd	250	80	80	80	80	82
Manhat'n Beach	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	......
Mem. & Chas.	300	47½	47½	47½	47½	......
Met. El. bonds	......	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Mich. Central	700	97¾	98	97¾	97¾	97¾
Minn. & St. L.	100	27	27	27	27	28
do pfd	500	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Morris & Essex	70	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	123⅞
Missouri Pacific	1,200	103	103¾	102¾	102¾	103
Nash. & Chat.	1,600	61¼	61¼	60¾	60¾	61
N. Y. Central	3,770	127¼	127¼	126¾	126¾	127¼
N. Y., C. & St. L.	2,100	14	14	13	13	14¾
do pfd	3,000	30¾	30¾	29	29¾	31¾
N. Y., N. H. & H.	60	169	169	169	170	......
Nor. & W. pfd	910	49	49	49	49	49
Northern Pacific	10,120	49¼	49¾	48¾	48¾	49
do pfd	835	85¼	85¼	84¾	84¾	85¾
Northwestern	7,800	133¾	133¾	132¾	132¾	133¾
Ohio Central	250	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¾
Ohio & Miss.	600	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	......
Ohio Southern	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	......
Ont. & Western	1,550	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26
O. Ry. & N. Co.	10	137	137	136	137¾	137¾
O. Trans-Con.	1,515	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Ont. Silver ming.	300	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	......
Pacific Mail	1,110	40	40	39¾	39¾	39¾
Peoria, D. & E.	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Pittsburg	195	141¾	142	142	142	......
Reading	1,000	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Rich. & Dan.	100	55	55	55	55	......
Roch. & Pitts	1,300	20	20¾	20	20¾	20¾
Rock Island	500	124	124¾	124	124	125¾
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	60	52	52	52	52	51¾
St. Paul	32,100	106¾	106¾	105¾	105¾	106¾
do pfd	100	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
St. Paul & O.	3,300	52¾	52¾	50¾	50¾	52¾
do pfd	400	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	110¾
St. Paul, M. & M.	300	143	143	143	143	143
Texas Pacific	7,900	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	40¾
Union Pacific	104,700	101¾	101¾	98¾	98¾	101¾
Wabash	3,200	33¾	33¾	32¾	32¾	33¾
do pfd	6,450	54¾	54¾	53¾	54	54¾
Western Union	2,300	82	82¼	81¾	81¾	82

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	73¾	Tennessee 6s, new	43¾
Missouri 6s	110¾	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joseph	108¾	Virginia 6s, consols	53
Tennessee 6s, old	43¾	Virginia 6s, def'd	12¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	104¼	4s	119
5s, extended	104	Pacific 6s of 1895	128
4½s	112¾		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Cen. Pac. firsts (ask'd)	113¾	U. P. land gts (asked)	110¾
Erie seconds	96¾	U. P. s. f. (asked)	119¾
Lehigh & Wilkes	104¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	60
U. P. firsts	113¾	Tex. Pac., R. G.	80¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	134	United States	63
American	90	Fargo	124¾

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[illegible] Dry goods imports for the week, $[illegible].

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The following were the sales of stocks on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Amer. Bell Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bos. Water-Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston & Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. Bur. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cala. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. R. R. of N. H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flint & P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fitchburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa, F. & S. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Rock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mex. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M., H. & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M., H. & O. pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P., G. & Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ports., Saco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tropical Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tol., Cin. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonanza mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Osceola mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second board.					
Amer. Bell Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flint & P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flint & P. M. pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Rock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mex. Tel.	600	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
N. Y. & N. E.	280	48½	48½	48¾	48¾
Ports., Saco & P.	7	112½	112½	112½	112½
Tol., Cin. & St. L.	250	5	5	5	5
Union Pacific	250	100	100	99¾	99¾
Wisconsin Central	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Bonanza mining	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Sullivan mining	2100	1	1	1	1
Quincy min'g, ex-d.	20	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

20000 C B & Q 4s 83	1000 Mex Central 7s 73¼
1000 Con Valley 6s 34	3000 N Y & N E 7s 115⅝
500 Eastern R R 6s 110¼	1000 Og & L C 6s 90

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Atlantic & Pac 6s 109¼	5000 Mex Central 7s 73¼
5000 B&MinNeb7sLG 116	1000 Sonora 1st mtg 7s 105½
2000 L R & FtSmith 7s 96	100000 U P 8s S F 119½
1000 do 96½	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The market closed unsettled. The following were closing prices of the principal stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	60¾	61¼
Reading	27¾	27⅞
Lehigh Valley	65	65⅛
Northern Pacific	48¾	49
Northern Pacific preferred	84¾	85
Lehigh Nav.	39¼	39½
B., P. & W.	18¾	18⅞
Compromise Mining	27½	32½

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 26—5 p. m.—Consols, 102 3-16. Four and a half bonds, 116¼; 4s, 122¼. Illinois Central, 150; Pennsylvania Central, 62½; New York Central, 31¼; Erie, 40⅛; Reading, 28⅞.

Amount of bullion gone in, £7,000.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of specie of 16,600,000 marks.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Rentes, 77f 67½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Sight exchange on New York, $2.00 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483½.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Mining stocks very dull; Robinson consolidated sold at 125 and 130 regular, and 110 seller sixty; Sierra Grand sold at 280 and 275; Hall Anderson, 175 to 150, closing at 155; Standard, 575; Horn Silver, 738; Bulwer, 95; Bodie, 115; sales for the day, 58,525 shares; Pipe-Line certificates very active, opening at 104½, advancing to 105⅞, and after frequent fluctuations between this price and 103¾ closed on call strong at 104⅞.

Caribou	1¾	Quicksilver pfd	35
Central Arizona	⅝	Silver Cliff	¾
Excelsior	1	Standard	5⅝
Homestake	18	Sutro	⅛
Little Pittsburg	1	Robinson	1
Ontario	34	South Pacific	9
Quicksilver	8		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	¾	Martin White	2¾
Bechtel	3-32	Mexican	3
Belcher	14-16	Northern Belle	9¾
Best & Belcher	4¾	Ophir	1⅛
Bodie	1	Overman	3-16
Bullion	29-32	Potosi	1⅛
California	¼	Savage	2¼
Chollar	1⅜	Sierra Nevada	2¾
Con. Virginia	21-32	Silver King	11½
Crown Point	1⅛	Union Con.	3¼
Exchequer	11-32	Yellow Jacket	1⅞
Gould & Curry	2¾	Navajo	8¾
Grand Prize	13-16	Scorpion	11-16
Hale & Norcross	1¾	Albion	27-32

Bulwer declared a dividend of five cents.

There was a boom in Hale & Norcross and the stock of adjacent mines this morning, due to favorable indications in the 2,600-level of Hale & Norcross. After second call prices dropped.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2¼	Pewabic	8
Calumet & Hecla	246	Silver Islet	6
Catalpa	⅝	Osceola	20¾
Copper Falls	2	Huron	1¾
Franklin	14¼		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Jan. 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Wells st, 81 ft s of Indiana, e f, 28x110 ft, dated Jan. 25 (Patrick McMahon to John Woelke) ... $6,925

Thirty-eighth court, 81 ft w of Gage st, s f, 100x147 ft, dated Jan. 2 (Luther C. Bean to Patrick McGillen) ... 2,800

Douglas av, 165 ft e of Ulman st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 28, 1882 (P. W. Tracey to Fred Hartman) ... 750

Hubbard st, 145 ft w of Wood, n f, 24 2-10x125 ft, with building No. 588, dated Jan. 25 (Frederick G. Frank to Henry C. Kelly) ... 4,000

Crosby st, 75 ft n of Oak, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 1 (Charles Otte to T. and B. Tierney) ... 1,050

West Washington st, n e cor of Clinton, s f, undivided ½ of 40x76 ft, dated April 2, 1882 (Elijah H. Gammon to Caroline Bishop) ... 6,500

State st, 250 ft s of Van Buren, e f, 25x100 ft, with the premises No. 303, dated Jan. 25 (Madison G. Townsend et al. to Charles F. Gunther) ... 33,000

West Twentieth st, 181 ft w of Loomis, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 19 (John Kralovec et al. to Pavel Maskek) ... 850

West Harrison st, 240 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 20 (F. J. Ruettner to Caroline Ruettner) ... 1,200

Morgan st, 34½ ft n of Congress, w f, 25x118 ft, dated Jan. 19 (Emeline Egan to Elizabeth Durborow) ... 3,125

Centre av, 225 ft s of Taylor st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 19 (William A. Porter to Anthony Gallagher) ... 1,800

Webster av, 141½ ft w of Wood st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1882 (I. and H. Chidester to James M. Allen) ... 1,450

West Division st, n e cor of Cleaver, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 15 (John Reich to Christen Jensen) ... 2,600

Carroll av, n w cor of Curtis st, s f, 25⅝x100 ft, also West Twenty-second st, n w cor Lincoln, s f, 75x126 ft, dated Nov. 18, 1882 (William J. Mineke to Henry Mineke) ... 10,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Southport av, n e cor of Dunning st, w f, 298x132 ft, dated Dec. 19, 1882 (estate of J. E. Sheffield to Thomas Stagg) ... $5,000

Lot 60 in W ½ Blk 17 of E ½ N W ¼ Sec. 30, 40, 14, dated Oct. 30, 1882 (J. M. W. Jones to H. Naggatz) ... 275

Lot 6 in same, dated Dec. 11, 1882 (same party to F. Hausadowski) ... 275

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Hyde Park av, near Forty-fifth-st, w f, 100 ft to railroad, dated Jan. 25 (Blue Island Land & Building Co. to Washington C. De Pauw) ... $10,000

Vincennes av, near n w cor of Forty-eighth st, 1¼ acres, dated Jan. 15 (Kate E. Willson to John M. Ayer) ... 7,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Stave st, n w cor of Prindiville, s w f, 31x110 ft, dated Aug. 2, 1882 (Henry Attrill to A. D. Michaud) ... $375

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were slow yesterday, and easier. There was a widespread disposition to expect a turn down after the bulge of Thursday, and holders were not anxious to sell at a decline, except when they wanted to change from one month to another, in which case the actual prices named were of little consequence so long as the desired difference was preserved. There was little change in the situation outside, the foreign markets being slow to follow ours on the recent advance, and the chief point here was the report of a small increase in the visible supply of grain during last week. There were few outside orders.

Provisions were quiet and easy. There was an early advance of about 2½c on pork and lard, followed by a slow shading off. At the close pork was 5c lower, and lard 2½c lower, than the latest prices of Thursday, while meats were 2½@5c lower. Liverpool reported a decline of 6d in lard, and the local hog market was easy, with the prospect of a larger supply for today. The natural effect of this was an easing off in prices, and probably the fact kept back buying orders from outside, while selling was repressed by the fear of local manipulation. There was a fair volume of business done in changes from one month to another, but few new trades were made. The shipping demand for meats was light. The afternoon market was easier.

Flour was unusually quiet, with little change in prices. There was a moderate local inquiry, while exporters were doing nothing, their limits being generally below the views of holders. Bran and middlings were tame and steady.

Wheat was slow and easier. The market advanced ⅛@½c early in the day, but fell back, and the longer futures closed ⅜c below the latest prices of Thursday, while the nearer ones were only about ⅜c lower. The British markets were called steady, and our receipts were again very small, but it was noted that the visible supply increased nearly 400,000 bu on the light movement of last week, and the private orders from Europe were not indicative of strength in that quarter. For the rest it was remarked that the poorer crop outlook on the other side of the Atlantic has already been discounted, and their markets are so far below us as to make the export of wheat impossible, unless at a loss. The speculative market here hung fire on corn, and in the absence of outside business the local crowd was disposed to bearishness. There was little change in the market for car-lots, and very little demand. On the afternoon call the market was ⅛@¼c lower.

Corn was less active and ranged lower, except for March, which advanced ⅛@⅜c, and closed ⅛c higher than on Thursday afternoon. Other deliveries closed ⅛@⅜c lower, the least weakness being in May. The British markets were quiet, and our receipts were some 30 per cent larger than those of the previous day, while the "clique" was suspected to be unloading. If they *were* trying to sell they did not sell much, for there was a dearth of outside orders, and the local crowd was skittish. Opinions were about equally divided as to whether the policy of the powers that be is to run the price for this month up to 75c or to bring that and February together at a half-way point. The leading shorts had called margins freely, and it was believed they are going to hang out. There was a moderate number of buying orders for May, and this part of the deal was relatively steady. There was only a moderate shipping demand, but the lower grades were firmer, chiefly on receipts in preferred houses. On the afternoon call the market averaged a decline of about ¼c, and February was weak afterwards, declining to 58¾c on the curbstone.

Oats were active and ¼@⅜c higher at the opening, but weakened after the filling of a few outside speculative orders, which were fairly distributed throughout the list, and dropped ⅜@½c, closing weak and ⅛@¼c lower than the latest prices of Thursday. No. 2 spot sold at 37¼@38c, closing on the regular board at 37⅞c bid. June sold at 38⅞@39¼c, closing at 39c bid. No. 2 white and rejected nominal. Samples were fairly active and relatively lower.

Rye was quiet and steady for spot, which sold at the closing price of Thursday. February and March were nominally ½c better, and May sold ½c up from the latest price of the day previous, closing with the advance fully sustained. Samples about the same as the day before.

In barley nothing was done in store lots, which were quotable at 83½c for No. 2 and 54c for No. 3. No. 2 for March delivery sold at 84⅜c, and 84c was bid for February. No. 3 seller February sold at 54½c and March at 55c. Samples were quiet and steady.

The demand for dry goods is reported a little better, there being an increased call from the country for miscellaneous articles for the reassortment of stocks. The grocery market was moderately active and generally firm. Dried fruits met with some attention, and were firm all around. Fish remain dull as last quoted. There was a light movement in dairy products at unchanged prices. Coal continues active and firm.

There was a better inquiry for green fruits, which sold at quotations. Eggs were quiet at 26@27c per doz for fresh. The demand for hides continues light, prices remaining unchanged. A light trade is reported in grease and tallow. Metals and tinners' ware are making a better showing, country orders coming in freely. Potatoes are steady at 75c per bu by the car-lot on track for good. Poultry continue firm at the high prices ruling the last week. Game, excepting quail and venison, is scarce and high, as shown by our quotations. Timothy seed was steady for spot, but futures were off 5c from the day previous. Of clover-seed the offerings were fair as to quantity, but generally poor in quality, and not wanted. Poor to choice was quotable at $6.50@8.00. Flaxseed was firmer at $1.32 on track. Hay was steady at Thursday's quotations. Dressed hogs were steady at $7.20@7.25 for light and heavy.

Will the Statistician of the Board of Trade have a sinecure now?

Anent the trouble between the Board of Trade and the railroads the following lines are suggested. They were originally spoken by an Oxford Professor, who was asked the difference between the singular and plural of a certain word:

When one bright scholar puts the foolscap on
He makes himself a real phenomenon.
When others join him and like asses bray,
They altogether make phenomena.

If the railroad men should refuse to furnish the Board of Trade with figures, and the Board of Trade should be unable to trade as a consequence, and therefore give no business to the railroads, who would be benefited thereby?

It seems that the outsiders had the inside track in the rye deal this time. They induced the local shorts to cover, at a considerable loss to the latter, and the market is now nearly evened up.

Some remark was made yesterday about an intimate connection between calls on the January longs in corn and the Wheeler arrest. The matter may be simply a coincidence.

The preliminary meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday after the close of the regular session approved the proposed amendment to the rules whereby members of the board are prohibited from trading in the bucket-shops either directly or indirectly. This action was not taken, however, until an amendment including by inference the Open Board in the list of proscribed outside bodies had been adopted as a part of the original amendment. This latest proposition will change the aspect of the case considerably, and much opposition from prominent members has been developed.

The committee appointed to revise the rules of the Board of Trade submitted a preliminary report yesterday to the Directors, which will probably be taken up next Tuesday. The Secretary of the committee, S. C. Spencer, Esq., was unwilling yesterday to give a digest of the report, but intimated that it is chiefly bearing on corner considerations, leaving other points to be dealt with subsequently. The recent course of the corn market has led many operators to think the vote repealing the old corner rule was unwise, and if the committee have proposed an acceptable substitute for it they have earned the thanks of the board and of a large constituency outside whose peace of mind is jeopardized by the wolves that prey on Lyons as well as lambs.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for rounds lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Thursday.	Range Friday.	Closed Friday.
Spot	$17.37½	$.....@.....	$17.32½
February	17.45	17.40 @17.50	17.40
March	17.65	17.60 @17.70	17.60
April	*17.80	17.80 @17.85	17.77½
May	18.05	17.97½@18.10	17.97½
June	18.17½	18.10 @18.20	*18.05

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

	Closed Thursday.	Range Friday.	Closed Friday.
Spot	$10.70	$.....@.....	$10.70
February	10.75	10.75 @10.80	10.75
March	10.92½	10.90 @10.95	10.87½
May	11.15	11.12½@11.17½	11.12½
June	11.20	11.17½@11.22½	11.15

MEATS—BOXED 75 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

	Closed Thursday.	Range Friday.	Closed Friday.
S. ribs, part cu'd	$8.77½	$8.65 @ 8.70	*$8.70
Do February	8.82½	....@.....	*8.75
Do March	8.97½	8.92½@ 9.00	8.90
Do May	9.27½	9.22½@ 9.25	9.20

WHEAT.

	Closed Thursday.	Range Friday.	Closed Friday.
No. 2 red, spot	$1.03	$.....@ 1.03	$1.03
No. 3 winter	94½	....@ 94½	94½
Rejected winter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 spring	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 spring	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regular January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORN.

	Closed Thursday.	Range Friday.	Closed Friday.
No. 2, spot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
High mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rejected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OATS.

	Closed Thursday.	Range Friday.	Closed Friday.
No. 2 white	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rejected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RYE.

	Closed Thursday.	Range Friday.	Closed Friday.
No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rejected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BARLEY.

	Closed Thursday.	Range Friday.	Closed Friday.
No. 2, spot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3, spot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3, February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	[illegible]
Long clears, loose	[illegible]
Short clears, loose	[illegible]
Green hams	[illegible]
Sweet pickled hams	[illegible]
Bacon, short ribs	[illegible]
Bacon, short clears	[illegible]
Bacon, hams	[illegible]
Mess beef	[illegible]
Beef hams	[illegible]
Choice to fancy	[illegible]
Fair to good	[illegible]
Good to choice	[illegible]
Prime to choice	[illegible]
Good to choice	[illegible]
Good to choice	[illegible]
Fair to good	[illegible]
Choice to fancy	[illegible]
Rye flour	[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

Articles.	Receipts. 1883.	Receipts. 1882.	Shipments. 1883.	Shipments. 1882.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass-seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom-corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canned meats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed beef	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	22,874	25,385	3,975	7,190
Cattle, No.	9,432	5,301	3,135	3,355
Sheep, No.	5,919	1,319	2,308	1,930
Hides, lbs	21,780	228,640	63,379	241,890
Wool, lbs	13,740	83,842	7,440	96,621
Coal, tons	4,962	9,174	677	1,165
Lumber, m ft	481	846	374	1,589
Shingles, m	......	240	......	170
Salt, brls	2	1,734	1,671	1,749
Eggs, pkgs	316	105	......	54
Poultry, lbs	38,387	123,000	......	5,370
Potatoes, bu	2,000	4,701	......	2,563
Beans, bu	458	8	121	47
Hay, tons	80	39	10	216

The above table is incomplete, three of the railroads not having furnished their usual daily returns to the Board of Trade. The omission is understood to have been intentional, and consequent on the difficulty between the Board of Trade and the railroads.

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars red wheat, 13 cars lower grades winter, 10 cars No. 2 spring, 10 cars lower grades (38 wheat); 88 cars contract corn, 186 cars new mixed, 91 cars other grades (365 corn); 31 cars No. 2 oats, 20 cars rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 15 cars No. 3 barley, 8 cars lower grades do. Total, 481 cars, or about 275,000 bu. Inspected out: 10,226 bu wheat, 26,990 bu corn, 1,145 bu oats, 7,022 bu rye, 874 bu barley.

Rail freights were steady on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 35c on provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were nominally firm at 53½c.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 97,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 83,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 144,000 bu.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from Nov. 1 to date and latest mail dates at the under-mentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

Jan. 25.	*1883.*	*1882.*
Chicago	1,995,000	2,015,000
Cincinnati	392,000	396,000
Kansas City	313,515	265,469
St. Louis	278,000	298,000
Indianapolis	234,200	228,000
Milwaukee	245,000	283,000
Louisville	125,000	131,000
Cedar Rapids	116,470	116,118
Cleveland	51,000	87,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	98,500	106,000
Dubuque, Ia.	60,000	53,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	49,000	49,087
Des Moines, Ia.	49,607	48,215
Total, all points	4,714,110	4,804,600

The total includes points not named in the table.

The packing deficiency of the West, as compared with last year, is now only about 90,000 head, and there is a steady gain in weight.

The following was the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Jan. 13, 1883.	*Jan. 20, 1883.*	*Jan. 21, 1882.*
Wheat, bu	21,388,789	21,773,012	17,321,895
Corn, bu	9,428,610	9,863,797	16,954,623
Oats, bu	4,471,821	4,419,635	2,976,059
Rye, bu	1,542,139	1,494,001	1,333,782
Barley, bu	2,946,494	2,792,300	2,509,192

The total quantities of flour and grain remaining in the State of California at the times mentioned are given by the San Francisco Produce Exchange as follows:

	Jan. 1, 1883.	*July 1, 1882.*	*Jan. 1, 1882.*
Flour, brls	158,883	119,324	133,151
Wheat, centals	3,381,879	2,822,903	15,191,030
Barley, centals	1,041,466	162,416	823,322
Oats, centals	118,850	21,305	85,143
Corn, centals	90,865	61,597	157,716
Rye, centals	23,623	3,021	32,050

The largest stock of wheat held in any January or July for six years was on Jan. 1, 1881, when it amounted to 19,805,466 centals, and the smallest on July 1, 1878, when it was only 284,424 centals.

The Grocers' Commercial Exchange held its first business session yesterday, with a full attendance of members. The transactions were not very heavy, but considerable for a beginning, and sufficient to indicate that the exchange can be made a useful institution. Dispatches from New York giving the sugar and coffee markets there were posted on the bulletin board, and will be daily hereafter. The sales on the exchange were reported to have aggregated about 3,000 brls sugar, prices ranging from 8⅝@8.94c per lb for granulated, 8⅜@8.44c for standard, 9c for powdered, and 7@8c for yellows. Sales were also estimated of about 2,000 bags of coffee, Rios ranging mostly from 8@10c per lb. These sales included one invoice of 500 bags. Also sales of 500 pkgs tea, 1,000 brls sirup, 30 brls dried apples, 50 cases canned goods, etc. Among sales of sugar were 350 brls at 8½c for granulated and 7¼@7½c for yellows. The market was quoted firm for sugar and strong for teas and coffees.

Daily sessions of the exchange will be held from 11:30 to 12:30, and the room is open the rest of the day for business.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 200 brls springs partly at $4.75; 250 brls and 1,000 sacks winters partly at $3.75; 150 brls and 1,000 sacks low grades partly at $2.60@3.05. Total about 2,000 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 8 cars bran at $12.50@12.75 on track, and $12.50@12.75 free on board; 2 cars middlings (country point) at $14.50 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 7 cars No. 2 red at $1.03; 1 car No. 3 winter at 94½c; 1 car by sample at 98c for No. 3 winter on track; 7 cars do at 88@91½c for rejected winter and $1.06½ for No. 2 Turkish free on board. Total about 9,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 11 cars No. 2 at $1.02¾; 6 cars by sample at 81c for rejected and 90@94c for No. 3 on track; 6 cars do at 90@94c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 11,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—On call, 30,000 bu seller February at $1.01¾@1.02; 30,000 bu seller March at $1.03@1.03¼; 110,000 bu seller May at $1.08½@1.08⅞.

CORN—On 'Change, 70 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 68@68½c; 30 cars rejected at 47½@48c; 34 cars new mixed at 49@49½c; 3 cars new high mixed at 50c; 42 cars by sample at 43@46c for no grade, 48½@49½c for rejected, 51@51½c for new mixed, and 51@52½c for ears on track; 115 cars do at 46@48c for no grade, 48@51c for rejected, 50@51½c for new mixed, and 51½@52c for new high mixed free on board. Total about 160,000 bu.

Call sales: 25,000 bu seller January at 68@68½c; 300,000 bu seller February at 58½@58¾c; 150,000 bu seller March at 56¾@57¼c; 765,000 bu seller May at 57¾@58c.

OATS—On 'Change, 5 cars No. 2 at 37¼@38c; 19 cars by sample at 36½@38½c for rejected mixed, 35@36c for rejected white, 39@40c for No. 2, and 41@41½c for No. 2 white on track; 32 cars do at 38½@41½c for rejected white (former at country point), 38@39½c for No. 2, and 40@42½c for No. 2 white (former at country point) free on board. Total about 42,000 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller March at 37⅞c; 5,000 bu seller May at 39½c; 15,000 bu seller June at 38¾@39c.

RYE—On 'Change, 6 cars No. 2 at 62½c; 1 car by sample at 63½c for No. 2 on track. Total about 3,500 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller February at 63c; 30,000 bu seller May at 70½@70¾c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 15 cars by sample at 52@56c for No. 4 and 56@70c for No. 3 on track; 4 cars do at 52½c for No. 4 and 56@65c for No. 3 free on board; 1 car at 65c for No. 3 delivered. Total about 12,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 6,750 brls seller February at $17.40@17.50; 6,250 brls seller March at $17.60@17.70; 500 brls seller April at $17.80@17.85; 20,000 brls seller May at $17.97½@18.10; 500 brls seller June at $18.12½@18.20. Total, 34,000 brls.

Call sales: 250 brls seller February at $17.40; 500 brls seller March at $17.61; 500 brls seller May at $17.97½; 250 brls seller June at $18.10.

LARD—On 'Change, 2,500 tcs seller February at $10.75@10.80; 5,000 tcs seller March at $10.90@10.95; 7,250 tcs seller May at $11.12½@11.17½; 3,000 tcs seller June at $11.17½@11.22½. Total, 17,750 tcs.

Call sales: 500 tcs seller March at $10.90; 1,500 tcs seller May at $11.12½@11.15.

MEATS—On 'Change, 75,000 lbs short ribs, spot, at $8.65@8.70; 150,000 lbs do, seller March, at $8.92½@9.00; 350,000 lbs seller May at $9.22½@9.25; 125,000 lbs and 7,500 pcs green hams at 9@9¼c for 20 and 16 lbs av; 300 tcs sweet-pickled hams on p. t.; 50 boxes long-clear sides at $8.85½; 150 boxes dry-salted shoulders partly at $6.70.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A fair trade is reported at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½@7
Green, self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	4 @5
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER—Trade was as dull as at any time recently. There were few buyers, and their orders were small, but the receipts have been light for some days past, and at the recent decline the market was steady:

Creamery, fancy	36@38	Roll, choice	24@25
Do, fair to choice	30@35	Roll, poor to good	16@20
Dairy, choice	30@32	Packing stock	14@15
Dairy, fair to good	25@28	Inferior	12@13
Common grades	21@23	Grease	9@10

CHEESE—Sold to a limited extent at steady prices. The stock of fine goods is dwindling away to small proportions, and prices of that class are likely to go higher:

Young America	14¼@15
Full cream, Cheddar, fall make	13½@14
Full cream, flat, fall make, 2 in a box	14 @14¼
Full cream, August	11½@12
Flat, slightly skimmed	8 @ 9
Skim, common to fair	6 @ 7
Low grades	2 @ 4

COOPERAGE—Firm; with sales of 6 cars and 500 lard tcs at $1.25, and 500 pork brls at $1.10.

DRESSED HOGS—There were fair offerings, with sales of 5 cars at $7.20 for light and $7.25 for heavy.

EGGS—Were easier at 26@27c per doz for fresh.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a very fair movement for the time of year. Prices were firm both for domestic and foreign dried, and some lines show an advancing tendency:

FOREIGN.

Dates, old	$ 8¼@ 8¾
Prunes, Turkish, old	6¼@ 6¾
Prunes, Turkish, new	7⅛@ 7¾
Raisins, layers	2.25 @2.30
Raisins, London, layers	2.70 @2.75
Raisins, Valencia	9¼@ 9½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.25
Zante currants	6½@ 6¾
Citron	18 @ 19

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	16½@ 17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15½@ 16
Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Apples, Eastern, quarters	9 @ 10
Apples, Southern, new	7 @ 7½
Peaches, unpared, halves	7 @ 7½
Raspberries, new	35 @ 38
Blackberries, new	8¾@ 9
Pitted cherries, new	26 @ 27

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@ 11¼
Almonds, Tarragona	17½@ 18
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Pecans	7 @ 15

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5¼@ 6
Virginia	7¾@ 8¼
Red Tennessee	5¼@ 6¼

GREEN FRUITS—There was a better demand at the prices given below:

Oranges, Florida and Valencia, per box	$ 3.50@ 6.00
Lemons, per box	3.00@ 5.00
Apples, per brl	2.00@ 3.50
Cranberries, per brl	8.00@13.00

GROCERIES—Business is better than at the beginning of the week, and the market presents a generally firmer tone. Coffees and sirups are specially firm:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Java	16 @19
Java, choice Mandaling	24 @26
Maracaibo	9 @13
Mexican, prime to choice	11½@12½
Mexican, fair to good	10½@11
Rio, fancy	11 @11½
Rio, prime to choice	10 @10½
Rio, fair to good	8½@ 9½
Rio, common	7½@ 8
Rio, roasting	6½@ 7

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	9¾@ 9¾
Crushed	9¾@ 9¾
Powdered	9¼@ 9¾
Granulated, standard	9¼@ 9¼
Granulated, not standard	9 @ 9¼
A standard	8¾
A No. 2	8¾
Extra C	8¾
No. 1	7¾@ 8
Yellow	6¾@ 7½

SIRUPS.

Corn	38 @42
Sugar	36 @56
Blackstrap	24 @28
New Orleans molasses	40 @65

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	33 @35
Pepper	20 @21
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs, No. 1	90 @94
Nutmegs, No. 2	70 @75

HAY—A slow market was reported at about Thursday's prices:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.50@12.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.00@11.00
Mixed	9.00@10.00
Upland prairie	11.00@11.50
No. 1 prairie	8.00@ 8.50

HIDES—Receipts continue light and the market steady:

Green-cured light, per lb	8¼@ 8½
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part cured	[illegible]
Damaged hides	[illegible]
Green salted, bulls	[illegible]
Calf, per lb	[illegible]
Dry-salted, per lb	[illegible]
Dry flint, No. 1	[illegible]
Damaged dry	[illegible]
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	[illegible]

Branded and horn[illegible] prices. Long-haired [illegible] aged hides.

METALS AND T[illegible] trade is reported:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC	[illegible]
Pig-tin, per lb	[illegible]
Bar-tin	[illegible]
Solder	[illegible]
Bar-lead	[illegible]
Lead-pipe	[illegible]
Copper-bottoms	[illegible]
Sheathing, copper-ti[illegible]	[illegible]
Planished, copper-ti[illegible]	[illegible]
Planished, cut to siz[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheet-zinc	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to [illegible]	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 a[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, No. 27	[illegible]
Common bar-iron ra[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to [illegible]	[illegible]
American planished [illegible]	[illegible]
American do, "A"	[illegible]
Galvanized iron, Nos[illegible]	[illegible]

Discount on galva[illegible] and 33 to 40 per c[illegible]

NAILS—Steady at [illegible]

OILS—Jobbers we[illegible] was light at the price[illegible]

Carbon, Elaine	[illegible]
Carbon, 175 test	[illegible]
Carbon, 150 test	[illegible]
Carbon, 110 test	[illegible]
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	[illegible]
Lard, current make	[illegible]
Lard, No. 1	[illegible]

POTATOES—Stead[illegible] on track. Sweet pota[illegible] and $2.00@2.25 for Sou[illegible]

POULTRY AND G[illegible] selling at 17c per lb, [illegible] 10c, and ducks at 14@[illegible] per doz, and quail a[illegible] at 7@8c per lb for [illegible] rabbits, 75c@$1.00 per [illegible]

SEEDS—Timothy [illegible] ing at $1.85 for prime, [illegible] than the day previou[illegible] March at $1.85@1.90, [illegible] seed was quiet, the [illegible] mostly poor, with quo[illegible] choice seed. Flaxsee[illegible] track. Sales were m[illegible] othy seed at $1.75@2.[illegible] and $1.85@1.90 for Mar[illegible] @7.80; 9 cars flaxseed [illegible]

TALLOW—Was eas[illegible] No. 1 country, and [illegible]

WHISKY—Was ste[illegible] goods.

PRODUCE EXCH[illegible] shows the condition [illegible] change Call yesterday[illegible]

Articles.	*Bid.*	*Asked.*
Butter, creamery extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, creamery firsts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, packing stock	11	12
Butter, choice roll	16¾	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh, February delivery	24½	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh, March delivery	21	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh, May delivery	18½	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh, July delivery	18	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh, year delivery	18½	[illegible]
Beans, hand-picked navies	$2.30	$2.[illegible]
Beeswax, prime yellow	25	..

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,654	8,600	[illegible]
Tuesday	2,479	16,968	[illegible]
Wednesday	6,761	21,309	1,677
Thursday	8,379	22,104	1,589
Friday	10,000	25,000	4,600
Total	29,273	93,973	14,700
Same time last week	27,300	223,965	17,367
Shipments—			
Monday	1,041	3,129	[illegible]
Tuesday	2,122	2,215	[illegible]
Wednesday	4,573	1,988	1,581
Thursday	3,116	3,975	2,331
Total	10,852	11,156	4,448

CATTLE—The weakness developed toward the close of Thursday's market developed into a positive decline yesterday in all grades of shipping cattle. In the case of fat pony steers the change was slight, but in common and medium grades and good to choice heavy there was a shrinkage of 10@15c and a slow trade at the decline. We have not far to look for the cause of the break. It is found in the enormous receipts, which for Thursday and yesterday aggregated not far from 20,000. This immense supply consisted for the most part of cattle good enough to send East. Such grades as butchers and canners seek were not too plentiful; consequently the decline did not extend to that class. Stockers and feeders also continue in moderate supply, and show but slight change in prices. Yesterday's offerings were augmented by something like 2,000 stale cattle (mostly the late arrivals of Thursday), so that the total supply on sale reached fully 12,000 head. Not more than three-fourths of that number found buyers, and the market had a bad finish. From $2.75@3.00 for scalawags prices ranged upward to $6.00 for extra. Most of the day's work was done at $4.75@5.40 for shipping steers, at $3.25@4.15 for cows, and at $3.40@4.25 for stockers.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
31	1,504	$6.00	23	1,289	$5.00
34	1,480	6.00	12	1,155	5.00
32	1,456	5.75	18	1,210	5.00
16	1,500	5.75	20	1,115	4.85
89	1,517	5.75	20	1,120	4.80
18	1,415	5.70	26	1,197	4.80
33	1,451	5.65	14	1,344	4.65
17	1,425	5.60	41	990	4.50
16	1,478	5.60	48	1,215	4.55
30	1,361	5.50	16	1,092	4.55
23	1,375	5.50	16	1,088	4.50
16	1,345	5.50	18	1,186	4.45
16	1,302	5.40	11	1,077	4.40
34	1,318	5.35	13 feeders	1,118	4.35
17	1,372	5.40	13	1,089	4.35
16	1,328	5.40	13	1,084	4.25
85	1,409	5.40	39	994	4.25
16	1,302	5.40	15 cows	1,125	4.00
31	1,368	5.25	11 cows	1,130	3.85
45	1,412	5.35	10 cows	1,432	3.85
19	1,301	5.25	16 stockers	886	3.75
19	1,248	5.30	10 stockers	898	3.75
62	1,315	5.30	20 stockers	828	4.15
16	1,335	5.27½	14 cows	1,018	3.75
35	1,229	5.25	16 cows	1,027	3.50
30	1,216	5.25	14 cows	954	3.35
18	1,195	5.25	21 cows	924	3.30
71	1,211	5.15	25 cows	923	3.10
16	1,362	5.10	14 stockers	703	3.30
32	1,269	5.20	21 stockers	800	3.40
18	1,225	5.20	18 stockers	800	4.00
17	1,204	5.12½	19 cows	886	2.75
19	1,273	5.10	19 cows	849	2.70
16	1,297	5.10	41 cows	894	3.00

HOGS—There was no marked change in prices. The early feeling was strong, the demand being sharp, but the market worked easier toward the close. No quotable decline was suffered, however, the late sales being effected at substantially Thursday's closing prices, or at $5.80@6.35 for poor to prime light weights, and at $6.00@6.75 for inferior to choice heavy. Sales of poor to good mixed lots were at $5.90@6.50, and of skips and culls at $4.75@5.75. Few were left over.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
45	410	$6.80	61	187	$6.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	348	6.75	57	196	6.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	410	6.75	67	188	6.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	418	6.70	74	254	6.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	346	6.65	68	257	6.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	302	6.60	71	245	6.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
104	353	6.60	53	192	6.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	314	6.55	54	192	6.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	347	6.55	49	254	6.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
101	326	6.50	47	251	6.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
101	335	6.50	51	281	6.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	308	6.45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
108	309	6.45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	302	6.45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
52	325	6.40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
163	287	6.40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
52	268	6.40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
123	258	6.35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	245	6.35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
52	288	6.35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
122	238	6.35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
57	189	6.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	211	6.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
62	213	6.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Under heavy receipts [illegible] little if any lower [illegible] fore. Sales were at $3.12½@5.75 per 100 lbs for inferior to extra.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
94	92	$4.40	63	131	$5.45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	94	4.80	90	126	5.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
102	103	4.87½	92	118	5.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
87	99	5.00	101	99	4.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	89	5.10	133	80	4.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
65	102	5.20	65	[illegible]	3.12½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
129	103	5.25	129	125	5.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
157	103	5.25	31	140	5.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
74	137	5.37½	54	50	4.65	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.77½

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] head; shipments, 700 head; trade slower and prices easier, but fair transactions made at previous range of quotations; exports, $5.75@6.00; good to choice shipping, $5.10@5.65; light do, $4.50@5.00; common to fair butchers' stock, $3.25@3.75; good to choice do, $4.00@4.65; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 300 head; good demand and firm; common to medium, $3.[illegible]@4.00; fair to good, $4.25@5.00; prime to fancy, $5.25@[illegible].

HOGS—Receipts, 4,900 head; shipments, 2,600 head; slow and unchanged; Yorkers, $6.10@6.25; packing, $6.15@6.30; butchers', $6.35@6.60.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—BEEVES—Receipts, 200 cars; last week, 238; with increased receipts of more acceptable average weight business has been larger and ruling ½c higher, buyers taking liberally of medium priced stock, getting just what they wanted; sales, 1,200 natives at $5.15@6.50; export sales, 200 head; through shipments, 163 cars to New York; 16 to Brighton; total last week, 131.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 111 cars; last week, 124; market for both has undergone no material change; perhaps held a little firmer, with fair demand; sheep, $5.25@6.50; lambs, $7.00@7.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Jan. 25, 3,638 head through and 1,372 head local; active; 15@25c higher; prime, $6.00@6.25; good, $4.75@5.75; common, $4.25@4.50; good fat heifers, $4.75@5.50; good fat cows, $4.25@[illegible].

HOGS—Receipts for week, 24,200 head; market active; Philadelphias, $6.90@7.00; Baltimores, $6.75@6.85; Yorkers, $6.40@6.70.

SHEEP—Receipts for week, 21,200; extra, $5.35@5.75; prime, $5.00@5.10; good, $4.50@4.75; fair, $3.50@4.25; common, $2.25@3.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,[illegible] head; opened in fair demand; closed weak and ⅛c lower; clearance not made; common to prime steers, $[illegible]@6.80 per cwt; general sales, $5.60@6.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,550 head; dull and unsettled; no prospect of clearance; sheep, $4.25@6.50 per cwt; lambs, $6.00@7.60; general sales at $6.75@7.25; lambs, $5.25@6.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,600 head; none offered alive; nominally easier for live at $6.40@6.90.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] head; lower and weak; native steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, sold at $5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.30; cows, $2.75@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 18,200 head; firm and higher; $5.90@6.45; bulk sales at $6.15@6.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 250 head; quiet; averaging 80 lbs, $3.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan 26.—HOGS—Active and firm; common and light, $5.60@6.65; packing and butchers, $6.45@6.90; receipts, 4,184 head; shipments, 204.

LUMBER.

A fair winter business is reported at the yards at the following figures for dry lumber:

First, second, and third clear, 2@3 inch	$48.00@[illegible]
Same, ¼@⅝	[illegible]
A select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	[illegible]
B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	[illegible]
2x4 B select	[illegible]
First and second clear and finishing	[illegible]
Third clear	[illegible]
B select	[illegible]
A stock boards, 12 inch, 12@16 ft.	[illegible]
B stock boards, same lengths	[illegible]
C stock boards	[illegible]
D stock boards	[illegible]
A 10-inch stock, 12 inch, 14@16 ft.	[illegible]
A box, 13 inch and upwards	[illegible]
B box, 13 inch and upwards	[illegible]
C box, 13 inch and upwards	[illegible]
A dressed flooring, 6 inch	[illegible]
B dressed flooring, 6 inch	[illegible]
C dressed flooring, 6 inch	[illegible]
Fencing flooring, 6 inch	[illegible]
10 foot fencing flooring	[illegible]
Clear and A, 4 inch	[illegible]
B flooring, 4 inch	[illegible]
C flooring, 4 inch	[illegible]
First and second clear siding, tied, 12@16 ft.	[illegible]
A siding	[illegible]
B siding	[illegible]
Fencing siding	[illegible]
Common boards, 12-inch, 18@20 ft.	[illegible]
Common boards, 12@14 ft.	[illegible]
Common boards, 10@20 ft.	[illegible]
No. 2 boards, 12@18 ft.	[illegible]
First quality fencing	[illegible]
No. 2 fencing, 12@18 ft.	[illegible]
Four-inch common fencing, 12@16 ft.	[illegible]
First and second clear 6-in. flooring strips	[illegible]
A siding strips	[illegible]
A flooring strips	[illegible]
B flooring strips	[illegible]
C flooring strips	[illegible]
Pickets, flat, common	[illegible]
Pickets, flat, rough, good	[illegible]
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	[illegible]
Pickets, 1¼ in. square, D. & H., selected	[illegible]
2-in. battens, O. G. or beveled, per 100 lin. ft.	[illegible]
All 2-in. joist and scantling, 12@14 ft.	[illegible]
All 2-in. joist and scantling, 16 ft.	[illegible]
Timber, 3x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 12, 14, and 16 ft.	[illegible]
2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12—18 ft.	[illegible]
18 ft. 2x4, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive	[illegible]
2x4, 4x4, 20@30 ft.	[illegible]
2-inch cull plank	[illegible]
Shingles, extra A	[illegible]
Shingles, standard A	[illegible]

The Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange, in his analysis of the disposition of lumber and shingles at Chicago for the year 1882 gives the following table:

1882.	*Lumber, m.*	*Shingles, m.*
Inventory, Jan. 1	560,417	[illegible]
Receipts of season	2,110,341	[illegible]
Total resources	2,670,759	[illegible]
Inventory, Jan. 1, including South Chicago and hardwood	702,214	[illegible]
Dispositions of season	1,974,545	[illegible]
Shipments	1,565,278	[illegible]
City consumption	129,265	[illegible]
Increase 1882 over 1881	133,065	[illegible]
1881.	*Lumber, m.*	*Shingles, m.*
Inventory, Jan. 1	497,841	[illegible]
Receipts of season	1,996,639	[illegible]
Total resources	2,494,480	[illegible]
Inventory, Jan. 1, including South Chicago and hardwood	560,003	[illegible]
Dispositions of season	1,895,477	[illegible]
Shipments	1,463,427	[illegible]
City consumption	432,050	[illegible]

An exchange, speaking of the quantity of [illegible] pine and hardwoods in Wisconsin, says: [illegible] contains 22,500,000 acres of pine forests, [illegible] nally change in character and decrease in [illegible] iveness as it reaches northward. The northern trees are smaller and more scattered, [illegible] erally less intermixed with hardwood, [illegible] ber they yield is of a poor quality than further south. The aggregate amount of standing pine is 44,000,000,000 ft. The cut for the year 1882 aggregated 2,087,289,000. There were manufactured 1,700,000,000 shingles and 391,201,000 laths. Of this amount of cut lumber 604,-532,000 ft were manufactured along the Mississippi river in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri as far south as St. Louis. The hardwoods of Wisconsin are irregularly distributed through the State. Four counties are estimated at 12,000,000 cords, in addition to some timber of commercial value. Valuable oak timber exists in large quantities in some counties, and hardwoods are found distributed through all the southern portion of the forest area of the State. The cut of hardwoods for the year was 117,891,000 ft, exclusive of 86,545,000 staves and 7,448,000 set headings. The cedar swamps scattered through the pine belt of the State cover an area of some 1,385,000 acres, and are estimated to contain 61,800,000 posts, telegraph-poles, and railroad-ties, in addition to large quantities of tamarack and spruce."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—11:30 a. m.—[Special.]—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s 2d; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—New, 6s 10d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s. Lard, 55s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—PROVISIONS—Lard—Prime Western dull at 55s 6d. Tallow—Prime city firmer at 44s.

GRAIN—Corn—Old mixed dull at 6s 9d; new steady at 6s 5d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn—Old, 6s 9d; new, 6s 6½d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—Evening.—COTTON—In good demand at 5¾@5 13-16d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; American, 11,400.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet but steady. Corn—New Western mixed, 6s 6½s; old Western mixed, 6s 9d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7½d.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester firmer, but not quotably higher.

RECEIPTS—For the last three days—Wheat, 145,000 centals; American, 131,000.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6½@7d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 38s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 26.—PETROLEUM—20¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—1:30 p. m.—Weather boisterous. Breadstuffs steady. Corn, 6s 9d; old, 6s 6½d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—Wheat firmer: No. 2 spring, 9s 5d; No. 3 do, 8s 6d; Western red winter, 9s 5d. Corn steady at 6s 6d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn—Not much doing. Wheat and corn in fair demand for the United Kingdom and Continent. Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the last week, 381,000 centals, of which 302,000 were American. Pork dull at 82s. Lard dull at 55s 3d. Bacon—L. C. dull at 47s 6d; S. C., 48s 6d. Tallow dull at 43s 9d. Cheese steady at 67s 6d. Beef dull at 12s. MARK LANE—Wheat steady. Corn quiet. Country markets for wheat firm.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firmer. Corn steady. MARK LANE—Wheat steady. Corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Corn—None offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady. Corn quiet. Country markets for wheat—English and French firm. PARIS—Wheat steady. Flour firm.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—GRAIN—An unusually spiritless speculative business was reported in the grain line, and, though no very decided pressure to place supplies was discernible, the advantage was unmistakably with the short side of the speculative account in options on No. 2 red wheat, No. 2 corn, and No. 2 oats. Cable advices reported little if any encouragement to the export interest, and shippers were reserved in their purchases, particularly of winter wheat, which, for prompt delivery, was held as a rule above their limits, and with apparent confidence on the part of the receivers controlling the bulk of the available supply of desirable qualities here. Western accounts through the latter portion of the day were of a depressing tenor. Spring wheat very dull in the absence of stock; No. 1 red, $1.19¼, closing at $1.19¼ bid in elevator; No. 2 red at $1.16¾@1.17 afloat and delivered, and $1.15¼@1.15¾ in elevator, $1.16¾ delivered, closing at $1.15¼ bid elevator; No. 3 red, $1.13; No. 1 white, $1.14¼@1.14¾, closing at $1.14¼ in elevator; No. 2 white, $1.04¼@1.04½ in elevator and $1.05¼ delivered; No. 2 red futures: January, $1.14¾@1.15, closing at $1.14¾ bid; February, $1.14¾@1.15½, closing at $1.15; March, $1.17@1.17¾, closing at $1.17¾; April, $1.19¼@1.19¾, closing at $1.19¾; May, $1.19¾@1.20¾, closing at $1.20; and No. 1 white wheat, February, $1.10½, closing at $1.10½. Corn—No. 2 corn attracted little attention for prompt delivery, and receded a shade, though not offered with reserve; New York steamer mixed and No. 3 had a fair sale, the steamer mixed mostly and No. 3 in part for shipment at a shade stronger though irregular prices; other grades and qualities met with only a limited inquiry. Business in No. 2 corn in the option line much less active; No. 2, embracing new crop, regular inspection, at 68¼c in elevator, closing at 68¼c, and delivered quoted at 70c asked, and do old crop quoted at about 70¼c in elevator, and do delivered 72c; No. 3, 61¾@62½c, mostly at 62@62½c, closing at 62c; No. 2 futures: January, 68¼@68½c, closing at 68¼c, asked; February, 68¼@68½c, closing at 68¼c bid; March, 68¾@69c, closing at 68¾c; April, 68½@68¾c, closing at 68¾c; May, 67¾@68c; June, 65¾@66c, closing at 66c; and New York steamer mixed, January, closing at 68c bid; February closing at 68¼c bid. Oats—Much less interest evinced in the speculative line and prices unsettled, generally tending downward, having lost for the day ¼@½c a bu on an exceptionally limited business and leaving off irregularly; No. 1 white, new rule, quoted at 53c asked; No. 2 white, new rule, 49c, closing at 49c, and old rule nominal; No. 3 white, 48c, closing at 48c; No. 2, new rule, at 47½c, closing at 47½c, and old rule at 45c; No. 3, 47c, closing at 47c; No. 2 Chicago nominal; No. 2 futures: January, 47¾@48c, closing at 47¾c; February, 47¾@48½c, closing at 47¾c; March, 48@48½c, closing at 48¼c; April, 48@48¼c, closing at 48c; May, 47¾@48¼c, closing at 48¼c; June closing at 48¼c bid. Rye dull and weak. Barley quiet, but steady; Western at 70c. Barley malt very quiet.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been attracting much less attention, and quoted irregular, though for the day not altered materially. Western mess pork has been in moderate request for early delivery, leaving off at $18.50@19.00 for new packing, as to brands. Cut meats quoted firm on a moderate movement. A light call noted for bacon at yesterday's figures, including long clear at 9 5-16c. Western steam lard in much less demand for early delivery, but steady, leaving off at $11.00 for contract grade. Futures: February, $11.00@11.05, closing at $11.00; March, $11.10@11.18, closing at $11.10; April, $11.12@11.23, closing at $11.20; May, $11.31@11.34, closing at $11.30; June, $11.34, closing at $11.34; July closing at $11.38; August, $11.38@11.40, closing at $11.40; the year closing at $10.75 bid.

TALLOW—In demand, with prime quoted at 8 7-16@8½c.

SUGARS—Raw dull and nominal at 6⅞c for fair refining muscovado. Refined as last quoted.

FREIGHTS—Berth accommodation moderately sought after for early use, and quoted essentially unchanged. A restricted business reported in the way of charter contracts at about previous figures, though the tendency was rather against the carrying interests. For Liverpool the reported engagements included, by steam, flour at 2s 3d@2s 9d, as to the routes (local at 2s 9d); grain at 6⅛d, per 60 lbs; provisions, through and local, 27s 6d@35s 6d (local at 35s@37s 6d).

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at 10 3-16@10 7-16c; futures firm; January, 10.16c; February, 10.18c; March, 10.30c; April, 10.44c; May, 10.58c; June, 10.72c; July, 10.85c; August, 10.96c; September, 10.55c; October, 10.25c; November, 10.14c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 18,800 brls; exports, 425 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash stronger; options opened ¼c better, but subsequently lost the advance, and declined ¼@⅜c, closing steady, with a slight reaction; receipts, 47,500 bu; exports, 26,400 bu; No. 2 spring nominal; ungraded red, $1.01@1.15; No. 3 red, $1.13; steamer No. 2 red, $1.12½@1.13¾; No. 2 red, $1.15@1.17; No. 1 red, $1.19½; ungraded white, $1.07@1.20¼; steamer No. 2 do, 96¼c; No. 2 white, $1.04¼@1.05¼; No. 1 do, sales 2,000 bu at $1.14@1.14½; No. 2 red, January, sales 32,000 bu at $1.14@1.14½, closing at $1.14½; February, sales 488,000 bu at $1.14¾@1.15¾, closing at $1.15; March, sales 504,000 bu at $1.17@1.17¾, closing at $1.17¾; April, sales 232,000 bu at $1.19@1.19¾, closing at $1.19¾; May, sales 384,000 bu at $1.19¾@1.20¾, closing at $1.20.

HAY—Quiet but firm; 65c.

GROCERIES—Coffee weak. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; United, $1.05¼c; crude, 7@7¾c; refined, 7¾@8c.

ROSIN—Steady and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 53c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet, but steady; 27@28c.

BUTTER—Quiet, but steady; 16@38c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; Western flat, 9@13c.

LEAD—Steady; common, $4.75; refined, $4.75@4.80.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The corn trade was very dull today, buyers only meeting immediate wants, while dealers show more disposition to recede from their previous views; new steamer mixed, 70c; new steamer yellow, 71@72c; good no trade, 69@70c, with some fancy cars higher. Oats quiet, with an easier tone on the part of holders, but with quotations nominally the same; No. 1 white, 54c; No. 2 white, 52½c; No. 3 white, 51@51½c; No. 2 mixed, 50c.

FLOUR—Quiet, with prices firm.

PROVISIONS—Good steady trade in pork at prices given; mess, $18.75 per brl; prime mess, $17.00@17.50; prime, $16.50. Lard in good demand at quotations; Chicago refined, $11 15 per cwt. Beef quiet, with prices steady at $14.50@15.00 per brl for extra plate, and $13.00@13.50 for extra mess. Hams steady at 12c for Western smoked. Live hogs, 7@7½c, and Western dressed hogs, 7¾@8c per lb. Fresh beef steady but quiet; steers, 8@9½c; hinds, 8@11½c; fores, 5@7½c per lb.

FREIGHTS—The demand for room continues dull and rates are easier. Asking prices are as follows: To Liverpool—Grain, 6d, 5d bid; sack flour, 20s; provisions, 25s 6d; cotton, 11-16d. To London—Grain, 7d; sack flour, 22s 6d; provisions, 22s 6d. To Glasgow—Grain, 7½d; sack flour, 25s 2d; provisions, 35s. To Hull—Grain, 7d; sack flour, 22s 6d; provisions, 32s 6d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,840 brls; corn, 14,500 bu; oats, 4,085 bu; wheat, 7,500 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened better, but declined; No. 2 red, $1.06¼@1.04¼ cash; $1.04⅞@1.05¼ January; $1.04¾@1.06¼ February; $1.05¾@1.06¾ March; $1.07¾@1.08¾ April; $1.09¼@1.10 May, closing at inside price; No. 3 red, $1.00@96¾c. Corn—Cash better; options lower; 49¾c cash; 49½@50¾c January; 50¼@50⅞c February; 50¾@51¼c March; 51½@52¾c April; 52¾@53¾c May, closing at inside figure. Oats—Cash better; options lower; 39@39½c cash; 37¾@37¾c January; 37½@38c February; 38½@39c May. Rye higher at 58¼@59c. Barley steady at 60@85c.

LEAD—Steady at $4.30@4.35.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $2.80.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $17.25 cash; $17.30 bid February; $17.52½ bid March. Bulk meats dull and lower; short ribs, $8.75; short clears, $9.00. Bacon dull; short ribs, $10.00; short clears, $10.25. Lard dull; prime lots at $10.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 91,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, none; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

Afternoon Board—Wheat lower; $1.04¼ January; $1.05¼ February; $1.05¾@1.06 March; $1.07¾ April; $1.09½ May. Corn lower; 49½c January; 49⅞c February; 50½c March; 52¼c May. Oats easier; 37½c January; 37¾c February; 38⅜c May.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; high grades, $5.00@6.00.

GRAIN—Corn steady, with a good demand; white, 66c; mixed, 65c. Oats in fair demand; 51c.

CORN-MEAL—Scarce and firm; 3.05.

HAY—In good demand; $14.00@16.00; prime, $18.00; choice, $20.00@21.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand but at lower prices; $18.50. Lard steady; refined tierces, $11.00; keg, $12.00. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib and long clear, 9¾c. Bacon quiet; clear rib and long clear, 10¼@10¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet but steady; choice canvased, 12@13c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; Western rectified, $1.08@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady, with a fair demand; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6@9½c. Sugar quiet but steady; common to good common, 5@5¼c; fair to fully fair, 5⅝@5⅞c; prime to choice, 5¾@6¼c; yellow clarified, 6⅛@7c; choice and white clarified, 7¾@8c. Molasses dull; common, 25@32c; centrifugal, 23@40c; fair, 30@34c; prime, 38@40c; prime to choice, 48@50c. Rice steady, with a good demand; Louisiana, 4½@6½c.

BRAN—Scarce and firm; $1.00.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Prime crude, 36@37c; do summer yellow, refined, 42@43c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm. Rye flour quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade easier, with limited speculative business; No. 2 red, grain depot, $1.14; do elevator, $1.13@1.13¾; No. 2 red, January, $1.13@1.13½; February, $1.13¾@1.13¾; March, $1.15¾@1.15¾; April, $1.17¾@1.17¾. Corn—January options advanced ½c under good demand; later months opened firm; closed barely steady; local lots sail-mixed and yellow firm; lower grades in buyers' favor; rejected, 63@64½c; No. 3, 63@65c; steamer, 65@66c; sail mixed and yellow, 68@70c; sail mixed, January, 70@70½c; February, 65½@66½c; March, 65@66c; April, 65½@66c. Oats dull and barely steady; white, 47½@50c; No. 2 mixed, 47c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Beef mess, $15.50@16.00. Hams, smoked, 12½@13c. Lard firm; steam, $11.15@11.20.

BUTTER—Dull and unsettled; 15@38c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm; 27c.

CHEESE—Steady and dull.

PETROLEUM—Firm; 7¾c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 22,900 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 16,500 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot and January, $1.13@1.13¼; February, $1.13½@1.14; March, $1.15¼@1.15¾. Corn—Western about steady, dull; mixed spot, 72½c asked; January, 71@72½c; February, 66½@66¾c; March, 65@65½c; April, 65c asked. Oats—Very firm; Western white, 50@51c; mixed, 47@48c; Pennsylvania, 48@51c. Rye—Steady at 74@75c.

HAY—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Steady and quiet; mess pork, $18.50@18.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear-rib sides, packed, $7.87½@10.00. Bacon—Shoulders, $9.25; clear-rib sides, $11.25. Hams, $13.75@14.50. Lard—Refined, $12.00.

BUTTER—Dull; Western packed, 20@25c; roll, 17@22c.

EGGS—Firm; fresh, 25@26c; limed nominal.

PETROLEUM—Higher; refined, 7⅞@7¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, 7@8¾c. Sugar steady.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.17½.

FREIGHTS—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,510 brls; wheat, 40,497 bu; corn, 46,070 bu; oats, 750 bu; rye, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,091 bu; corn, 60,530 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 225,316 bu; corn, 138,700 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—FLOUR—Light demand.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 hard, $1.12; No. 2, $1.01⅝; January, $1.01⅝; February, $1.01⅝; March, $1.02⅝; May, $1.08½; No. 3 and No. 4 nominal. Corn in fair demand; No. 2, 55c; new, 51c. Oats firm; No. 2, 37½c; white, 39½@40c. Rye lower; No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 58c. Barley easier; No. 2 spring nominally 74c; No. 3 spring extra, 53½@54c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $17.45 cash and February; $17.65 March. Prime steam lard, $10.80 cash and February; $10.95 March.

HOGS—Lower at $5.80@6.10; dressed hogs in fair demand at $7.00@7.25.

BUTTER—Dull.

EGGS—Scarce and firm.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 1,900 bu; barley, 7,500 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 26.—Noon Board—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, spot, $1.04½; February, $1.05; March, $1.07¾; April, $1.09¾; May, $1.11¾. Corn quiet; high mixed, 56c; No. 2, spot, 55¾c; January, 55c bid; February, 57¼c; March, 56¾c; May, 58¼c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Closed—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot, $1.04¾; January, $1.04¾ asked; February, $1.04¾; March, $1.07¼ bid, $1.08½ asked; April, $1.09¼ bid, $1.09½ asked; May, $1.11¾; June, $1.10 bid, $1.11¾ asked; July, $1.08¼ bid, $1.07¾ asked. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, 55c bid, 56c asked; January, 55c bid; February, 55¼c bid, 56c asked; March, 56c bid, 56¾c asked; May, 57¾c. Oats dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 26.—COTTON—In fair demand at 9¾c.

FLOUR—Heavy; family, $4.75@5.10; fancy, $5.50@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat easier at $1.05@1.06. Corn stronger; 53¾@54½c spot; 54½c January; 56¾@57 May; ear, 49@51c. Oats in fair demand, 41½@43c. Rye lower; 64@65c. Barley in fair demand; extra No. 3 fall, 70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; $17.25@17.50. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; $10.47½@10.50. Bulk meats steady, with a fair demand; shoulders, 6½c; short rib, 8¾c. Bacon steady, with a fair demand; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 10¼c; clear, 10⅞c.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.13.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 26.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; middling, 9⅝c.

FLOUR—Firm; extra family, $3.25@3.50; A No. 1, $4.00@4.50; high grades, $5.00@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, $1.00@1.02. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2 white, 50c; No. 2 mixed, 48@50c. Oats steady; mixed Western, 42@43c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. New mess pork, $18.00. Bulk shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear sides, 9½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12¼c. Lard steady; choice kettle, rendered, 11c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at $1.13.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 26.—GRAIN—Corn—New firm but inactive; high mixed, 49¾@50c; mixed, 49@49½c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 white, 39@40c. Rye dull and irregular; No. 2, 61½@62c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 18,600 bu; oats, 30,000 bu; rye, 4,500 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 15,850 bu; oats, 12,250 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 8,000 bu; shipments, 7,000 bu; higher and firm; No. 2 red, 88c cash; 87½c bid February; 87¾c March. Corn—Receipts, 35,000 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu; higher; 41⅝@41¾c cash; 41½c bid February; 42⅝c March; 44⅝c May. Oats firmer, 33½c bid, cash and February.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 26.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; cash, $1.02¾; February, $1.02¾; March, $1.05; May, $1.09; No. 2 red, $1.04¾; No. 2 white, 95c. Corn strong; No. 2, 56c asked. Oats strong; No. 2, 41c; No. 2 white, 43c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 29,834 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,391 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat nominal; No. 1 hard Duluth, $1.23. Corn in fair request; 20 cars mixed Western at 59@60c. Other grain neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged; No. 2 red, $1.02¾. Corn firm and unchanged; mixed, 50c. Oats steady; mixed, 38c.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 135,000 bales; same week last year, 81,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,155,000; same date last year, 3,648,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 156,000; same time last year, 96,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 2,710,000; same date last year, 1,687,000; stock at all United States ports, 880,000; same time last year, 1,150,000; stock at all interior towns, 175,000; same time last year, 192,000; stock at Liverpool, 821,000; same time last year, 651,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 289,000; same time last year, 208,000.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 97,000 bales; American, 66,000; speculators took 18,000, of which exporters took 12,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 30,500; actual export, 7,500; total receipts, 112,000; American, 87,000; total stock, 821,000; American, 555,000; amount afloat, 344,000; American, 289,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; net receipts, 8,475 bales; gross, 9,715; exports, Great Britain, 13,590; Continent, 3,100; sales, 2,250; stock, 312,795; weekly net receipts, 54,400; gross, 60,699; exports, Great Britain, 13,590; France, 8,095; Continent, 19,950; coastwise, 7,845; sales, 31,000.

GALVESTON, Jan. 26.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; net receipts, 3,537 bales; exports, Great Britain, 3,253; Continent, 8,105; coastwise, 3,993; sales, 2,780; stock, 97,780; weekly net receipts, 12,430; gross, 13,425; exports, Great Britain, 17,730; Continent, 18,450; constwise, 18,615; sales, 12,440.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26.—COTTON—Steady at 9¾c; receipts, 1,912 bales; shipments, 2,088; stock, 82,187; sales, 3,350.

PETROLEUM.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 26.—PETROLEUM—The market opened this morning amid considerable excitement at $1.04¾@1.05, sales having been made at both prices simultaneously. It then broke to $1.04¼, advanced to $1.05¾, broke gradually to $1.03¾, advanced to $1.04¾, and the session closed at $1.04¼ bid. Opening this afternoon at $1.04¼, it dropped to $1.03¾, advanced to $1.04¾, broke to $1.03¾, closed at $1.03¾; total sales, 3,445,000.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 26.—PETROLEUM—The market was weak but excited today, the opening price being $1.05¼, and, after an appreciation of ¼@⅜c, a gradual decline occurred until $1.02¾ was reached, and finally closed at $1.03; sales 2,516,000 brls; total shipments Thursday, 43,883 brls; charters 9,985 brls.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 26.—PETROLEUM—Opened at $1.05½; highest, $1.05½; lowest, $1.02¾; closed, $1.03¾; shipments, 43,883; charters 24th and 25th, 40,031; runs 24th and 25th, 107,679.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 26.—PETROLEUM—Active; United Certificates irregular, closed at $1.03¾; refined, 7¾@7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

WOOL.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—WOOL—Demand active; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 39@45c; Michigan extra, 36@38c; No. 1 fleeces, 42@44c; combing delaine fleeces, 40@48c; pulled wools, 28@48c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A good business; many moderate selections. The feature of the market is an advance of Wamsutta 4-4 shirtings to 2c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 26.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 50c.

A Pig's New Spring Suit.

[*Salisbury (Pa.) Advertiser.*]—The most remarkable occurrence we ever heard in connection with hogs has happened to one belonging to J. Selby Goslee, near Delmar. It was a large animal and very fat, weighing at least 300 pounds. About the last of November Mr. Goslee noticed it had stopped eating. For two weeks it ate nothing and then seemed to recover its health. About that time a small crack in its skin was observed along the side. Then a similar one appeared on the other side and then on its neck. These cracks extended gradually and the skin appeared to be getting loose. The process continued until about a week ago, when on going to the pen Mr. Goslee was astonished to find the skin lying in one place and the hog alive and well in another. An inch of fat was still adhering to the cast-off coat, and the whole weighed thirty-three pounds. The skin on the legs and head remained on the hog. The animal is now apparently in excellent health and a new skin is beginning to form. M. A. Parsons tells of a similar occurrence in the case of a sheep, which happened many years ago, only the skin came off in flakes and pieces gradually.

O CHRISTIE!

Shocking Conduct of the Agent of the Chief of the Anneke Jans Heirs—Hatless and Coatless, Out in the Cold.

There is mourning among the Chicago heirs of Anneke Jans.

The heirs were invited to meet last evening at the residence of A. M. Pinney, No. 236 West Congress street. They expected to meet Mrs. Wallace, the champion heiress, and the Cincinnati lawyer who is supposed to be prosecuting the claim. At 8 o'clock thirty persons had assembled, and when THE TRIBUNE reporter entered Mrs. Pinney's parlors the voice of Mrs. Wallace smote the air:

"Mr. Christy, you ought to be ashamed of yourself!"

Standing close to a redhot stove in the back parlor was the person addressed, Mr. Christy. He was very drunk and very abusive.

"Mr. Christy, you ought to be ashamed of yourself!"

Then a little woman stepped pluckily up to the swaying figure by the stove, and shaking a tiny finger in his face, said:

"MR. CHRISTY, LEAVE THIS HOUSE."

The little woman was Mrs. Pinney. Mr. Christy ignored her, or wanted to, but she repeated her order, and Mr. Christy could see that she was in earnest.

"If I go," he shouted, "Mrs. Wallace goes with me!"

"No she don't," promptly replied Mrs. Pinney.

"Yes she does, and don't you forget it. I'm her private secretary, confidential agent; I'm her everything, ain't I, Mrs. Wallace?"

"Mr. Christy, you ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"Say," said one of the heirs, impatiently, "this don't look much like getting the Trinity Church property in New York, does it?"

"Well, what can we do?" asked another heir. "Here's this man Christy full as a tick, and he says the proceedings won't go on without him. I move we adjourn."

"No," interrupted Mrs. Wallace, "we must not adjourn; there are some reports to be made."

"You bet your life there is," echoed the obnoxious Mr. Christy, "and I know it. I'm her agent; I advise her; she can't get along without me, and I'll bet on it."

Here Mr. Christy lurched, and Mrs. Pinney, trembling with mortification and anger, stepped up to the inebriated man.

"I command you, sir, to leave this house. If my husband were here, he would put you out."

"O, I could get away with him. But see here, you say you command me to go?"

"Yes, sir; I order you to go immediately."

"Call a policeman," said one of the heirs.

The mention of a policeman had a wonderful effect on Mr. Christy.

"Not any policeman, Mrs. Pinney; not any policeman; I'll git, but I'll fix you yet."

"Leave the house, sir; I defy you."

The little woman took hold of the cranky Mr. Christy and treated him as though he was not the heir to millions and millions of dollars now held by the Astors and Vanderbilts. When she had crowded him into the front parlor he became violent, but Mrs. Pinney was not to be intimidated. A number of the men present proffered assistance, but the mistress of the house assured them that she could handle him, and she did. He made another kick in the hall, and was about to break for Mrs. Wallace, when the leading heiress stunned him by the inflection which she threw into the remark:

"Mr. Christy, you ought to be ashamed of yourself."

When the front door had closed on Mr. Christy, and the heirs and heiresses had condoled with Mrs. Pinney, some one said:

"Let's get to business."

They were about to open the budget when an heiress exclaimed:

"Mrs. Pinney, what's that?"

All looked in the direction indicated, and saw what appeared to be a cat near the stove. Mrs. Pinney made a dive for it and announced:

"IT'S MR. CHRISTY'S HAT!"

Mr. Christy had left bareheaded.

The meeting organized with Mr. Wright in the chair. He stated that they had expected to meet their lawyer from Cincinnati that evening, but——"

The same heiress who had interrupted before broke in with:

"Mrs. Pinney, what's that?"

It was a dark object lying on the floor behind the stove. The mistress of the house dragged it out to the light, remarking:

"It's Mr. Christy's coat!"

Mr. Christy had forgotten his overcoat.

The more juvenile among the heirs snickered and Mrs. Wallace sighed:

"Mr. Christy ought to be ashamed of himself."

The Secretary then read a letter from a Cincinnati lawyer named Blackford. He explained that he was detained in Cincinnati by a severe cold, and assured them that he would be here early next week.

"Hadn't we better adjourn?" asked an heir dismally.

"No," replied Mrs. Wallace; "Mr. Wright will make a report as to the finances."

Mr. Wright said that $750 had been collected.

"Who's got it?"

"John L. Stagg, of Chicago."

"Is he the regularly-appointed Treasurer of the Chicago fund?" asked the reporter.

"He is."

"Is he an heir?"

"Well, you don't think we would go out of the family for a Treasurer, do you? Of course he is an heir."

The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Christy is the party at whose house the heirs met some two months ago. He has entertained Mrs. Wallace during the better portion of her sojourn in Chicago, and claims to be her alter ego.

It is safe to predict that the Cincinnati lawyer will be here next week, for he knows the Chicago heirs have raised $750. In the mean time all the descendants of Anneke Jans will join THE TRIBUNE in the sentiment:

"Mr. Christy, you ought to be ashamed of yourself!"

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

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A wineglassful of which contains 10 grammes of Beef artificially digested by Pepsine. It is entirely assimilable and passes into the blood vessels without requiring the stomach to do any previous work. It is highly recommended (by the medical faculty of Paris) to convalescents, to persons whose blood is poor or who suffer from CHLOROSIS, DIABETES, WEAKNESS, GENERAL WASTING AWAY, STOMACH ACHE, GASTRALGIA, LOSS OF APPETITE or to those EXHAUSTED BY EXCESS OF WORK, AGE, FEVER, DYSENTERY, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, FREQUENT TRAVELLING OR LONG FATIGUE. Paris, Rue Vivienne, No. 8. Sold by all Druggists.

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and all Scrofulous Diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood. To cure these diseases the blood must be purified and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me. Yours respectfully,
MRS. ANN O'BRIAN.
8 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

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stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures *Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility* and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood and a weakened vitality.

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SORE THROAT,
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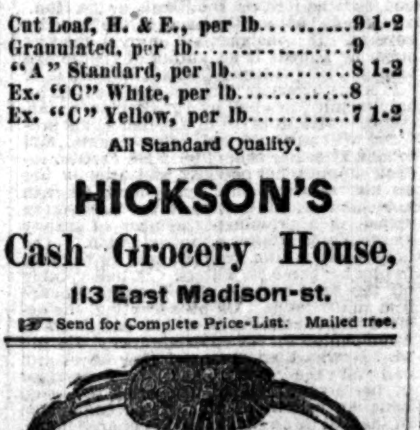

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CHICAGO, Oct. '82—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 75 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNEL, 56 Huron-st.

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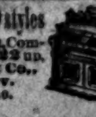

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DENVER, Col., Aug. 29, 1882.

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	Per can.	Per doz.
Tomatoes, 3-lb cans	12½	$1.35
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Corn, Oneida Community, 2-lb cans	15	1.60
Peas, Marrowfat	12½	1.25
Beans, string	10	1.10
Beans, Lima	12	1.25
Beans, White Wax	15	1.40
Succotash	18	2.00
Pumpkin, 3-lb cans	10	1.10

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Pie Peaches, 3-lb cans	10	1.15
Table Peaches, 3-lb cans	15	1.6
Table Peaches, 3-lb cans	20	2.00
Table Peaches, 3-lb cans	25	2.50
Table Peaches, 3-lb cans, extra select heavy syrup	30	3.50
Chambers' Peaches, for cream	35	4.00
Blackberries, 2-lb cans	15	1.50
Gooseberries, 3-lb cans	12	1.25
Strawberries, 2-lb cans	15	1.50
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	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	*8:30 a m	*6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin Special	*7:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*9:15 a m	*3:10 p m
Freeport & Rockford	*4:15 p m	*10:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	§10:15 p m	*6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	*2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	*2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	*2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	*7:00 a m	*6:00 p m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Winona & Minnesota	§9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	*8:00 a m	*7:45 a m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*3:00 p m	*7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	*8:00 a m	*7:45 a m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Lake Geneva	*4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	*3:15 p m	*9:55 a m
Rockford Passenger	*4:00 p m	*10:40 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	*7:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Elgin Express	*9:15 a m	*2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:45 a m
Elgin Express	*4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
St. Charles Express	*5:45 p m	*8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	*6:15 a m

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Milwaukee Express	*8:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*8:05 p m	*7:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	*5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	*11:30 a m	§2:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	§9:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*9:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Stevens Point & Ashland	§9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	*5:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	*7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Libertyville	*5:40 p m	*8:50 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	*9:30 a m	*4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*12:05 p m	*3:00 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	†9:10 p m	‡7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§2:10 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	†9:10 p m	‡7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	*4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	*5:15 p m	*8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:35 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	*8:40 a m	§7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§8:40 p m	*7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	*8:40 a m	§7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§8:40 p m	*7:20 a m
Springfield Express	*8:40 a m	*8:30 p m
Springfield Night Express	§8:40 p m	§7:20 a m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	*8:40 a m	*8:30 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§8:40 p m	§7:20 a m
Pontiac Express	*8:40 a m	*8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	*4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:30 a m	*6:23 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:30 p m	*6:23 a m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.
Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*9:45 a m	*5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	*2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	*2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†9:15 p m	‡7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†9:15 p m	‡7:00 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	*9:00 a m	*7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§9:00 p m	§7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	*9:00 a m	*7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	*9:00 a m / §11:30 p m	*2:30 p m / §7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	*9:00 a m	*7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	*2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	*8:55 a m	*7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§9:05 p m	§7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	*3:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	*8:55 a m	*3:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§9:05 p m	§7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	*3:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.
NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*6:45 a m	*6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	*3:30 p m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§5:15 p m	§8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:10 p m	‡7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	*9:00 a m	*6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	†9:10 p m	*7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		*2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted.
aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive
Morning Express	*8:10 a m	*5:50 a m
Fast Express	§5:10 p m	§8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:20 p m	*7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.
All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.
The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:20 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	*7:35 a m	*7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§5:15 p m	§8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	*5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.
(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	*9:10 a m	*6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§7:55 p m	§7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	7:00 a m	8:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	*3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	*8:30 a m	*6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§8:00 p m	§7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	*9:00 a m	*6:45 p m
Limited Express	§5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§5:00 p m	§8:00 a m
Express	§10:20 p m	§6:00 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	*9:00 a m	*4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§8:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special	*9:00 a m	*4:15 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 a m	*9:20 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

From Jan. 22, 1883, trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows: Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m., Chicago time. Arrive Chicago 7:57 a. m., Chicago time. For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or B. F. HORNER, General Western Passenger Agent. Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:50 a m	b 8:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:50 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex.	b 8:25 a m	b 6:45 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b 8:25 a m	b 6:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex.	b 8:25 a m	b 6:45 p m
Burlington & Keokuk Express	b 8:25 a m	b 6:45 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:15 a m	b 1:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:50 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:25 p m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	9:00 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	10:00 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket Offices at 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrived.
Mail	*8:50 a m	*6:50 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Expresses	§5:15 p m	§8:00 a m
Day and Night Expresses	§9:00 p m	§7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*5:35 p m	*8:30 a m
South Lawn Accommodation	*7:00 a m	*2:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‡1:00 p m	‡10:00 a m

‡Sundays only.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§8:00 a m	§9:00 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§11:20 p m	§7:30 a m

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LABRADOR, Jouch......Wednesday, Feb. 14, 11 a m
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SKETCHES.

How Martin Ellerslie Proposed Before He Knew It.

Mary Blandy, the Parricide, Who Cheerfully Died for Her Lover.

Some Recent Marriages in Which There Were Peculiar Features.

An English Woman Airs Her Views Concerning American Etiquet.

Women in the Oil Market—The Harvard Annex—Current Poetry, Humor, Etc.

Did He Propose?

"I couldn't do it," said Martin Ellerslie, with a shudder. It was just the seductive hour before the gas-jets are lighted and window-blinds turned down—the delicious twilight, when grate fires shine like burning masses of ruby, and people sitting beside them grow strictly confidential. It was snowing a little outside; all the better; for the click of the crystallized pearl against the glass filled up the silence, and made the cozy warmth of the room luxuriously delightful. And Martin Ellerslie's pleasant brown eyes, fixed full on the fire, saw—no one can tell what or how much they saw!

"Suppose she should say no," he burst out, seemingly apropos to nothing at all.

"Suppose she shouldn't," observed Guy Barnes, dryly.

"I tell you, old fellow, it's just exactly like having a tooth pulled out. Your friends stand by and say: 'Be a man; it's nothing.' It's not they who are under the doctor's forceps."

"Complimentary to Miss Clen."

"Nonsense. You know what I mean. But really and truly, I've tried and I can't do it."

"Very well," said Barnes indifferently, "then it is an understood thing that you are to live and die an old bachelor."

"I didn't say that."

"Oh, I beg pardon. You expect Fanny is going to propose to you; that's it."

"You are a heartless miscreant," Ellerslie cried out, half laughing, half impatient, as he sprang to his feet, and tossed the remnant of his cigar into the fire, "and I shall not waste any more time upon you—unless indeed you go round to the fair with me."

"Where Fanny Clen has a stand? Not if I know it! The money market is rather tight for me at present, and these fancy fairs are no more than a den of robbers where a defenseless young man is concerned."

And Martin Ellerslie went on his way alone.

The hall was all a glitter with gaslights and fragrant with flowers when he got there. The pretty feminine sparks lurked each behind her table well laden, were all smiles and dimples, while the throng of victims ebbed and flowed around them.

Mr. Ellerslie found himself greeted with acclamations.

"You will take a share, Mr. Ellerslie?"

"Do please put your name down here, Mr. Ellerslie; there are only ten blanks left."

"Oh, Mr. Ellerslie, you are the very one we are waiting for. I have kept seven for you—seven always was a lucky number."

"Mr. Ellerslie! don't, pray, spend all your money till you have taken a share in this mammoth doll, with a trunk full of clothes."

And thus our hero was flung hither and yon on the waves of the fair, drawing nearer, however, with every subscription to the table over which shone the blue stars of Fanny Clen's eyes.

But when he got there he was smitten with sudden silence.

Fanny looked wonderingly up.

"It's a fine evening," he hazarded.

"Is it?" asked Fanny. "Why, I thought it was snowing."

"So it is," said our hero, growing very red, and overturning with his elbow a crimson Venetian flask, for which he immediately had to pay a sovereign. "I—I mean it isn't a very fine evening."

"Oh!" said Fanny.

"Yes," said Martin, feeling acutely that he had made a donkey of himself.

Then he went away, and didn't see Fanny Clen again the whole evening—probably because she was the only person in the whole room he cared a fig about seeing at all. But so unkind is fate to lovers.

Just as he was edging his way out of the place, in a very desperate and dejected frame of mind, there was a rush and a flutter, and he heard his own name called in all the notes of the human gamut.

"What is it?" he asked, vaguely staring around him.

"You've drawn the big doll!" cried little Sibyl Percy, dancing up to him, and laying in his arms the huge waxen abomination, with its flossy yellow curls and imposing pink and white complexion; while somebody else brought the big and little bandbox. "It's just like traveling with a wife," said Sibyl, mischievously.

"But what the—ahem, what am I to do with it?" asked our bewildered hero.

"Give it to somebody," said Sybil, inwardly hoping he would act promptly on the suggestion and bestow the prize upon her. "Any one would be delighted to see such a present."

"Do you think they would?" asked Mr. Ellerslie, vacantly, and he went away.

"Great stupid fellow!" cried Sybil, spitefully, and she tripped back to the table.

"I never saw such a goose," said Laura Barrington, who had three sisters of her own at home.

"But what am I to do with it?" said Martin to himself, as he traversed the wintry gloom of the midnight streets.

"Oh, I have it! I'll give it to Fanny Clen and she can make a Christmas present of it to her little black-eyed cousin."

He laid the doll, rejoicing, on the sofa, and went to bed, sinking into dreamland just about the time that Fanny Clen was taking the hair-pins out of her magnificent golden hair before the dressing bureau in her own apartment.

"Why, Fanny, what ails you?" cried Dora, her elder sister. "You are crying!"

"I am so tired," guiltily confessed poor Fanny.

And she wept herself to sleep, thinking how foolish she had been, and that of course Martin Ellerslie didn't care a straw about her. Why should he?

Mr. Ellerslie rose the next morning full of his momentous resolve, and made such a toilet that the landlady's little boy seeing him go out with a big doll, neatly incased in her pasteboard box, under his arm, ejected, profanely—

"Oh, my eye, what a swell!"

The black-eyed little cousin admitted him. Yes, Cousin Fanny was at home—would he walk into the parlor?

And our hero before he had fairly made up his mind in what terms to bestow his gift found himself bowing and smiling to a fair-haired vision in a sunny little room surrounded by heaps of cut flowers.

"How do you do, Mr. Ellerslie," said Fanny, coloring and smiling. "I am making bouquets, you see, for tonight."

"Exactly so," said Martin, and then he reflected how much more appropriate a remark he might have made, and turned very red.

"Pray sit down," said Fanny.

"I—I—the fact is, Miss Clen," said Mr. Ellerslie, plunging in sheer desperation into the midst of his subject; "I have called—I hope you won't be vexed—you have only to say so if you don't like it."

Fanny dropped her sprig of heliotrope and looked up in surprise.

"I know it isn't of much consequence," went on Martin, turning the pasteboard box round and round in confusion, "but if you'll accept—I've known and esteemed you so long, and——"

The damask roses deepened on Fanny's fair face. It had come at last, then, the proposal she had anticipated so long and anxiously.

"Not of much consequence! Oh, Mr. Ellerslie," she repeated, reproachfully.

"Would you care for it?" he demanded, quite oblivious in the embarrassment of the moment that he hadn't even named the gift.

"Care for it?" the tears sparkled in Fanny's eyes. "When you know that I love you, Martin."

And she ran straight into the arms of our astonished hero.

When he went down the door-steps he was an engaged man, how and when he hardly knew himself. And as fate would have it, the first personage against whom he tumbled was Guy Barnes.

"Hello," said Guy. "What's up?"

"Don't speak so loud," said Ellerslie, passing his arm through that of his friend. "She's engaged to be my wife."

"Who is? The divine Fanny, the fairest of her sex?"

"Of course; who else should it be?"

"But I thought you couldn't screw your courage up to the proposing mark?"

"I didn't propose."

Guy Barnes stared.

"You—didn't—propose! Then how could she have accepted you?"

"That's just what I can't comprehend myself," said the puzzled lover. "We are engaged—that is certain—but I can't for the life of me remember when or how I proposed."

"But of course you proposed," observed Guy; "people always do get a little flurried you know."

"Do they? Well, I suppose that was the case with me. But I don't remember——"

"Oh, don't be such a ninny," said Guy Barnes, impatiently.

"I wish I could remember just what I said though," observed Martin.

And even after he was duly married he never could quite recall whether he proposed or not. But as long as dear Fanny was all his own what did it signify?

Love's Sacrifice—How Mary Blandy, the Parricide, Died for Her Lover—A Villain in Uniform—Inspiring a Daughter to Murder Her Father and Turning Monk—The Dupe on the Gibbet—The Criminal in Heaven.

William Henry Cranstoun was the needy younger son of an ancient Scotch family which had made great alliances, by intermarriages, with the nobility of Scotland. His uncle, Lord Mark Ker, procured him a commission in the army. Cranstoun married a Miss Murray, in Scotland, in the year 1745, and received a handsome fortune with her, but soon ran through with it, after which they led a shifty existence on his pay, eked out by loans and his winnings at the gaming-table.

In 1746, shortly after his wife had been delivered of a son, Cranstoun (who held the title of Captain) was ordered to join his regiment in England. He was sent with a recruiting party to Henley, and there met an old friend of his uncle's, a Mr. Blandy.

Mr. Blandy was a man of independent means, and he extended a cordial hospitality to the Captain. The latter was not backward in accepting it, and soon made himself at home in his new acquaintance's house, setting up his headquarters there.

Blandy had a daughter (Mary by name), a pretty and unsophisticated young woman of 26. Of course the trooper could not but pay attentions to her. The Captain was a little, ugly, pock-marked, squinting fellow of 46, but he had a golden tongue for small talk which would have imposed on a wiser woman than the one he had made a victim of.

For he did make her a victim—not for her sake, but for that of her fortune. The needy soldier saw a golden future for him, and determined to win it.

The fact that he was already married did not trouble him in the least. His wife was far enough away in those days of slow coaching and no newspapers not to be a terror to him. To avoid the chance of any complaint, however, he informed Miss Blandy that he was involved in a disagreeable lawsuit in Scotland with a lady who claimed him as a husband, and asked her if she loved him well enough to wait the issue of the affair. She told him that she did, and with this understanding their courtship continued.

In time, however, Lord Ker heard from one of his nephew's brother officers of the little game of bigamy the gay Captain was playing, and wrote to Blandy, informing him that the Captain had a wife and children in Scotland, and conjuring him to preserve his daughter from ruin.

Alarmed by this intelligence, Mr. Blandy informed his daughter of it, but Cranstoun's declaration had prepared her to expect some such news; and when the old gentleman taxed Cranstoun with it he declared it was only an affair of gallantry, of which he should have no difficulty to free himself. Mrs. Blandy seems to have been under as great a degree of infatuation as her daughter, for she forbore all further inquiry on the Captain's bare assurance that the report of his marriage was false.

Cranstoun, however, could not be equally easy. He saw the necessity of devising some scheme to get his first marriage annulled, and he wrote at length to his wife, requesting her to disown him for a husband. The substance of this letter was that, having no other way of rising to preferment but in the army, he had but little ground to expect advancement there while it was known that he was incumbered with a wife and family; but could he once pass for a single man he had not the least doubt of being quickly preferred, which would procure him a sufficiency to maintain her as well as himself in a genteeler manner than he was able to do.

"All, therefore," added he, "I have to request of you is, that you will transcribe the inclosed copy of a letter, wherein you disown me for a husband; put your maiden name to it and send it by the post. All the use I shall make of it shall be to procure the advancement, which will necessarily include your own benefit. In further assurance that you will comply with my request, I remain your most affectionate husband,

"W. H. CRANSTOUN."

Mrs. Cranstoun, ill as she had been treated by her husband, and little hope as she had of more generous usage, was, after repeated letters had passed, induced to give up her claim, and at length sent him the requested paper, signed Murray, which was her maiden name.

The Captain made some copies of this letter, which he sent to his wife's relations and his own, the consequence of which was that they withdrew the assistance they had afforded the lady, which reduced her to an extremity she had never before known. Exclusive of this, he instituted a suit for the dissolution of his marriage, but when Mrs. Cranstoun was heard and the letters read, the contrivance was seen through, the marriage was confirmed, and Cranstoun was adjudged to pay the expenses of the trial. At the next session the marriage was again confirmed, and Cranstoun was obliged to allow his wife a separate maintenance. Still, however, he paid his addresses to Miss Blandy with the same fervency as before, which, coming to the knowledge of Mrs. Cranstoun, she sent her the decree of the Court of Session establishing the validity of the marriage.

It is reasonable to suppose that this would have convinced Miss Blandy of the erroneous path in which she was treading. On this occasion she consulted her mother, and, Cranstoun having set out for Scotland, the old lady advised her to write to him to know the truth of the affair.

Absurd as this advice was she wrote to him, but soon after the receipt of the letter he returned to Henley, when he had impudence enough to assert that the cause was not finally determined, but would be referred to the House of Lords. Mr. Blandy gave very little credit to the assertion, but his wife assented at once to all he said, and treated him with as much tenderness as if he had been her own child.

The fact was that the Captain was a shrewd, plausible, and unscrupulous man of the world, and the country gentleman and his silly wife and daughter had little show of safety in his hands. The old lady's faith in him, indeed, was something simply idiotic, and she continued to favor him up to the time of her death in 1751.

Once she was dead, her husband attempted no longer to conceal the dislike he had imbibed for his daughter's suitor, and his enmity to his presence finally overcame even the Captain's cast-iron cheek, and he ceased to visit the house. He kept up his connection with the daughter, though, and on the eve of his departure for Scotland had a parting interview with her, during which he complained of her father's ill-treatment of him.

"But I know how to conciliate him," he said.

"How?" asked the young woman.

"A friend of mine in Edinburg, a doctor, has the secret of some love powders which never fail. I will get some from him and send them to you. You must give them to your father. Do you understand?"

The silly woman, superstitious and narrow-minded, like most of her class and time, consented; first consulting the village fortune-teller, who examined her hand and bade her do as her lover demanded and all would be well.

Cranstoun sent her the powders, according to promise; and Mr. Blandy, being indisposed one Sunday night before his death, a maid-servant made him some water gruel, into which Miss Blandy conveyed some of the powder and gave it to her father, and, repeating this draught on the following day, he was tormented with the most violent pains in his bowels. When the old gentleman's disorder increased, and he was attended by a physician, his daughter came into his room, and, falling on her knees to her father, said:

"Banish me where you please; do with me what you please, so you do forgive me; and, as for Cranstoun, I will never see him, speak to him, or write to him as long as I live if you will forgive me."

"Why, what do you mean?" asked the old man in amazement.

The penitent woman then confessed the whole affair.

It was too late to mend the matter, however. Mr. Blandy died, and a post-mortem showed that his system was permeated with arsenic. His daughter was arrested, and on March 3, 1752, tried at Oxford. Her only defense was the following curious speech:

> MY LORD: It is morally impossible for me to lay down the hardships I have received. I have been aspersed in my character. In the first place, it has been said I spoke ill of my father; that I have cursed him and wished him at hell; which is extremely false. Sometimes little family affairs have happened, and he did not speak to me so kind as I should wish. I own I am passionate, my Lord; and in those passions some hasty expressions might have dropped; but great care has been taken to recollect every word I have spoken at different times, and to apply them to such particular purposes as my enemies knew would do me the greatest injury. These are hardships, my Lord, such as yourself must allow to be so. It was said, too, my Lord, that I endeavored to make my escape. Your Lordship will judge from the difficulties I labored under. I had lost my father. I was accused of being his murderer. I was not permitted to go near him. I was forsaken by my friends, affronted by the mob, and insulted by my servants. Although I begged to have the liberty to listen at the door where he died I was not allowed it. My keys were taken from me; my shoe-buckles and garters, too, to prevent me from making away with myself, as though I was the most abandoned creature. What would I do, my Lord? I verily believe I must have been out of my senses. When I heard my father was dead I ran out of the house, and over the bridge, and had nothing on but a half sack and petticoats, without a hoop—my petticoats hanging about me: the mob gathered about me. Was this a condition, my Lord, to make my escape in? A good woman beyond the bridge, seeing me in this condition, desired me to walk in till the mob was dispersed; the Town Sergeant was there; I begged he would take me under his protection, to have me home; the woman said it was not proper, the mob was very great, and that I had better stay a little.
>
> When I came home they said I used the constable ill. I was locked up for fifteen hours, with only an old servant of the family to attend me. I was not allowed a maid nor the common decencies of my sex. I was sent to jail, and was in hopes there at least this usage would have ended, but was told it was reported I was frequently drunk; that I attempted to make my escape; that I did not attend at chapel. A more abstemious woman, my Lord, I believe does not live. Upon the report of my making my escape, the gentleman who was High Sheriff last year (not the present) came and told me, by order of the higher powers, that he must put an iron on me. I submitted, as I always do, to the higher powers. Some time after he came again and said he must put a heavier one upon me, which I have worn, my Lord, till I came hither. I asked the Sheriff why I was so ironed. He said he did it by the command of some noble peer on his hearing that I intended making my escape. I told them I never had any such thought, and I would bear it with the other cruel usages I had received on my character. The Rev. Mr. Swinton, the worthy clergyman who attended me in prison, can testify I was regular at the chapel whenever I was well. Sometimes I really was not able to come out, and then he attended me in my room. They have likewise published papers and depositions which ought not to have been published, in order to represent me as the most abandoned of my sex, and to prejudice the world against me. I submit myself to your Lordships and to the worthy jury. I do assure your Lordship, as I am to answer at the great tribunal, where I must appear, I am as innocent as the child unborn of the death of my father. I would not endeavor to save my life at the expense of truth. I really thought the powder an innocent, inoffensive thing; and I gave it to procure his love (meaning toward Cranstoun). It has been mentioned, I should say, I was ruined. My Lord, when a young woman loses her character is not that her ruin? Why then should this expression be construed in so wide a sense? Is it not ruining my character to have such a thing laid to my charge? And, whatever may be the event of this trial, I am ruined most effectually.

Miss Blandy was sentenced to death.

Her execution occurred at Oxford on April 5, 1752. The night before her death she spent in devotion, and at 9 in the morning she left her apartment, being dressed in black bombazine and having her arms bound with black ribbons.

Having ascended some steps of the gallows-ladder she said:

"Gentlemen, don't hang me high, for the sake of decency."

Being desired to go something higher she turned about and expressed her apprehensions that she should fall. The rope being put round her neck she pulled her handkerchief over her face, and was turned off on holding out a book of devotion which she had been reading.

Cranstoun, hearing of Miss Blandy's commitment to Oxford Jail, concealed himself some time in Scotland, and then escaped to Boulogne, in France, where he changed his name to Dunbar. Some officers in the French service, who were related to his wife, hearing of his concealment, vowed revenge if they should meet him for his cruelty to the unhappy woman, on which he fled to Paris, when he went to Furnes, in Flanders.

He had not been long at Furnes, when he was seized with a severe fit of illness, which brought him to a degree of reflection to which he had long been a stranger. At length he sent for a father belonging to an adjacent convent, and received absolution from his hands on declaring himself a convert to the Romish faith.

Cranstoun died on the 30th of November, 1752, and the fraternity of monks and friars looked on his conversion as an object of much importance, that solemn mass was sung on the occasion, and the body was followed to the grave not only by the ecclesiastics but by the Magistrates of the town.

His papers were then sent to England to his brother, Lord Cranstoun, his clothes were sold for the discharge of his debts, and, in spite of the saintly character of his end, his name stands to this day in the calendar of criminals in England with the inscription against it:

"Murderer—died while evading trial."

Some Recent Marriages That Possess Points of Interest.

Among the young women married in New York last week was one who from early girlhood has been exceedingly fond of flowers. She decided to expend her energy and her father's money upon floral decoration instead of in the direction of fine gowns. Her floral feat is a matter of remark with every guest who attended the reception that followed the marriage ceremony. Palms and ferns made the hall lovely. In the drawing-room the grates were filled with fine maiden-hair fern and bright cut flowers clustered beneath. A medium-sized plant rose from the centre. On the ends of the mantels were floral ferns widespread. The centres were small white daisies; the fringing of rosebuds and ferns. The sticks were distinctly marked with ardesia berries. Another fan or an easel of smilax was composed of white pompons, edged with bon silene buds and fringed with yellow daisies. The sticks were of violets. Both of the fans were hand-painted with sprays of the loveliest combinations through the centre. In the middle of the mantel stood the "old oaken bucket," a marvelous piece of floral work. Upon a bed of licopodiums, fringed with cissus, crotons, and ferns, with terrestrial orchids springing up in places, and a spray of passiflora rubra near the old shaft, stood a square well, the sides made of different blossoms. One side was of yellow pompon artemesias, one of white, one of crimson king carnations, one of la purity carnations. Each was sprayed with a knot of roses. The top of the well was mossy; on one corner perched an owl, wise in expression; the owl's back and wings were wrought of chrysanthemums, and his breast was of pale purple artemesias. His eyes were of yellow daisies. The well-bucket was full of sweet-smelling violets, and trailing moss seemed to have been caught on the pendulous stick. The floral screen was effectively worked out. There was a clover leaf on the marble of the pier glass, and loose baskets of roses were interspersed throughout the rooms. The portière of ivies and smilax chains which swept in the arch between the extension and the drawing-room was the most effective work. This was looped back with rosets of white satin. In its centre swung the wedding bell, a bell of roses, sprayed with pale buds.

According to the Ohio papers the Ohio bride is worth her weight in gold. For instance, at Bellefontaine, in "the most brilliant wedding that has taken place for years" "the bride was one who has been a reigning belle in the highest social circle of the country and a universal favorite with her friends." The reader will be pleased to learn furthermore that "the ceremony was performed promptly, the high contracting parties being attended by the sister of the bride and a prominent young legal luminary here. The bride wore a dress of rich pink silk, entirely covered with elegant lace trimming, and wore no jewelry. The bridesmaid, a petite blonde, looked lovely in pure white, without ornaments." Again, at a wedding in Cincinnati, in the embrasure of the spacious drawing-room where the hymeneal scene was enacted, was a rich profusion of fine plants and above the heads of the handsome couple was a monogram wrought in evergreens. At the same wedding "the fair bride was becomingly attired in white and ottoman red and the bridesmaids shone resplendent in white cashmere."

But Kentucky seems, after all, to be the place where the marriage bells ring most merrily. We have it from the *Courier-Journal's* Winchester correspondent that on the 15th inst., at "the beautiful home of the bride's parents, was one of the most magnificent social events that ever occurred in this county. About 500 invited guests were present, many of them from a distance. The bride is a beautiful young lady, now in the 19th year of her age. Vivacious, intelligent, highly accomplished, and possessed of exquisit form and features, she is the acknowledged belle of her circle. She was attired in a costume of cream-colored silk and satin, cut en train and elaborately decorated with the costliest flowers and trimmings. The groom is about 20 years of age, and is one of the handsomest and most popular young gentlemen in the county. He was faultlessly attired in the regulation black, as were also his attendants." The correspondent takes pains to add that "Wolf and Trott's Band, of Louisville, discoursed sweet music."

At a wedding in San Francisco the other day "the ceremony of placing the ring on the bride's finger was with difficulty performed by the bridegroom after he had succeeded in extricating a tiny pasteboard box out of the lining of his vest. Owing to some flaw in the anatomical construction of her finger the golden band refused to budge after reaching the second joint, and the combined efforts of both of the bridegroom's thumbs were required to accomplish the task." The reporter basely adds that "the bride must have been about 35, but she blushed like a peach from the Antarctic Circle." Not satisfied with such a thrust the scribe concludes the item with: "When the ceremony was over the bridegroom passed a $5 piece into the hands of the minister, $1.50 of which the divine subsequently spent for cigars."

A convention of Baptist preachers was held at Pittsboro, N. C., a few days ago. On the opening day two young clergymen were married, and after the ceremonies the bridegrooms appeared before the Committee of Arrangements to be assigned to temporary "homes" in Pittsboro. The waggish members of the committee, learning that the brethren had been married that morning, assigned the brides to a home at one end of the town and their husbands to a home at the other end.

The groom at a wedding in a Washington synagog last week presented as a thank-offering a sold silver Eucharistic service lined with gold, which, after being consecrated, was used in the celebration of the communion immediately following the ceremony. He had just recovered from serious illness.

In Columbus, O., last week the bachelor associates of a young bridegroom serenaded the bridal couple at midnight with a portable steam-engine. The toots aroused half the town. Among the presents displayed at the wedding of the same couple was a large cookstove.

When a bridal couple had reached the "flower gates" on the way from the altar to the door in a Louisville church the groom recently halted, plucked a number of flowers from the gates and presented them to the bride.

An English Writer on American Etiquet.

London paper: Many of the best American women who have traveled much in Europe avoid fashionable society in their own country because of the uncertainty of its code of manners. An American gentleman called on a distinguished French General in Paris more than twice his age. To his amazement the call was returned the same day. In his own country no notice at all would most probably have been taken of a similar visit.

There seems a strange contrariety in the in the Washington and New York rules of etiquet. In the Empire City it is the lady who bows first, not so in Washington, or in the exclusive circles of Virginia, nor among the members of the oldest families, and men who feel secure of their position in society—so at least says an authority on American manners. Among these the French custom obtains which ordains the bow to be given at the instant of recognition, without hesitation. There is also, between these several sections of American society, a yet unsettled controversy as to which is the proper arm to give a lady. New York stands alone in decreeing the right as the most respectful. The left arm, she says, "is too tender"; but New York is not regarded as the ultimate authority on matters of etiquet.

Another knotty point among the rival communities is the order to be observed in escorting a lady down-stairs, supposing the stairs to be too narrow for two to go abreast. New York says it is a matter of etiquet that every one descends a man-of-war before the commander; but if a gentleman goes first it may be better, is the considerate provision, as the lady may have large feet, or thick ankles, or "some other reason" for wishing to protect her lower extremities from observation. Washington decrees that the lady takes precedence, the gentleman following close behind to guard her from misadventure.

In New York it is not "the thing" for a lady to say "Thank you" for small courtesies, such as passing change in an omnibus, restoring fallen umbrellas, etc.—only a smile is allowable. There has been a difference of opinion, too, on the use of capital letters for P. P. C. on visiting cards, and R. S. V. P. on cards of invitation. Since the time of the Romans large letters have been used for abbreviations, but America now uses small letters, an innovation distasteful to European eyes. There, too, it was rigid etiquet—as, indeed, it was until quite late years in this country also—to send invitations and answers by hand; now, if at any distance, the medium of the post is permissible. In England the formula of introductions is severely simple: "Mr. Brown—Mrs. Smith," that is all. Mr. Brown may be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mrs. Smith the wife of the Archbishop of York, but these facts are not named. In America, etiquet requires dignities and official status to be particularized, as "the Rev. or Dr. Blank, or the Hon. Gov. Dash," adding the name of the State he governs. If a member of Congress, the fact must be added; if an author of repute the names of his principal works must be stated.

It is customary in America for a lady to be accompanied to a ball by a gentleman as an escort. His duty is to see that she is provided with partners and refreshments, and to look after her generally. He carries, indeed supplies, her bouquet, and attends her on her return home. A young English nobleman on his first visit to Washington called on a prominent member of society and tendered a letter of introduction. The lady received him frankly, and introduced to him her three daughters. A ball coming off the same evening, she offered to procure him an invitation. On his accepting, she desired him to choose one of her daughters as a companion for the entertainment. He did so. It was then arranged that he should call for the young lady in a carriage of his own providing, and bring the usual bouquet, which he did. At the conclusion of the ball he accompanied his charge home. The rest of the family had retired for the night, but servants were in waiting, and his fair companion pressed him to enter and join her in a cup of coffee. Not a little surprised, the gentleman assented, and spent a pleasant half-hour in the drawing-room alone with his entertainer, discussing the dance he had enjoyed in her society. Republican independence of manners, perhaps, but innocent withal. "He was a gentleman," said the mother afterward, "accredited to me by mutual friends, and I knew that my daughter could take care of herself." This instance was no outrage on American etiquet. In America it is the custom for the young ladies of the family to give the balls, and it is not at all necessary that you should be introduced to their parents.

Courtesy to women is a noticeable feature of American society, yet a writer in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* has uttered the heresy that "no man who has not traveled has seen a woman."

What may be termed "knife and fork" etiquet in refined circles of American society differs little from our own at the present time; but not so very long ago, instead of the finger glasses now in general use, a large silver bowl used to be handed round for general ablution. At the time Thackeray visited America things were a degree rougher. "I saw," said the satirist, "five Americans at a time with their knives down their throats. I said to my daughter, 'My dear, your great-great-grandmother, the finest old lady I ever knew, also applied cold steel to her vittles, but I wish five at a time wouldn't.'"

How Cetewayo Is Said to Have Fallen in Love with Queen Victoria.

A young man who spent a fortnight in London during the last days of the last session of the English Parliament relates the following story of a rumor of marriage between Victoria, Queen of England, Empress of India, etc., and the ex-King of Zululand—his royal Highness Cetewayo. The story was told in the members' supper-room of the House of Commons by the most irrepressible obstructionist in the Irish party—genial Joe Biggar, who is one of the most thoroughly unique and original characters in the House. He deserves Richter's title of "The Only." He is a hunchback, and is wholly without personal attractions. He is the father of the obstructive tactics in the House of Commons which Parnell, the sessional leader of the Irish party, uses so adroitly in commanding a hearing. Biggar often rises in his place in Parliament and reads extracts from the Parliamentary Blue Book to the evident disgust of the English members and the delight of his colleagues. But to the story:

His sable majesty Cetewayo accepted the invitation of the Foreign Secretary of the Government to pay a visit to London to see the sights, pay his respects to the Queen, and pose for the benefit of admiring cockneys. He was the comet of the season, visiting the Prince's gallery in Parliament, taking a turn on the far-famed Thames, dancing attendance upon the latest French opera at the Criterion, parading Piccadilly arm-in-arm with the bellicose Home Secretary, Sir Vernon Harcourt, gazing with bewilderment upon the fashionable lads and ladies on "Rotten row," and dining with Liberal Cabinet ministers in Downing street. This is in part how the monarch of the South African savage heroes spent his time in the great world of London. The chief object of his visit was, however, to regain his seat on the throne of his native principality. This the "little gray-headed man," as he termed Sir Bartle Frere, acting in union with John Dunn, managed to confiscate from him.

He thought his stay in the English capital would afford an opportune occasion and he expressed a wish to visit Mrs. Victoria, as Joe Biggar called the Queen, and through one of her Ministers succeeded in getting an audience.

The day and time were appointed for his visit to Windsor. Having arrayed himself in the General's uniform presented to him by his conquerors, he prepared himself for presentation at court. He was ushered into the royal presence, and in true Zulu fashion bowed his most profound acknowledgments. Her gracious Majesty said she was pleased to meet her new and powerful adherent, and said she hoped he would ever remain a good and loyal subject.

After the Queen finished her little speech it was said that Cetewayo's countenance beamed with smiles. He advanced toward the throne and, dropping on his knees, astonished the assembled company, which of course included the haut ton of English society. The Queen rose in her majestic proportions, and Cetewayo, realizing what a gross breach of etiquet he had been guilty of, permitted himself to be led off by one of the Queen's ladies in waiting. "My informant," continued the member for Cavan, "told me in confidence that the Zulu King had really made professions of love to Victoria, and told her so in tones quite audible, that he would like to become her husband, and thus afford her an opportunity of adding to her dominions."

The royal family endeavored to suppress what they thought a court scandal, but it passed beyond the precincts of Windsor castle, and soon became the talk of London, and, while it was not a debatable question in Parliament, was frequently discussed in the lobby of the House and at the clubs.

The party of Irish members who constitute the leading lights in Parnell's Irish brigade, and who move in the first literary circles in London, were forced to laugh heartily at Joe Biggar's latest and most pronounced treasonable utterance concerning the sovereign of the realms.

The relator states that he hardly credited the story, but the clipping published from the Cape Town papers brings it within the domain of probability, as it states that the Queen sent, among other presents, one of her latest photographs.

Women Who Speculate in Oil.

Titusville (Pa.) letter: One of the curious features of the late rise in oil is the extent to which the ladies of this city have yielded to the temptation of acquiring wealth suddenly, and have gone to speculating on the exchange. In the gallery yesterday your correspondent counted seventy-five of the fair sex watching the fluctutions as keenly as did the speculators and brokers on the floor beneath. Half of this number were resting note-books on the railing, and a little shower of notes was continually dropping down into the hands of brokers below containing instructions for their guidance.

There were fair young girls in silk and satin, whose notes were entered with jeweled pencils on the daintiest of books; hard-worked shop-girls eagerly poring over their business-like figures; matronly ladies trying to look unconcerned and dropping their orders as stealthily as possible, and here and there a broker's wife, whose face showed a superior knowledge of trade, but whose dealings were as a class the least fortunate of all. These ladies were all respectable, and many of them moving in the best society of the city. There has been for a long time much speculation among the ladies here "on the quiet," but not until the last few days has it been so openly. Familiarity overcame the first flavor of wickedness attached to this form of gambling, and the practice now so firmly founded will probably continue as long as does the present excitement. Society life is certainly dull enough in a town like this, and it is no wonder that the ladies are driven into the ranks of speculators for something to do.

And they do not deal so lightly either. As nearly as could be ascertained, the gallery occupants today purchased in the neighborhood of 250,000 barrels of oil, and the most lucky speculator, the wife of a well-known broker, cleared $6,000 on her day's transaction. Two shop-girls found themselves possessed of a, to them, small fortune, $1,200, at the close of business, and other winnings were $1,400, $1,000, and several between $500 and $1,000. Of course there are losses, and these are borne without a tear—in public at least. A society belle drew her check for $300 to margin oil she was holding, when the market went the wrong way, but she pluckily stuck to it, and has a good chance of getting even tomorrow.

The speculative fever struck all classes here. Even the messenger boys pool their earnings and get a thousand, and the little lads are generally lucky. Titusville, in common with the entire oil region, is all smiles over the raise. Fifty-cent oil means hard times and a depression difficult for one to realize who is not acquainted with the country. Oil at $1.50 means everything boiling, happy producers, happy speculators, happy merchants, happy everybody. Cherry Grove proved the greatest kind of a strike for high-priced oil. It drowned the market with the deluge of crude it sent forth, and it died down almost in a day when it had killed off thousands of barrels of production in other fields. Small wells had to go to the wall when the great gushers were struck, and hundreds of them can never be resuscitated. With a declining production now only a trifle ahead of an increasing consumption there must be a new field struck or $2 oil will rule in the near future.

Forest County, where the eyes of the trade are now turned, does not seem inclined to respond to the magic touch of the drill, and the oil country, after a long season of depression, seems at last to have entered upon an era of great prosperity.

A Practical Illustration of How to Make Home Happy.

The other night Jones went home in one of those heavenly moods which seem to fit a man for a better world, and after supper was over and the children had gone to bed, he sat down to spend an evening of unalloyed bliss with Mrs. J. The fact was, a pretty book-agent had sold him a new work that day, "How to Make Home Happy," and though he thought it best at present to leave it at the office and gradually introduce it into the family circle, he was inspired by a slight perusal of it to do better.

So he drew the most comfortable chair in front of the blazing coal-fire in the parlor grate and seated himself for the evening, while Mrs. J. filled a rocker on his right.

"I say, Maria, this is comfort," he said, holding the newspaper between him and the too ardent glow of the fire.

"I'm glad you think so," answered Maria, shortly. "Perhaps if you had your back to a cold room without any fire or prospect of one, you might feel differently. You know the sitting-room stove——"

Jones felt that he had started on an unlucky subject, and he hastened to guide the steed of conversation into smoother paths.

"That reminds me, Maria, of the old happy past. Do you remember when I used to visit you at your father's, and we would sit for hours gazing into the glowing depths of a wood fire?" meandered Jones.

"I should think I did," responded Mrs. J., "I used to wonder if you would ever go. Mother was waiting to set the buckwheat cakes, the last thing, and we always had them heavy for breakfast. How you used to hang on and how spooney you were."

Failure number two; but Jones had braced up to stay in and make home happy for one evening, and the moral rectitude of his purpose sustained him. "They've started a reading club over to Sawyer's, I hear," he remarked presently.

"To keep him home nights, I s'pose," suggested Mrs. Jones. "Well it will take a club, and a good strong one, to do it, though, for my part, I should be glad to have him out of the way if he was my husband. I wonder if he will ever get his wife that sealskin cloak he's been promising her!"

"Yes," said Jones faintly, "he brought it home tonight."

"No! You don't mean it! Well, I will say this for Tom Sawyer, he's generous to a fault. And he's really bought her a sealskin, and their pew is right in front of ours! What luck some women do have. I suppose it's luck," and Mrs. Jones sighed in a depressed manner.

Mr. Jones took his hat and said there was a man—a customer of his—that was in town stopping at the hotal, and he had nearly forgotton he had an appointment with him on business, and Mrs. J. skipped out and ran over to Sawyer's and tried the new sealskin on, and the next day Jones gave that copy of "How to Make Home Happy" to his office boy and told him to sell it at a second-hand book store and keep the money.

The Harvard Annex.

Cambridge letter: The annex has as yet few pretensions to architectural beauty. An old-fashioned private house on the Appian Way supplies four front rooms, which constitute all that is outward and visible of the institution. One of these rooms is fitted up as a library and sitting-room. Low bookcases contain the modest collection of books. Of these a number have been presented from the fund left by Lydia Maria Child in the hands of Mrs. Livermore and Col. Higginson, to be expended for the education of women. It is in the matter of reference books that the annex feels just now the pinch of poverty. Some of its friends may thank me for telling them that $200 or $300 would relieve an immediate need in that direction.

There are two recitation rooms, which Mr. Howells might call "sincerely bare," but which are amply comfortable for their purposes. It was at the opening of the afternoon session that I happened to be present. Through the rooms sounded the happy school-girl chat and laughter. I listened and looked to see if these young girls had caught the severity of their studies; but I could not see that they were strikingly or painfully different from other girls in their teens. I saw neither blue-stocking nor butterflies, but many earnest young faces, alight with intellectual life.

In the sunny parlor, with its home-like belongings, had gathered Prof. Hill's rhetoric class. A half-dozen young ladies sat about informally, while the Professor read his lecture. He had just delivered the same lecture to the sophomore class in college, and adapted it to his present audience by means of frequent parentheses. It was something after this fashion: "Unless a man acquires a taste for reading before he goes into business (or a woman before she marries), it cannot be cultivated in afterlife." . . . "The trouble with the writing of you young men is that you have nothing to say. (And the same, I regret to add, is true of young women). I have seen letters written by graduates of Harvard College that would disgrace a boy of 10. (Of graduates of the annex I am not yet prepared to speak.) Whatever the liberally educated man (or woman) should or should not know, no argument is needed to show that he (or she) should be able to write good English."

Do the annex girls enjoy the advantages of Cambridge society? is a question often asked. No; partly because the students are working women without leisure for frequent engagements; partly because Cambridge society is busy and absorbed, and does not go out of its way to offer the annex social culture. Cambridge, England, is said to have adopted Girton and Newnham with motherly cordiality, an example that might be gracefully followed by its American namesake. Do they see much of the Harvard students? is a question that soon follows. No; their work never brings them together, and they show, on all occasions, a wholesome indifference to each other's presence.

The annex students have perfect freedom in arranging their homes. They often board in groups of three or four, and thus enjoy that taste of boarding-school life without which no girlhood is quite complete. The Board of Managers—among whom are Mrs. Arthur Gilman, Mrs. Agassiz, and Miss Longfellow—exercise a friendly care over the health and happiness of the students.

Something in the Bed.

Judge Pitman has a habit of slipping his watch under his pillow when he goes to bed. One night somehow it slipped down, and as the Judge was restless it worked its way down toward the foot of the bed. After a bit, while he was lying awake, his foot touched it; it felt very cold; he was surprised, scared, and, jumping from the bed, he said:

"My gracious, Maria, there's a toad or something under the covers. I touched it with my foot."

Mrs. Pitman gave a loud scream and was on the floor in an instant.

"Now, don't go hollering and waking up the neighbors," said the Judge. "You get a broom or something, and we'll fix the thing mighty quick."

Mrs. Pitman got the broom and gave it to the Judge, with the remark that she felt as though snakes were creeping up and down her legs and back.

"O nonsense, Maria! Now, turn down the covers slowly while I hold the broom and bang it. Put a bucket of water alongside of the bed so that we can shove it in and drown it."

Mrs. Pitman fixed the bucket and gently relieved the covers. The Judge held the broom uplifted, and as the black ribbon of the silver watch was revealed, he cracked away at it three or four times with the broom, then he pushed the thing off into the bucket. Then they took the light to investigate the matter. When the Judge saw what it was he said:

"I might have known; it is just like you women to go screeching and fussing about nothing. It's utterly ruined."

"It was you that made the fuss, not me," said Mrs. Pitman.

"You needn't try to put the blame on me."

Then the Judge turned in and growled at Maria until he fell asleep.

A Feminine Trait.

A man's foes are those of his own household, and the keenest enemies of women are women themselves. No one can inflict such humiliation on a woman as a woman can when she chooses; for if the art of high-handed snubbing belongs to men, that of subtle wounding is peculiarly feminine, and is practiced by the best bred of the sex. Women are always more or less antagonistic to each other. They are gregarious in fashion and emulative in follies, but they cannot combine; they never support their weak sisters; they shrink from those who are stronger than the average; and if they would speak the truth boldly, they would confess to a radical contempt for each other's intellect, which perhaps is the real reason why the sect of the "emancipated" commands so small a following. Half a dozen men advocating "emancipation" doctrines would do more toward leavening the whole bulk of womankind than any number of first-class women. Where they do stand by each other it is from instinctive or personal affection rather from class solidarity. And this is one of the most striking distinctions of the sex, and one cause among others why men have the upper hand, and why they are able to keep it.

An Odd Bridal Couple.

St. Louis letter: As odd a looking bride and groom as one ever sees, and who, after the circumstances surrounding them were known, set tongues a-wagging and made laughing contagious, were seen at the Union Depot this morning. The couple consisted of an old man fully 70 years of age, over six feet in hight, with flowing gray hair, and carrying on his arm a pair of that kind of saddlebags worn thirty years ago, and a girl just 14 years old, who in hight would reach about the old man's vest pocket. They are on their wedding tour. They came in from some point in Alabama last night and are bound for some point in Oregon. A passenger on the same train in which they came in last night says that during the entire [illegible] they were the centre of observation, because of their childlike lovingness and [illegible] greenness. The old man is by profession a Methodist minister going to a conference in Oregon, and combines pleasure with business by taking along with him a veritable and living Christmas present.

Marriage in Norway.

As soon as a young man and young woman are engaged in Norway, no matter in what rank of life, betrothal rings are exchanged. These rings are worn ever after ward by the men, as well as by the women. The consequence is that one can always tell a married man, or, at least, an engaged man, in Norway, in the same way as one can tell a married woman in England when she shows her hand. Gold rings are used by the rich, but silver, either solid or in filagree, by the poor. There is no married man in Norway, no matter how humble he may be, who does not bear this outward mark of his submission to the matrimonial bond. But this is not all. As soon as a man is engaged he has calling-cards printed, with the name of his fiancee immediately below his own.

Current Poetry.

OUTRE MER.

A speck of white in a boundless sea;
A fleecy mote in a sky of blue;
And the wastes that stretch round me
Are flecked with thoughts of you.

A crimson streak in the evening's gray;
A lonely gleam through the starless night;
And you abide in the ray,
And in the golden light.

A cadence soft from the night wind's moan;
A diamond drop from the sullen rain;
And ghosts of your tear and tone
Invest my soul in pain.

Out of my life the fairest thing;
Out of my heart a yearning sigh,
Till the mocking stretches ring
With my unavailing cry.

Till reaching grope my spirit hands,
And spanning time, and fate, and sea,
They reach to other lands,
And draw you unto me.

ABOUT JOHN.

Dearest Bee, you would hear
About John?
People tell me that Cupid is blind;
In some cases, no doubt; but you'll find—
So I think—that mine's an exception;
I never expected perfection
In John.

He's stalwart and tall,
Has blue eyes,
Auburn hair, and an all but Greek nose;
A mouth rather—well, I suppose
You would say rather large. To my mind
A large mouth's not unpleasing, combined
With blue eyes.

As to temperament—well,
I must say
That he's choleric, dear—hot and glowing—
Has tropical methods of showing
His feelings. That's nothing, of course;
I like energy, fire, and force,
I must say.

Has he talent? you'll ask.
It is plain
He could write, for he talks very well,
Will be—so I fancy—a swell
At the bar; for he's steady, though slow;
And that work is far better than show
Is quite plain.

I should like you to know
My dear John;
I feel sure you would quite think with me
That a better man never could be;
Not perfection, of course—I'm not blind;
I never expected to find
That in John.

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

Oh, what will you do, my little girl,
And what will you do, my sweetness,
When woman's life shall come to you,
With all its grand completeness?

I cannot tell you, my father dear,
And indeed I often wonder;
For each of the married friends I know
Has made a distressing blunder.

You need not marry at all, sweet love,
And you need not marry, my dear one;
Yet still you may make that life of yours
A rounded, complete, and clear one.

No, no, my father, your words are wrong;
There still would be something lacking;
A weary and painful sense of loss
My brain and heart would be racking.

But if you should marry, my darling child,
My innocent, tender, and glad one,
And make a mistake, as so many do,
Your life would be such a sad one.

I think, and I think, my father dear,
That true love is never mistaken;
Though heavy its fetters may be, like lead,
Like down they are lightly shaken.

Whatever may fail, my father dear,
True love is ever victorious;
And sad and bitter though life may be,
To live and to love is glorious.

I need not have asked you, my little girl,
Of your woman's hope hereafter;
For I see that your heart is already full
Of a woman's tears and laughter.

Humors of the Day.

Home from the seaside: "I suppose you have settled down to quite your old home life again, eh?" suggested Fitzjoy to his neighbor. "Yes, pretty much; but the family brought back a little too much seabreeze with them. They are blowing about something all the time."

Beauty's blunder: "Have you no love for the beautiful, then?" queried she, in winsome tones. "N-n-o; but I think I should have if I only dared." "Have courage, young man." "Oh, I wasn't thinking of you at all. I—" But she hustled out of the room, hating herself for having sprung the trap too soon.

A number of young women in upper East Tennessee have announced as their motto, through the Blountville *Star*: "Total abstinence or no husbands." It is sad to think that these young women have looked so much upon the wine when it is red in the cup that their matrimonial prospects are marred.

From singing-school the lover comes,
His girl upon his arm,
And sitteth by her father's fire
And waiteth to get warm.
A foot at half-past one is heard—
The swain doth quickly scoot
For fear of getting too well warmed
By her fond parent's boot.

It never rains but it pours. A Newport visitor, after a long struggle, managed to get a foothold in society, and all of a sudden found that she had been invited to nine dinner-parties all on the same evening. Utterly unable to decide which to accept, she sat down and had a good cry over it, and that made her eyes and nose so red that she was ashamed to go to any.

Fitz-Adolphus Jones is a young man of free manners. He took the liberty the other day of telling his pretty cousin Leila, in the presence of her awful mamma, that she was a pearl of a girl. To which the mamma responded with dignity: "You forget, sir, that you are addressing the child of my bosom!" Viewed from that point it was a sort of a half-shell compliment.

A Chester County paper has found an old lady of 78 who, during the last summer and fall, made a patchwork quilt containing 8,640 pieces. These old lady quiltmakers are getting tiresome. An old woman of 94, residing right here in this town, has made a quilt since the 17th of October last containing 170,084,321,000 pieces, and she is totally blind and has no hands. But we don't consider the feat remarkable enough to make an item about it.

Young Glicky, of the Union Club, has been up in Marin County shooting for a week, when he received a dispatch calling him home. "My dear boy," said his partner, taking him aside, "have you the courage to bear up under a terrible blow?" "W-w-h-at is it?" gasped Glicky. "Your wife has eloped." "Great Scott!" said the deserted husband. "With whom?" "With your tailor." "You don't say so," replied the bereaved man, with a beatific smile; "why, I owed him $600. What'll I take?" Heaven does indeed temper the wind to the shorn lamb.

Preference: "Are you traveling alone?" asked a tall agricultural-looking gentleman approaching a lady who occupied two seats in a crowded car. "No, sir," she replied. "May I ask you who is with you?" asked the man, looking around [illegible] for some other place to [illegible] himself. "My husband," snapped the lady, flashing her eyes. "My husband is traveling with me." "O, I [illegible] excuse me," and the tall man straightened up and prepared to take a long ride. "Is this seat engaged?" asked a tall, well-dressed young fellow of the lady a few minutes later. "No, sir," she replied. [illegible] "I say, ma'am!" [illegible] "is that your husband?" [illegible] need not ask any more questions [illegible] woman." "But you said you were traveling with him," persisted the tall man. [illegible] "Where is he?" [illegible] replied the lady.—*Drake's* [illegible]

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250 pieces of Lace, different styles of Valenciennes, Or Russian, etc., all
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